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11/16/89

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR AUGUST 1989

OCTOBER 1989

D.C. Unemployment In August 5.0%

1988 Annual Pay in D.C. The Highest in the Nation

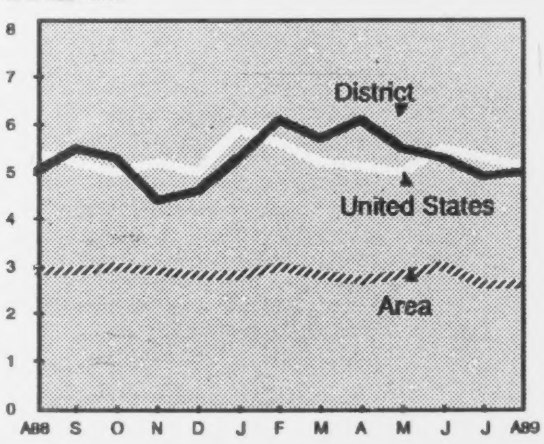
Labor Force

The District

The District's August unemployment rate rose slightly from 4.9 percent to 5.0 percent. A year ago, the rate was also 5.0 percent. The jobless rates in the suburbs and the Area remained unchanged at a very low 2.2 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Across the nation, the unadjusted August civilian unemployment rate was 5.1 percent. Thus, August marked the third consecutive month that the unemployment rate in the District has been below the nation's.

Between July and August, the District's labor force showed little movement. Approximately 600 new workers entered the labor force. An additional 100 residents were added to employer payrolls. As a result, the unemployment rolls added 400 idle workers. These relatively small changes, however, produced a tenth of a percentage point increase in the jobless rate. Through the first eight months of 1989, the District's unemployment rate has averaged 5.5 percent. The 1988 annual average rate was 5.0 percent. Thus, the employment status of District residents so far this year has deteriorated slightly when compared to last year. However, 1988 recorded the lowest annual rate in the District in over 17 years. Between 1971 and 1989, the unemployment rate in August has averaged 7.7 percent. So this year's rate is still significantly below the long-term average for the month and one of the lowest in over a decade and a half.

Unemployment Rates
August 1988 - August 1989



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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The

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of

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR AUGUST 1989 OCTOBER 1989

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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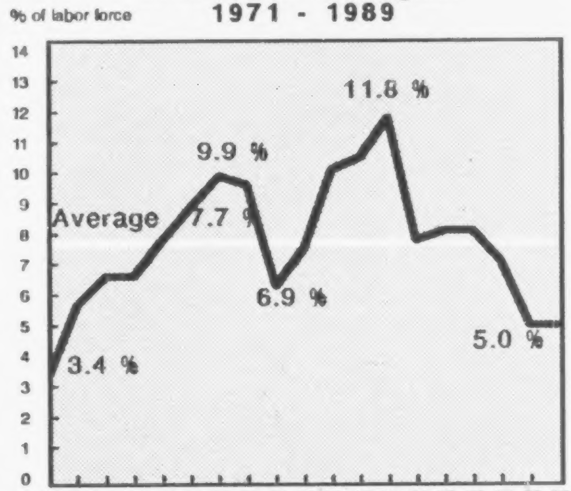
Compared to August 1988, there were 11,600 fewer District residents in the labor force and 11,000 fewer residents on payrolls. The unemployment rolls also declined by 600 persons. These are all proportional declines of about 3.4 percent. Over the year, however, many residents seem to have moved directly from a job to a total withdrawal from the labor force. These rather large over-the-year changes in labor force and employment may be a statistical signal of increasing discouragement among District residents.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of August 1971 - 1989



The Area & The Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburbs between July and August recorded a rather large decline of 25,600 persons in labor supply. The monthly decline was totally from employment, as the number of unemployed remained unchanged. These reductions, however, were not significantly large enough to produce a monthly change in the suburban unemployment rate, which at only 2.2 percent of the labor force continued to indicate a very tight labor market, one which also registered a significant half a percentage point drop in unemployment over the past year. The monthly suburban changes in August probably reflect a seasonal adjustment as students begin to quit their jobs to prepare for the new school year.

Compared to August of last year, there were 80,900 new suburbanites in the labor force—a strong growth of 4.3 percent. However, an even larger number of suburbanites, 87,800, found jobs between August 1988 and August 1989—a growth of nearly 4.8 percent. As a result of the larger yearly growth in employment, as compared to growth in the labor supply, the number of unemployed persons in the suburban jobless pool decreased by 7,000 to 44,400. However, seven of every ten unemployed persons in the Washington Area live in the suburbs.

In August, there were over 2.3 million Washington Area residents in the labor force and 2.2 million with jobs. Reflecting market trends in the suburbs, the over-the-year employment growth in the Area exceeded the growth in the labor

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Aug. a/ 1989	July b/ 1989	Aug. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.0	4.9	5.0
Calvert County	3.7	3.7	4.8
Frederick County	3.6	3.1	3.5
Prince Georges County	3.4	3.3	4.1
Charles County	2.8	2.9	3.7
Montgomery County	2.4	2.4	2.9
Alexandria City	1.9	1.9	2.3
Fairfax City	1.6	1.4	1.6
Prince William County	1.5	1.6	2.0
Arlington County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Stafford County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Fairfax County	1.4	1.4	1.8
Falls Church City	1.4	1.3	1.5
Manssas City	1.3	1.3	1.7
Loudoun County	1.3	1.3	1.5
Manassas Park City	1.2	0.9	1.8

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
August 1989[a]

	August[b/] 1989	July[c/] 1989	August[d/] 1988	July[d/] 1988	Net Change From	
					July 1989	August 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	331,100	330,500	342,700	350,700	600	-11,600
Total Employed	314,600	314,500	325,600	335,800	100	-11,000
Total Unemployed	16,500	16,100	17,100	14,800	400	-600
Unemployed Rate[e/]	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.2	0.1	——
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,975,600	2,001,200	1,894,700	1,912,500	-25,600	80,900
Total Employed	1,931,100	1,956,700	1,843,400	1,862,000	-25,600	87,700
Total Unemployed	44,400	44,400	51,400	50,600	——	-7,000
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.6	——	-0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,306,700	2,331,700	2,237,400	2,263,200	-25,000	69,300
Total Employed	2,245,700	2,271,200	2,169,000	2,197,800	-25,500	76,700
Total Unemployed	60,900	60,500	68,500	65,400	400	-7,600
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	——	-0.5

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

supply. This produced a significant decline in the unemployment rate of half a percentage point. With unemployment at 2.6 percent, the Washington Area has the lowest unemployment rate and the tightest labor market of any major metropolitan area in the nation.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
August 1989 & August 1988
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		August 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.4	14.0	27.1
Suburbs	85.6	86.0	72.9
		August 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	15.0	25.0
Suburbs	84.7	85.0	75.0

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,237 in August 1989—down 807 claimants from July. In August, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 28 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 25 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 23 percent of claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants in August. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.0 weeks, while that for females also increased from 8.6 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In August 1988, the average duration for both males and females was 10.0 weeks.

Job Growth

The District

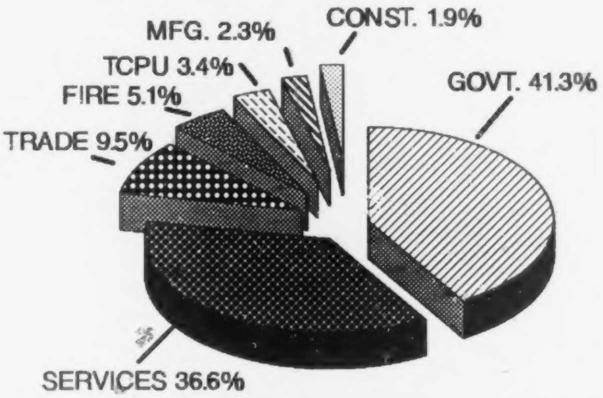
The number of jobs in the District decreased by 4,700 for a loss of 0.7 percent between July and August. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the decline with losses primarily in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (2,400 jobs), Trade (800 jobs) and Services (500 jobs). The substantial loss in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities reflects the effects of a strike in the Communications industry.

The public sector declined by 800 jobs with a loss in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (August 1988 to August 1989), the number of District jobs increased 1.6 percent for a gain of 10,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.9 percent, generating 11,500 jobs and accounting for all of the growth. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 12,000 jobs and essentially accounted for private sector growth. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (3,900 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs), Legal Services (1,800 jobs), Hotels (1,600 jobs) and Health Services (1,500 jobs). An additional 1,800 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector declined by 0.2 percent with losses in State and Local Government (3,200 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (2,400 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs August 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined 0.7 percent for a loss of 11,700 jobs between July and August. The private sector accounted for 65 percent of the decrease with losses in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (5,400 jobs) and Services (1,500 jobs). A strike in the Communications industry was responsible for the substantial decline in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities. The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 76 percent of the loss in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for two-thirds of the decline in Services.

In the public sector, declines in both Federal Government (600 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,400 jobs) resulted in a loss of 1.4 percent. Eighty-three percent of the decline in

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

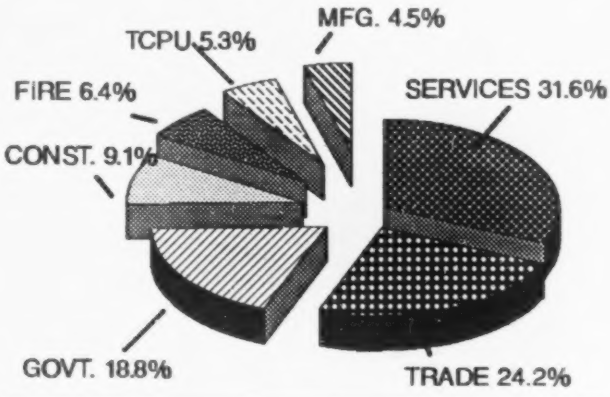
Federal Government and 62 percent of the loss in State and Local Government was attributable to the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year (August 1988 to August 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for a gain of 57,200 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 81 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a modest rate of 1.5 percent.

The private sector accounted for 83 percent of suburban growth with the major job producers, Services (25,300 jobs) and Trade (10,200 jobs), responsible for three-fourths of private sector growth. Eighty-four percent of the Services growth and 55 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 85 and 62 percent of the respective growth in Construction (8,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent with gains in both Federal Government (3,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (5,900 jobs).

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
August 1989



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 16,300 jobs between July and August for a decline of 0.7 percent. The private sector was responsible for 70 percent of the decrease with losses primarily in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7,800 jobs), Services (2,100 jobs) and Trade (1,900 jobs). The strike affecting the Communications industry was responsible for the significant decline in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities.

The public sector declined 0.8 percent with losses in both Federal Government (2,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,800 jobs).

Over the year (August 1988 to August 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.1 percent for a gain of 68,100 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.7 percent, generating 59,000 jobs and producing 87 percent of all new area jobs. The leading jobs contributor, Services (37,200 jobs), ac-

Continued on page 8

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Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Aug. [b] 1989	Jul. [c] 1989	Aug. [c] 1988	Aug. [b] 1989	Jul. [c] 1989	Aug. [c] 1988
TOTAL	**694.5**	**699.2**	**683.6**	**2,247.8**	**2,264.1**	**2,179.7**
Total Private Sector	**407.6**	**411.5**	**396.1**	**1,668.4**	**1,679.8**	**1,609.4**
Total Government	**286.9**	**287.7**	**287.5**	**579.4**	**584.3**	**570.3**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.1**	**16.4**	**85.8**	**86.8**	**87.9**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	41.5	42.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.6	3.5
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.5	18.6	19.0
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.6	19.2	19.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.4	45.9
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.8
Printing & Publishing	13.3	13.2	13.1	34.8	35.0	35.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	6.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.8	2.9	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**13.4**	**13.4**	**13.4**	**154.4**	**153.7**	**146.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**23.3**	**25.7**	**25.3**	**105.8**	**113.6**	**107.9**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.9	55.0	50.2
All Transportation	9.8	9.9	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	13.5	15.8	15.7	44.9	53.5	52.7
Trade	**65.8**	**66.6**	**64.0**	**441.7**	**443.6**	**429.6**
Wholesale	9.3	9.4	9.1	77.3	77.5	76.6
Retail	56.5	57.3	54.9	364.4	366.0	353.0
General Merchandise	4.5	4.5	4.3	42.3	42.5	39.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.5	49.0	47.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.6	39.5	40.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	27.3	27.5
Eating & Drinking Places	28.1	28.9	27.3	118.0	119.6	114.4
All Other Retail	23.9	23.9	23.3	87.7	88.0	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.1**	**35.1**	**35.0**	**134.7**	**134.3**	**129.4**
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.0	25.0	25.0	24.0
All Other	28.3	28.3	28.0	109.7	109.2	105.4
Services	**253.9**	**254.4**	**241.9**	**744.7**	**746.8**	**707.5**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.4	16.1	13.8	38.2	38.8	34.7
Personal Services	3.9	4.0	3.9	23.1	23.3	23.0
Business Services	59.1	58.4	55.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.3	6.2	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.8	36.7	35.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Aug. [b] 1989	Jul. [c] 1989	Aug. [c] 1988	Aug. [b] 1989	Jul. [c] 1989	Aug. [c] 1988
Legal Services	29.4	29.7	27.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.1	33.3	32.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.1	76.2	73.6	683.4	684.7	649.7
Government	**286.9**	**287.7**	**287.5**	**579.4**	**584.3**	**570.3**
Federal Government	223.4	224.9	221.0	369.3	371.4	363.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	210.1	212.9	207.2
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	58.2	57.6	61.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

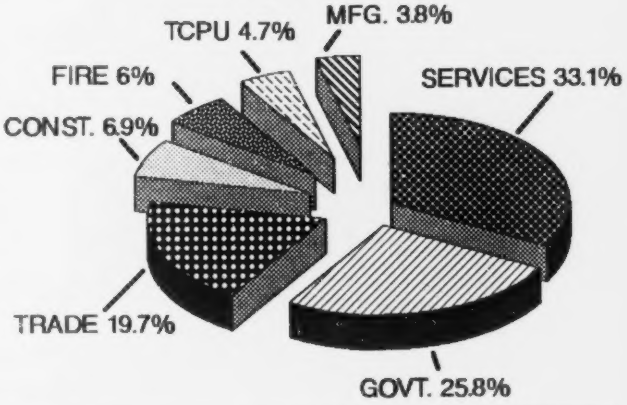
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

counted for 63 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also produced by Trade (12,100 jobs), Construction (8,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.6 percent with growth in both Federal Government (6,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,900 jobs).



Distribution of Area Jobs August 1989

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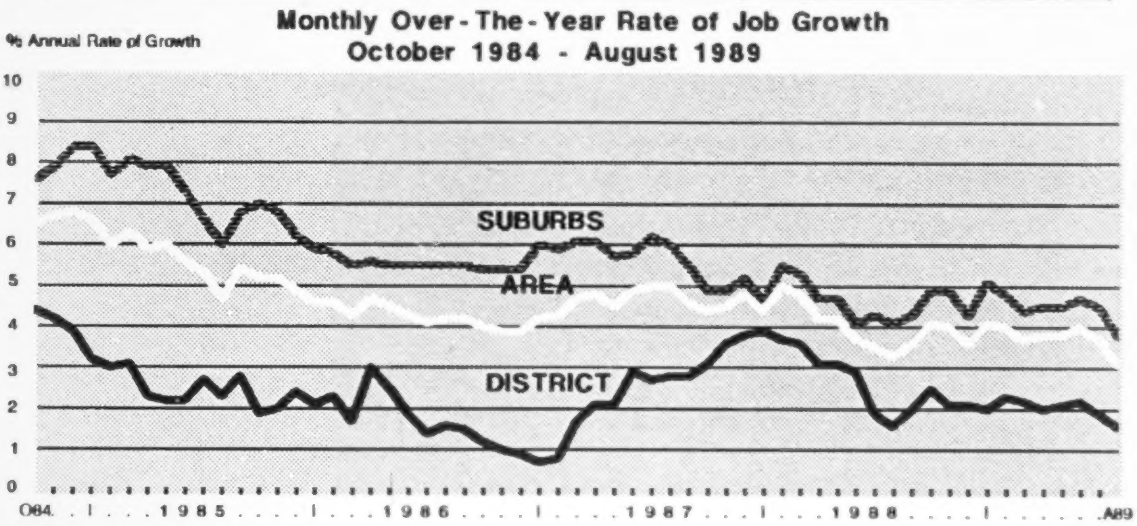

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - August 1989

Area Job Growth Rate

Over the past 58 months, (October 1984 to August 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December in 1984. Between August 1988 and August 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.1 percent. The over-the-year rate this August was smaller than the 3.3 percent recorded in August of last year and the slowest over the year growth recorded in the 58 month series. It should be noted, however, that this over-the-year comparison reflects the August strike in the Communications industry.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.8 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 58 month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was also slower than the 4.1 percent registered in August 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.6 percent, but below its 58-month average of 2.4 percent. In August 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was also 1.6 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 86,900 new jobs produced between August 1984 and August 1985, to 68,100 between August 1988 and August 1989. Over the past year, 57,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 10,900 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.1 percent vs. 2.8 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to August 1989

The Area	
Average 58 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1984	3.1%
August 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.1%
The Suburbs	
Average 58 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1989	3.8%
August 1988	4.1%
Current month	3.8%
The District	
Average 58 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
August 1988	1.6%
Current month	1.6%

PAY PROFILE:

D.C. Number One In Average Pay—For The Second Consecutive Year

The average annual pay of all workers covered nationwide by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs was $21,871 in 1988, a 4.9 percent increase over 1987.

The District of Columbia led the nation, as in 1987, with average annual pay of $30,254. Alaska was second with average annual pay of $28,033, followed by New York ($26,347), Connecticut ($26,244), and New Jersey ($25,748). South Dakota had the lowest average annual pay ($15,424), preceded by North Dakota ($16,508) and Mississippi ($16,522). Our neighboring states—Maryland and Virginia—posted average annual pays of $22,500 and $21,052, respectively.

As in previous years, the highest percentage increase in average annual pay for 1988 generally were in states located along the East Coast from Maine to Virginia. New Jersey led the nation with an increase of 8.0 percent, followed by Connecticut (7.9 percent) and Massachusetts (7.4 percent). Rhode Island and Hawaii ranked fourth with an increase of 7.1 percent each. The District of Columbia ranked eighth with a 6.2 percent increase. Alaska posted the smallest increase with a 0.1 percent change in annual pay. Wyoming had the next lowest with 1.5 percent, followed by North Dakota (2.2) percent) and Oklahoma (2.6 percent). For the first time since 1984, there were no decreases in statewide average annual pay from the previous year.

In the District, the private sector continued to be primarily responsible for the continued growth in average annual pay. In 1988, the private sector registered a 7.6 percent increase rising from $25,857 to $27,817. The largest over-the-year gain was in construction—13.3 percent. The average construction worker earned $24,679 in 1987 and $27,921 in 1988. Wholesale trade was second with an 8.8 percent increase with average pay rising from $32,263 to $35,103. This was followed by transportation, communications and public utilities up 8.4 percent from $37,150 to $40,265. Services reported a 7.3 percent over-the-year gain in pay and Finance, insurance and real estate a 7.1 percent. Retail trade with only a 5.3 percent increase was the only private sector industry which recorded a pay increase less than the city-wide average of 6.2 percent.

As has been the case in resent years, the government with a 4.9 percent rise in pay failed to match the increase of 7.6 percent in the private sector. As a result the gap between the average pay in the public sector and the private sector closed from $6,261 in 1987 to $5,873 in 1988.

Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under UI programs for 104 million full-time and part-time workers. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by UI programs by average monthly employment for these employees.

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Average Annual Pay and Percent Change For All Covered Workers[1]
District of Columbia
1987 & 1988

Sector/Industry	Average Annual Pay 1987	1988[2]	Percent Change 1987-88[3]
All Covered Workers	$28,477	$30,254	6.2
Private Sector[4]	25,857	27,817	7.6
Mining	59,933	63,906	6.6
Construction	24,679	27,971	13.3
Manufacturing	34,212	36,910	7.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	37,150	40,265	8.4
Wholesale Trade	32,262	35,103	8.8
Retail Trade	12,898	13,580	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	30,604	32,775	7.1
Services	26,545	28,491	7.3
Public Sector (Gov.)	32,118	33,690	4.9

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[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

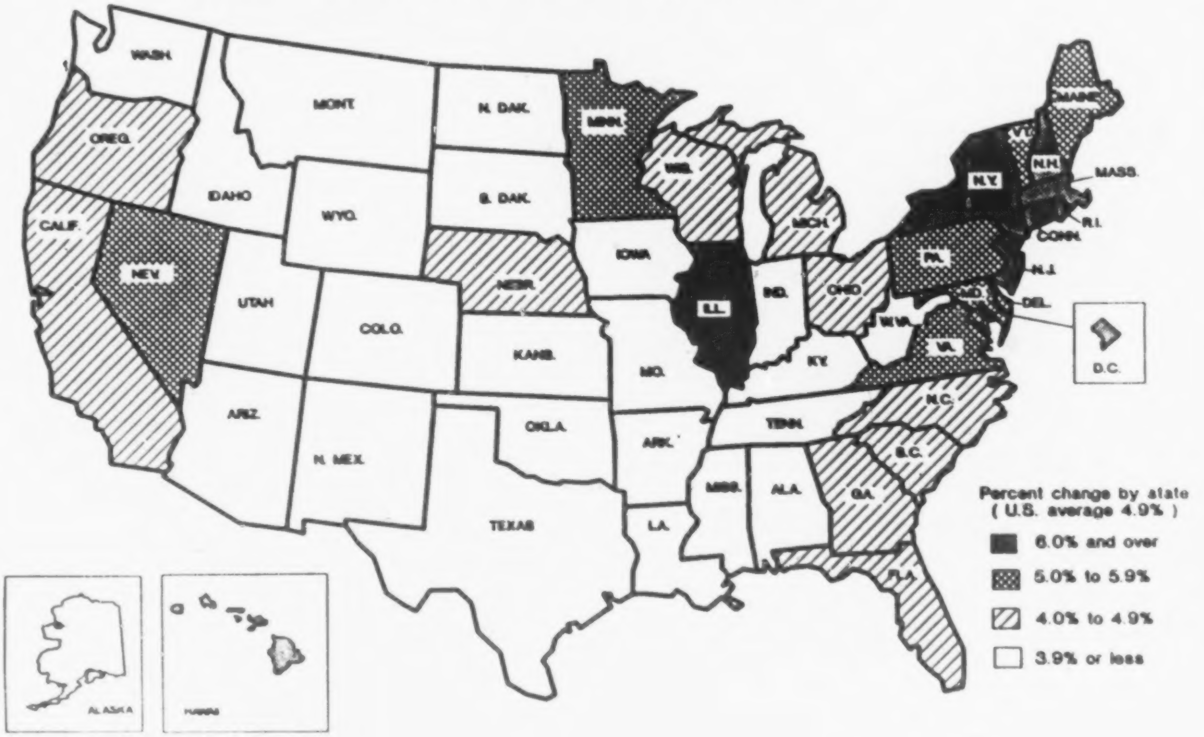
[2] Data are preliminary.

[3] Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from data rounded to the nearest dollar.

[4] Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent change in average annual pay from 1987 to 1988 by state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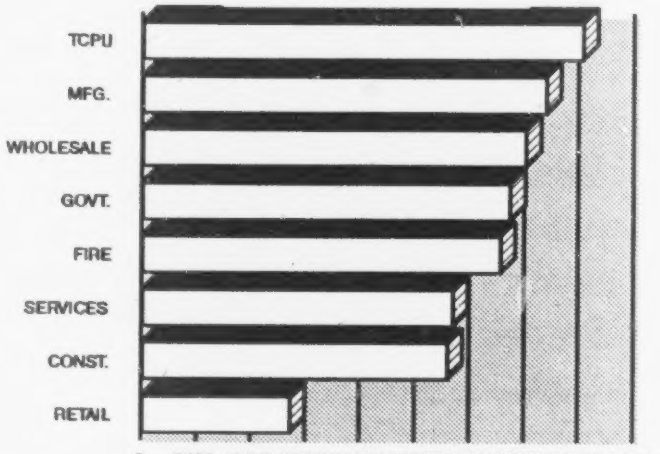
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W.VA.
PA.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
Percent change by state
(U.S. average 4.9%)
■ 6.0% and over
▩ 5.0% to 5.9%
▨ 4.0% to 4.9%
☐ 3.9% or less

Annual Average Pay: District of Columbia 1988



Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In July 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate declined almost half of a percentage point (0.4 percent) between June and July dropping from 3.0 percent to 2.6 percent. This was the eleventh lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.6 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington posted a July rate of 3.0 percent down from 3.6 percent recorded in June. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.1 percent. The Boston Area rate was up from 3.4 percent in June to 4.0 percent in July. A year ago, Boston's rate was 3.1 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.3 percent jobless rate in July down from 4.8 percent in June. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 4.9 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which July data are available, 43 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 27 had increases of at least that magnitude. Seventy areas had rates below 4 percent, while 28 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	July	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.6**	**2.9**
2. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.0	3.1
3. Indianapolis, IN	3.3	3.9
4. Nashville, TN	3.4	4.9
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.6	3.3
6. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	3.5
7. Salt Lake City, UT	3.7	4.7
8. Memphis, TN	4.0	5.2
9. Boston, MA	4.0	3.1
10. San Francisco, CA	4.0	4.2
11. Philadelphia, PA	4.1	4.5
12. Cincinnati, OH	4.2	4.8
13. Portland, OR	4.3	5.1
14. Columbus, OH	4.3	4.3
15. Cleveland, OH	4.3	4.7
16. Baltimore, MD	4.3	4.9
17. Kansas City, MO	4.4	5.7
18. Seattle, WA	4.5	5.1
19. Oklahoma City, OK	4.5	5.7
20. Louisville, KY	4.5	6.0
21. Pittsburgh, PA	4.6	5.8
22. Dayton, OH	4.7	4.5
23. Atlanta, GA	4.7	4.8
24. Denver, CO	4.7	5.1
25. Newark, NJ	4.8	4.4
26. San Diego, CA	4.8	4.9
27. Phoenix, AR	4.8	5.3
28. Chicago, IL	4.9	5.6
29. Oakland, CA	5.0	5.2
30. New York, NY	5.0	4.6
31. St. Louis, MO	5.1	5.7
32. Sacramento, CA	5.4	5.7
33. Los Angeles, CA	5.5	5.6
34. Buffalo, NY	5.7	4.8
35. Jackson, MS	5.7	6.4
36. Birmingham, AL	6.1	6.1
37. Dallas, TX	6.2	5.3
38. Houston, TX	6.5	6.3
39. Miami, FL	6.5	5.3
40. Montgomery, AL	7.1	4.5
41. Detroit, MI	7.5	8.5
42. New Orleans, LA	8.7	9.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth highest jobless rate in the country. This was one notch below June's standing. Maryland's rate at 3.9 percent was also down considerably from the 4.3 percent registered in June. Virginia's jobless rate at 3.2 percent was also down considerably from the 3.6 percent recorded in June. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and thirty-fifth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.6 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.

Ten states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in West Virginia (2.8 percentage points), Kentucky (2.0 points), and New Mexico (1.6 points). There were over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more in the District of Columbia and 11 states. Delaware and Vermont experienced the greatest increases (both 1.6 percentage points), followed by Massachusetts (1.0 point).

July unemployment rates were below 4 percent in 15 states. States with the lowest rates were Hawaii (2.4 percent) and New Hampshire and Virginia (both 3.2 percent). Two states had rates higher than 8 percent—Louisiana (9.7 percent) and Mississippi (8.3 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was identical to the position held in June. In July, the average unemployment of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent, same as in June. A year ago, the average rate was 6.7 percent. There were ten cities with rates at 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 4.9 percent was in this grouping.

Only one city, Detroit, posted a double digit jobless rate in July. Detroit's rate at 11.6 percent was down from 11.8 percent recorded last month. Five other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—New Orleans (9.4 percent), Newark (9.2 percent), Birmingham (8.6 percent), Buffalo (8.1 percent) and Miami (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in Salt Lake City (3.8 percent), Columbus (4.4 percent), Pittsburgh (4.5 percent), Boston (4.7 percent), and Milwaukee (4.8 percent).

Of the 26 selected central cities, fourteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being recorded by Gary (1.7 percent). Dayton posted a decline of 1.5 percent, while three other cities—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Detroit registered decreases of 1.3 percent each. Only one city, Buffalo, had an increase in excess of a half percentage point.

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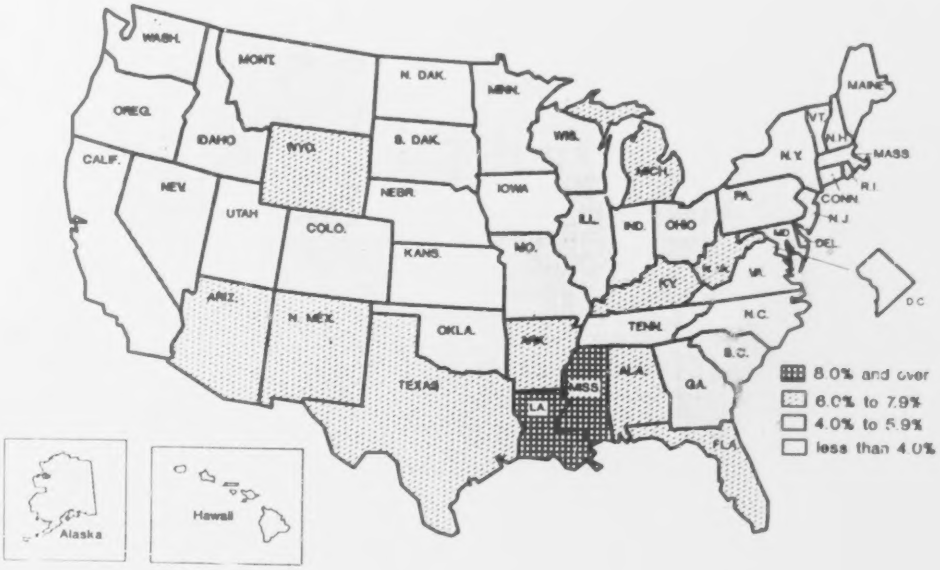
724-3785

Unemployment rates by state, July 1989


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
VT.
N.H.
N.Y.
MASS
R.I.
CONN
N.J.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
MD.
DEL.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
W. VA.
VA.
D.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
TEXAS
LA.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
Alaska
Hawaii
▦ 8.0% and over
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	July	
	1989*	**1988**
1. Salt Lake City, UT	3.8	4.9
2. Columbus, OH	4.4	4.3
3. Pittsburgh, PA	4.5	5.8
4. Boston, MA	4.7	3.9
5. Milwaukee, WI	4.8	4.5
6. District of Columbia	**4.9**	**4.2**
7. San Francisco, CA	5.0	5.2
8. Philadelphia, PA	5.2	6.1
9. New York, NY	5.3	4.9
10. Cincinnati, OH	5.4	6.0
11. Los Angeles, CA	6.2	6.3
12. Chicago, IL	6.5	7.2
13. Baltimore, MD	6.5	7.8
14. Atlanta, GA	6.7	6.9
15. Cleveland, OH	6.7	7.4
16. Gary, IN	6.7	8.4
17. Houston, TX	6.9	6.7
18. Dallas, TX	7.2	6.2
19. Dayton, OH	7.3	6.8
20. St. Louis, MO	7.3	8.0
21. Miami, FL	8.0	6.5
22. Buffalo, NY	8.1	6.8
23. Birmingham, AL	8.6	8.8
24. Newark, NJ	9.2	8.7
25. New Orleans, LA	9.4	9.9
26. Detroit, MI	11.6	12.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

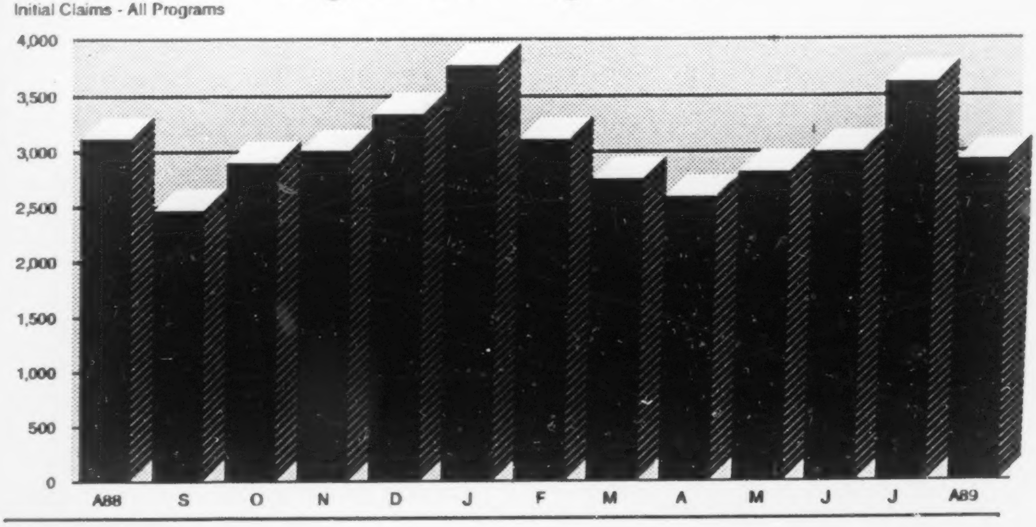
Unemployment Insurance Activities August 1989

August 1989 claims for unemployment compensation benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 2,920—slightly over 19 percent below last month and nearly 6 percent below August of last year. The drop from July was expected, as this July was (and usually is each year) the seasonal high. This high point is caused by a filing surge associated with the quarterly change-of-base period for determining monetary eligibility. The phenomenon of a decrease in initial claims usually occurs from the first to the second month in each quarter. The most pronounced change to date this year occurred in the first quarter, as there was a reversal of the expected downward trend in the second quarter between April and May.

The number of idle weeks compensated came to 37,780 in August, and represented a 14 percent increase from last month—nearly unchanged from last year. An increase in compensated workload in August was the peak for this year to date. The $7.5 million in gross outlay for benefits in August was also a year-to-date peak.

The average weekly benefit amount has risen steadily this year—from $189 in January to $200 in July, and a slight drop to $199 in August. The outlay for compensation for January-August 1989 was $55.0 million. Weeks compensated through August 1989 totaled 279,600 compared to 274,000 last year (a 2 percent rise)—accounting principally for the increase in the total outlay.

District of Columbia
Initial Unemployment Compensation Claims
August 1988 - August 1989



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
August 1989

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	% Change From July 1989	% Change From Aug. 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,794	3,456	2,957	-19.2	-5.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,340	32,987	37,145	+10.2	-2.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,614	30,277	35,164	+14.3	-1.6
Total Benefits Paid	$6,790,980	$5,959,207	$6,471,039	+14.0	+4.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.19	$196.82	$184.02	-0.3	+6.6
Number of First Payments	1,832	1,908	1,875	-4.0	-2.3
Number of Final Payments	1,028	932	905	+10.3	+13.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,057	8,806	8,960	+2.9	+1.1
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	93	127	126	-26.8	-26.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,468	2,240	2,379	+10.2	+3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,878	2,646	2,239	+8.8	+28.5
Total Benefits Paid	$680,886	$631,616	$474,808	+7.8	+43.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$236.58	$238.71	$212.06	-0.9	+11.6
Number of First Payments	135	106	107	+27.4	+26.2
Number of Final Payments	87	82	57	+6.1	+52.6
Total Beneficiaries	725	726	570	-0.1	+27.2
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	34	35	33	-2.9	+3.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	328	283	510	+15.9	-35.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	282	233	429	+21.0	-34.3
Total Benefits Paid	$58,959	$49,132	$83,652	+20.0	-29.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$209.07	$210.87	$194.99	-0.9	-7.2
Number of First Payments	32	22	30	+45.5	+6.7
Number of Final Payments	18	16	32	+12.5	-43.8
Total Beneficiaries	86	76	121	+13.2	-28.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,921	3,618	3,116	-19.3	-6.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,136	35,510	40,034	+10.2	-2.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,774	33,156	37,832	+13.9	-0.2
Total Benefits Paid	$7,530,825	$6,639,955	$7,029,499	+13.4	+7.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.37	$200.26	$185.81	-0.4	+7.3
Number of First Payments	1,999	2,036	2,012	-1.8	-0.6
Number of Final Payments	1,133	1,030	994	+10.0	+14.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,868	9,608	9,651	+2.7	+2.2

---

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for August 1989 increased $14.82. Average Weekly Hours increased .5 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings rose 22 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had an increase in Weekly Earnings of $64.01. Weekly Hours were up 1.2 hours and Hourly Earnings rose $1.03 all due to overtime. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies showed a substantial increase in Weekly Hours of 2.4 hours because of overtime being worked.

In the Non—Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $16.64 and a decrease of 2.2 hours in Weekly Hours worked due to a shorter scheduled workweek. Other Non Durable Goods reflect a rise in Weekly Earnings of $11.54 and Hourly Earnings of 41 cents. The rise was caused by an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
August 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Manufacturing	490.40	475.58	448.48	40.0	39.5	39.9	12.26	12.04	11.24
Durable Goods	522.97	496.93	446.01	43.8	42.4	41.8	11.94	11.72	10.67
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	606.36	542.35	531.06	48.9	47.7	47.8	12.40	11.37	11.11
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	562.93	527.52	451.21	44.5	41.9	39.1	12.65	12.59	11.54
Other Durable Goods	483.61	472.79	423.07	42.2	41.4	41.6	11.46	11.42	10.17
Non-Durable Goods	461.53	455.58	449.61	36.6	36.8	38.2	12.61	12.38	11.77
Food & Kindred Products	441.66	458.30	458.68	41.2	43.4	41.1	10.72	10.56	11.16
Printing & Publishing	479.89	473.31	472.31	34.8	34.7	36.5	13.79	13.64	12.94
Other Non-Durable Goods	399.36	387.82	361.63	41.6	42.2	43.0	9.60	9.19	8.41
Total Production Workers		Aug. '89 40,000			July '89 40,900			Aug. '88 43,100	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1989 NOVEMBER 1989

D.C. Unemployment in September 4.9%

Lowest Rate for the Month in 18 Years

Labor Force

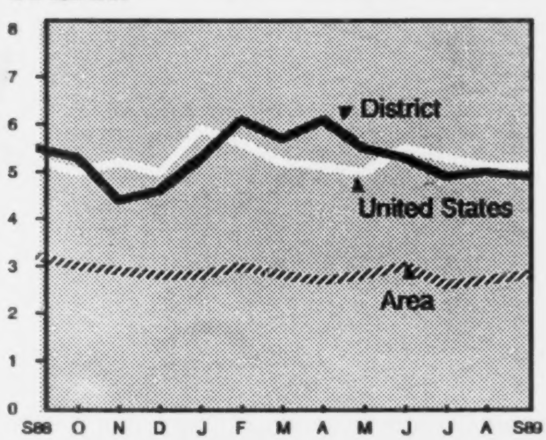
The District

The District's September unemployment rate dropped slightly from 5.0 percent in August to 4.9 percent in September. A year ago, the September rate was 5.5 percent. The September jobless rates in the suburbs and the Area rose to 2.5 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. In all three local jurisdictions, the rate was down from a year ago. These over-the-year movements in labor statistics signal a further tightening of the Washington job market. Across the nation, the unadjusted September civilian unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, unchanged from August. Thus, September marked the fourth consecutive month that the unemployment rate in the District has been below the nation's.

In the District, all three labor market measurements (labor force, employment and unemployment) were down over the month, reflecting a rather traditional seasonal pattern as summer workers left jobs to return to school or other nonwork related activities. The District's labor supply dropped by 4,300, employment by 3,800 and unemployment by 500. As a result, the District's jobless rate declined by a tenth of a percentage point to 4.9 percent. **This was the lowest unemployment rate recorded for the month of September in 18 years and the second time this year that the rate has dropped below 5 percent.** Measured since January, the City's unemployment rate for the first nine months has averaged

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates
September 1988 - September 1989



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1989 NOVEMBER 1989

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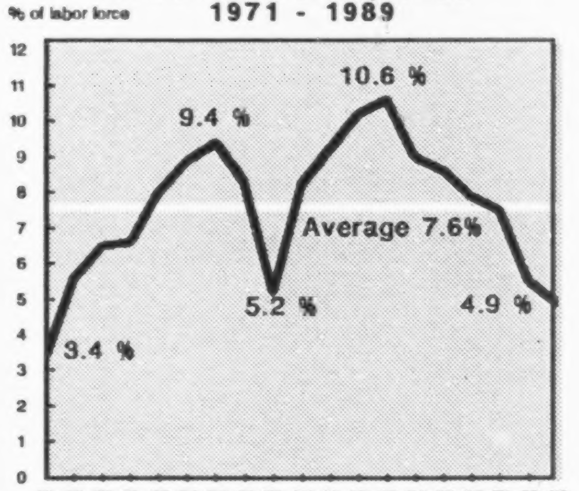
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

5.4 percent—up from the 5.0 percent average for all of last year.

Compared to September 1988, the District's rate is down significantly—by 0.6 percentage point. This decline is primarily the result of a 2,700-person drop in the unemployment rolls, an over-the-year decrease of 14.5 percent. However, both the labor supply (labor force) and the number of employed residents are also down over the year, by 8,400 (2.5 percent) in the supply of labor and 5,800 (1.8 percent) in employment. Compared to September of last year, all components of the District's labor statistics are down. Thus, the District is contributing fewer workers this year to help ease the Area's labor shortages.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of September 1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

Like in the District, the suburban labor market exhibited rather traditional seasonal patterns in the August to September movements, as both the labor supply and the number of persons employed declined. However, unlike in the District the decline in employment was larger than the decline in the labor force. As a result, the number of jobless persons living in the suburbs increased by 3,400, and the suburban unemployment rate moved upward from a very low 2.3 percent in August to 2.5 percent in September.

Compared to September 1988, the suburban labor force repeated its long-term pattern of the last several years. Between September 1988 and September 1989, the increase in working suburbanites (104,100) exceeded the increase in the labor supply (100,900). Thus, the pool of idle suburban workers contracted (3,000) and the supply of potential new workers shrunk even tighter. This labor force tightening reduced the suburban unemployment rate from 2.8 percent in September 1988 to 2.5 percent this September.

Mirroring activity in the suburbs, the labor force for the Metropolitan Area also exhibited traditioinal patterns as both the labor supply and

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Sept.a/ 1989	Aug.b/ 1989	Sept.b/ 1988
District of Columbia	4.9	5.0	5.5
Prince Georges County	3.7	3.4	4.2
Calvert County	3.5	3.8	4.0
Frederick County	2.7	3.6	2.9
Charles County	2.6	2.8	3.2
Montgomery County	2.6	2.4	2.9
Alexandria City	2.2	1.9	2.4
Stafford County	1.9	1.6	2.3
Prince William County	1.9	1.6	2.2
Arlington County	1.8	1.5	2.0
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	1.7
Fairfax County	1.7	1.4	1.9
Loudoun County	1.6	1.3	1.6
Falls Church City	1.4	1.3	1.7
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.1	1.8
Manassas City	1.3	1.3	2.3

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
September 1989[a]

	Sept.[b] 1989	Aug.[c] 1989	Sept.[d] 1988	Aug.[d] 1988	Net Change From Aug.[d] 1989	Net Change From Sept. 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	326,700	331,000	335,100	342,700	-4,300	-8,400
Total Employed	310,800	314,600	316,600	325,600	-3,800	-5,800
Total Unemployed	15,900	16,400	18,600	17,100	-500	-2,700
Unemployment Rate[e]	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.0	-0.1	-0.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,955,300	1,979,600	1,854,400	1,894,700	-24,300	100,900
Total Employed	1,907,000	1,934,800	1,802,900	1,843,400	-27,800	104,100
Total Unemployed	48,300	44,900	51,300	51,400	3,400	-3,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.7	0.2	-0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,282,000	2,310,600	2,189,500	2,237,400	-28,600	92,500
Total Employed	2,217,800	2,249,400	2,119,500	2,169,000	-31,600	98,300
Total Unemployed	64,200	61,300	69,900	68,500	2,900	-5,700
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	0.1	-0.4

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

the number of working residents declined in September and unemployment increased slightly. Over the year, there was also a tightening in the Area's labor market. An increase in the labor supply (92,500) failed to match or exceed the increase in employment (98,300). As in the suburbs and the District, the Area's unemployment rate also registered a significant over-the-year decline of four-tenths of a percentage point. Through the first nine months of this year, unemployment in the Area has averaged 2.8 percent and 2.3 percent in the suburbs. As noted, the District's nine-month average is 5.4 percent. For the year to date, unemployment rates compared to 1988 annual averages are down in the Area and suburbs, while up somewhat in the District.

LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1989 & September 1988
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		September 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.3	14.0	24.8
Suburbs	85.7	86.0	75.2
		September 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	26.6
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	73.4

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,425 in September 1989—down 2,411 claimants from August. In September, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 29 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 27 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.5 weeks for all claimants in September. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.8 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.2 weeks. In September 1988, the average duration for males was 10.2 weeks and for females 10.1 weeks.

Job Growth

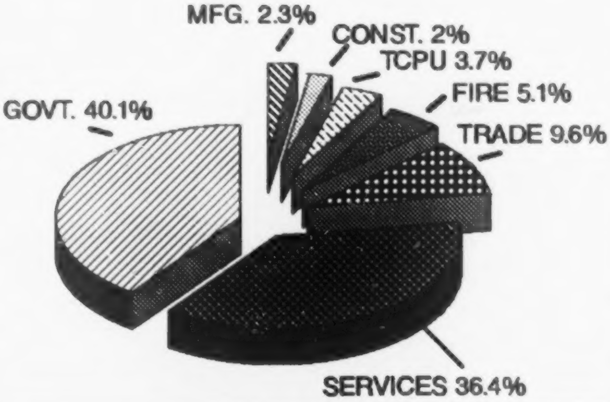
The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 5,300 for a loss of 0.8 percent between August and September. The public sector was responsible for the decline with seasonal losses in Federal Government (2,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,100 jobs). The substantial loss in State and Local Government reflects the scheduled termination of the summer youth employment program.

The private sector increased by 5,500 jobs with gains in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (2,600 jobs) and Services (2,400 jobs). The substantial increase in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities reflects a return to normal after a strike in the Communications industry. Seasonal gains in All Other Services (2,100 jobs) and Hotels (700 jobs) were primarily responsible for the Services growth.

Over the year (September 1988 to September 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.6 percent for a gain of 17,700 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.9 percent, generating 15,300 jobs and accounting for 86 percent of all new jobs. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 12,200 jobs and accounted for 80 percent of the private sector growth. The major components of this growth were Business Services (3,800 jobs), All Other Services (3,200 jobs), Legal Services and Health Services (1,600 jobs each) and Hotels (1,300 jobs). An additional 2,300 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade. The public sector increased 0.9 percent with growth in Federal Government (2,400 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs September 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.9 percent for a gain of 14,200 jobs between August and September. The public sector accounted for the increase with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (15,900 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (1,200 jobs). The private sector declined by 400 jobs with losses in Services (4,000 jobs) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,900 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7,100 jobs). A return to normal after a strike in the Communications industry was responsible for the substantial increase in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities. The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the loss in Services and 61

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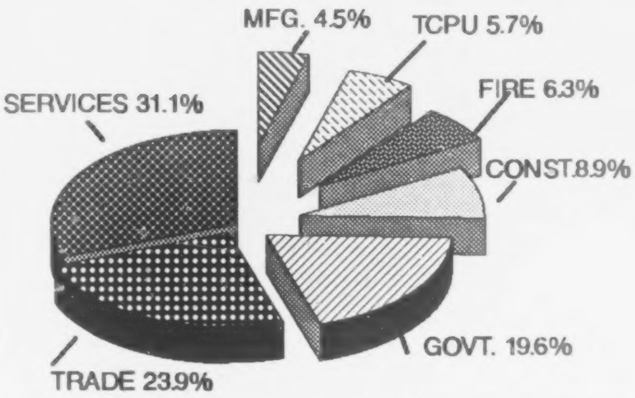
Continued from page 5

percent of the gain in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for 53 percent of the decline in Trade.

Over the year (September 1988 to September 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.4 percent for a gain of 66,600 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.7 percent accounting for three-fourths of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 84 percent of suburban growth with the major job producers, Services (23,400 jobs) and Trade (12,100 jobs), responsible for 63 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-five percent of the Services growth and 59 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 88 percent of the growth in Construction (9,000 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent with gains in both Federal Government (4,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,400 jobs).



Distribution of Suburban Jobs September 1989

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 9,000 jobs between August and September for an increase of 0.4 percent. The private sector was responsible for 58 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (9,600 jobs). A return to normal after a strike in the Communications industry was responsible for the significant increase in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities.

The public sector increased 0.7 percent with a gain in State and Local Government (7,600 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (3,800 jobs).

Over the year (September 1988 to September 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for a gain of 84,300 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, generating 71,200 jobs and producing 84 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (35,600 jobs)

Continued on page 8

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Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988
TOTAL	**688.7**	**694.0**	**671.0**	**2,258.4**	**2,249.4**	**2,174.1**
Total Private Sector	**412.6**	**407.1**	**397.3**	**1,674.2**	**1,669.0**	**1,603.0**
Total Government	**276.1**	**286.9**	**273.7**	**584.2**	**580.4**	**571.1**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**16.1**	**16.1**	**86.4**	**86.2**	**86.9**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.0	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.6	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.4	18.5	18.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.4	18.9	19.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.2	45.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.8	4.6
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.3	13.1	34.7	34.9	34.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**13.6**	**13.4**	**13.2**	**153.8**	**154.6**	**144.4**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.5**	**22.9**	**25.2**	**114.9**	**105.3**	**107.9**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.6	55.8	50.5
All Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.6	13.1	15.6	53.3	44.4	52.4
Trade	**66.4**	**65.8**	**64.1**	**440.9**	**442.3**	**426.6**
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.0	77.1	77.2	76.2
Retail	57.0	56.5	55.1	363.8	365.1	350.4
General Merchandise	4.6	4.6	4.2	43.2	42.5	39.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.0	49.4	47.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	39.6	39.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.2	27.4	27.1
Eating & Drinking Places	28.2	28.1	27.1	117.5	118.1	113.2
All Other Retail	24.2	23.8	23.7	87.6	88.1	83.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.1**	**35.0**	**34.8**	**133.6**	**134.6**	**128.3**
Banking	6.8	6.7	6.9	25.0	25.0	23.9
All Other	28.2	28.3	27.8	108.6	109.6	104.3
Services	**256.2**	**253.8**	**244.0**	**743.3**	**744.9**	**707.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.1	15.4	14.8	39.0	38.3	35.7
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	23.0	23.1	23.1
Business Services	59.2	59.1	55.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.3	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.0	36.8	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988	Sept b/ 1989	Aug. c/ 1989	Sept c/ 1988
Legal Services	28.7	29.3	27.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.2	33.1	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	78.1	76.0	74.9	681.4	683.5	649.0
Government	**276.1**	**286.9**	**273.7**	**584.2**	**580.4**	**571.1**
Federal Government	220.8	223.4	218.4	366.2	370.0	359.5
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	218.0	210.4	211.7
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.1	58.2	50.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

and Trade (14,300 jobs), accounted for 70 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also produced by Construction (9,400 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent with growth in both Federal Government (6,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,300 jobs).

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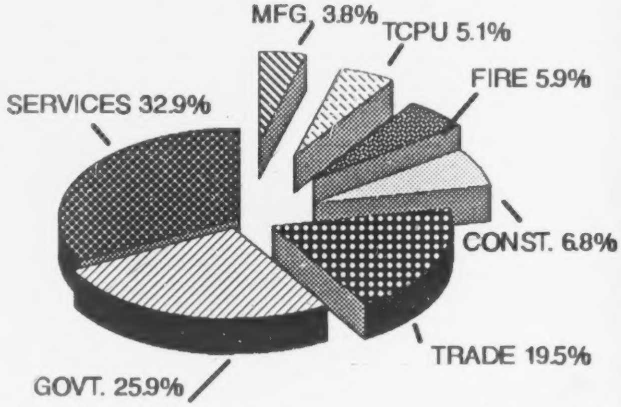
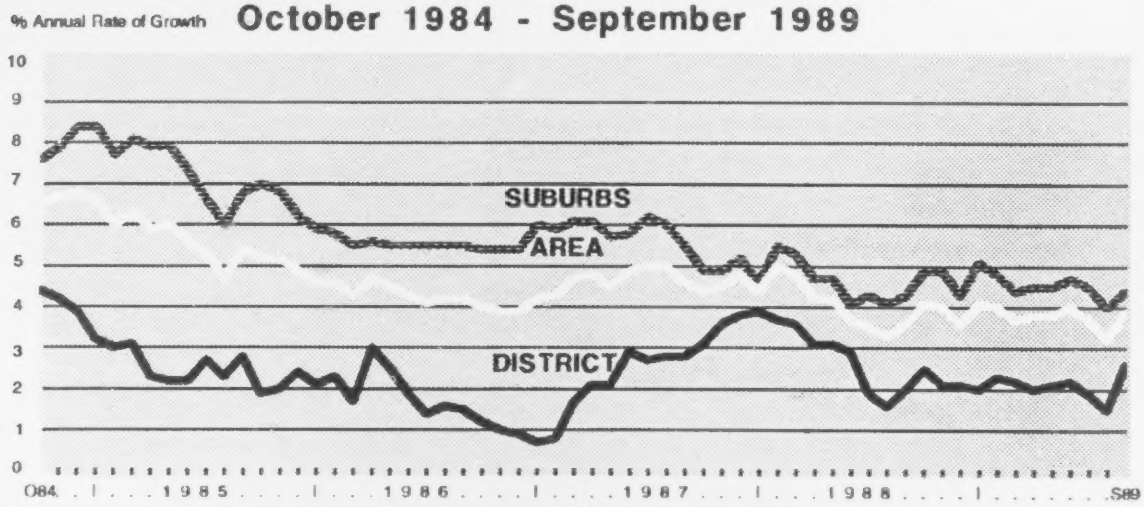
Distribution of Area Jobs September 1989



Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - September 1989



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 59 months, (October 1984 to September 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between September 1988 and September 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent. The over-the-year rate this September was higher than the 3.6 percent recorded in September of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.4 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 59-month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was slightly faster than the 4.3 percent registered in September 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.6 percent and above its 59-month average of 2.4 percent. In September 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was 2.0 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 99,200 new jobs produced between September 1984 and September 1985, to 84,300 between September 1988 and September 1989. Over the past year, 66,600 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 17,700 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent vs. 2.7 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to September 1989

The Area	
Average 59 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1989	3.2%
September 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.9%
The Suburbs	
Average 59 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1989	3.8%
September 1988	4.0%
Current month	4.4%
The District	
Average 59 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
September 1988	1.6%
Current month	2.6%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE:

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In 1988, 213,000 Metropolitan Area residents were employed in state or local government jobs.[1] This was 158,000 more than were employed in 1960, representing a growth of 287 percent during the past twenty eight years. The data used in this profile is from the Current Employment Statistics program, commonly referred to as "NonAgricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work", or simply data from the "Establishment Survey."

Job Growth Patterns 1960-1988

In 1960, the number of state and local government jobs in the Washington Area were about evenly distributed between the District (26,000) and the suburbs (29,000). In the intervening years, however, suburban jobs in state and local government grew very rapidly, while similar jobs in the District remained relatively constant (See Chart). As a result, in 1988 three quarters of the Area's state and local government jobs were located in the suburbs with only a quarter in the District.

State and local government job growth over the study period, however, was uneven. Between 1960 and 1965, government jobs grew relatively modestly in both the District and the suburbs. Beginning in 1965, however, suburban state and local jobs began to grow at a much more rapid pace than in the District. Between 1965 and 1985, 111,000 new state and local government jobs were created in the Washington suburbs. During the next five years (1980-1985), however, suburban government jobs actually recorded a slight decline of about 5,000 jobs. Rapid suburban growth resumed again in 1985 and during the last three years 13,000 new state and local jobs have been added to the suburban job base.

In the District, the spurt of local government job growth peaked in 1975, five years earlier than in the suburbs. Between 1965 and 1975, the District government added 28,000 new jobs reflecting the expansion of federal programs designed to address the urban problems of poverty and housing, as well as, the transfer of several agencies from the federal government to the District government as a part of Home Rule legislation. By contrast, jobs in the District government declined by 13,000 workers between 1975 and 1985 primarily as a result of cuts in federal support to the nation's cities. Over the past three years (1985-1988), the District government has added 6,000 more employees primarily as a result of the administrative transfer of St. Elizabeth's Hospital from the Federal government to the District government.

State and Local Government Jobs as a Proportion Of All Jobs.

Viewed as the share of total jobs, state and local government jobs in 1960 represented 7.4 percent of all jobs in the Washington Area. By 1975, state and local government jobs reached 12.9 percent and declined until 1988 when it reached 9.8 percent. Interestingly, throughout the study period, government jobs represented a larger proportion of jobs in the Washington suburbs than in the District. In the suburbs, state and local government's share of the total job base grew through 1980, 14.9 percent of all jobs were in state and local government. In the District, the maximum was reached in 1975 at 10.4 percent. Currently (1988) state and local jobs represent 10.7 percent of all suburban jobs vs. only 7.9 percent in the District.

Comparisons With State & Local Government Jobs In The United States and Selected Metropolitan Areas

Across the full study period, state and local government jobs in the Washington Area, as well as, in both the suburbs and the District, held a smaller share of the local job base than did state and local government jobs in the U.S. Economy. For example, in 1960 state and local government jobs represented 11.2 percent of all U.S. jobs. In

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[1] The Washington Area is the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The data reflects expansion of the definition of the Area as a result of the 1970 and 1980 Census.

Continued from page 10

the Area, the District and the suburbs the rates were 7.4 percent, 5.2 percent, and 11.9 percent, respectively. By 1988, the share of U.S. jobs in state and local government had increased to 13.6 percent. This compares to 9.8 percent in the Area, 7.9 percent in the District and 10.7 percent in the suburbs.

Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published a historical series of employment data that included job information by industry for states and major metropolitan areas.[2] This provides an opportunity to compare state and local government jobs in the Washington Area with other major metropolitan areas (See table). By comparison, the year 1987 shows that state and local government jobs in the Washington Area, as a proportion of all jobs, is one of the lowest in the country, especially the ratio in the District. State and local government jobs in the 30 areas studied averaged 11.3 percent of all jobs. Only the Maryland portion (11.3 percent) of the Washington MSA matched the average.[3] In fact, the District had the smallest ratio of state and local jobs to total jobs of all areas in the comparison group.

Observations

Job growth in state and local government has been significant in the Washington Area and its suburbs over the past twenty eight years. In the District, the growth has been less significant and actually includes some "paper transactions" related to the transfer of employees from federal agencies to the District government. Local job growth patterns in the industry clearly show the impact of shifting federal policies with rapid growth occurring from 1965 through 1980. This occurred as federal funds for urban programs flowed into the area and conversely declining employment from 1980-1985 reflected federal cuts in basic urban programs. As a proportion of the total job base, state and local government jobs in the Washington Area constitute a smaller share of all jobs than similar government jobs do in the national job market and in the majority of metropolitan areas examined in this study. Surprisingly, the District government's share of the total jobs in the City is smaller than the share held by state and local government in the suburbs, other metropolitan areas, and in the national economy.

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[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas, 1972-87*, Vols. I-V, Bulletin 2320, March 1989.

[3] The higher proportion of state and local government employment in the Maryland suburbs probably reflects the presence of the University of Maryland in College Park.

State & Local Government Employment
in the United States, the Washington Area, the District and the Suburbs
1960-1988

(annual averages—in thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL US	US S/L GOV.	TOTAL AREA	AREA S/L GOV	TOTAL DC	DC GOV	TOTAL SUBURBS	SUBURBAN S/L GOV.
1960	54,189	6,083	746	55	502	26	244	29
1965	60,765	7,696	935	73	573	32	362	41
1970	70,880	9,822	1,185	135	567	47	618	88
1975	76,945	11,937	1,342	173	578	60	764	113
1980	90,406	13,375	1,635	200	616	48	1,019	152
1985	97,519	13,519	1,906	194	629	47	1,277	147
1988	105,584	14,402	2,164	213	673	53	1,491	160
CHANGE 1960-1988	51,395	8,319	1,418	158	171	27	1,247	131
PERCENT	94.8	236.8	190.1	287.3	34.1	103.8	511.1	451.7
ANNUAL RATE (%)	2.4	3.1	3.8	5.0	1.1	2.6	6.7	6.3

SOURCES: The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. From the Current Employment Statistics Program.

State & Local Government Employment as a Percent of Total Employment in the United States, the Washington Area, the District & the Suburbs
1960-1988
(annual averages—percent)

YEAR	UNITED STATES	AREA	DISTRICT	SUBURBS
1960	11.2	7.4	5.2	11.9
1965	12.7	7.8	5.6	11.3
1970	13.9	11.4	8.3	14.2
1975	15.5	12.9	10.4	14.8
1980	14.8	12.2	7.8	14.9
1985	13.9	10.2	7.5	11.5
1988	13.6	9.8	7.9	10.7

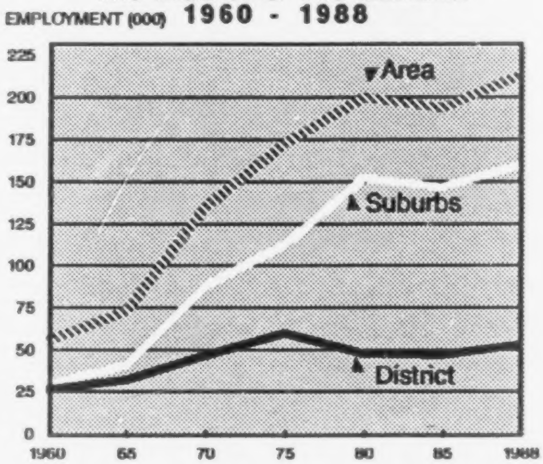
SOURCES: The Bureau of Labor Statistics and The Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. From the Current Employment Statistics Program.

State & Local Government Employment as a Percent of Total Employment Selected Metropolitan Areas & Cities
1987
(annual averages)

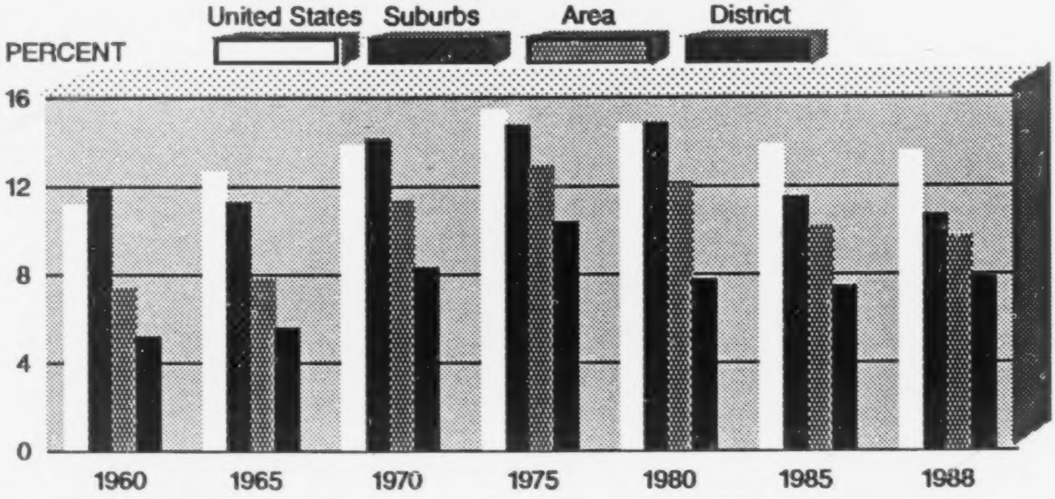
AREAS	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	STATE & LOCAL	% OF TOTAL
COLUMBUS, OH	657.7	103.7	15.8
BUFFALO, NY	435.3	64.5	14.8
BALTIMORE CITY	465.5	67.9	14.6
NEW YORK PMSA	3,991.3	571.2	14.3
BALTIMORE MSA	1,084.3	151.0	13.9
NEW YORK CITY	3,580.1	497.6	13.9
NEW ORLEANS, LA	509.0	70.4	13.8
BIRMINGHAM, AL	391.6	51.4	13.1
NEWARK, NJ	955.2	113.4	11.9
HOUSTON, TX	1,381.3	160.9	11.6
SUBURBAN MD-DC	**712.5**	**80.5**	**11.3**
DETROIT, MI	1,857.0	206.8	11.1
PHILADELPHIA CITY	774.7	86.1	11.1
ATLANTA, GA	1,367.6	151.6	11.1
CLEVELAND, OH	891.6	97.1	10.9
MIAMI, FL	826.1	89.3	10.8
CINCINNATI, OH	677.1	72.4	10.7
LOS ANGELES, CA	4,011.9	424.4	10.6
DAYTON, OH	427.9	44.9	10.5
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	931.1	97.2	10.4
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	2,146.0	219.1	10.2
PITTSBURGH, PA	852.6	86.3	10.1
WASHINGTON MSA	**2,075.1**	**203.1**	**9.8**
CHICAGO, IL	3,015.1	294.7	9.8
BOSTON, MA	1,712.0	163.6	9.6
NORTHERN VA	**707.3**	**66.4**	**9.4**
DALLAS, TX	1,330.3	120.9	9.1
ST. LOUIS, MO	1,121.9	101.6	9.1
MILWAUKEE, WI	696.2	62.1	8.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**655.3**	**51.4**	**7.8**
AVERAGE	1,341.4	152.4	11.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas, 1972-87*, Vols. I-V, Bulletin 2320, March 1989.

State & Local Government Jobs In The Area, The District & The Suburbs 1960 - 1988



State & Local Government Jobs As A Percent of Total Jobs 1960 -1988



Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In August 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate remained unchanged at 2.6 percent between July and August. This was the tenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.6 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington posted an August rate of 2.9 percent down from 3.0 percent recorded in July. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.3 percent. The next three lowest rates were in San Francisco (3.2 percent), Indianapolis (3.4 percent) and Boston (3.5 percent). A year ago, their rates were 4.0 percent, 4.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. The Boston rate seems to be on the upswing. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.3 percent rate in August, same as in July. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.8 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which August data are available, 55 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 19 had increases of that magnitude. Seventy-eight areas had rates below 4 percent, while 15 had rates higher than 8 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 5.0 percent-same as August 1988) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the seventeenth highest jobless rate in the country. This was seven notches above July's standing. Maryland's rate at 3.9 percent was unchanged from July. Virginia's jobless rate at 3.0 percent was down from the 3.2 percent recorded in July. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and fiftieth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.4 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively.

Ten states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Louisiana (2.8 percentage points), Oklahoma (2.5 points), and Alaska (2.4 points). Over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more occurred in 10 states. Three New England states experienced the greatest increases—Vermont (1.6 percentage points), New Hampshire (1.0 point), and Massachusetts (0.8 point).

August unemployment rates were below 4 percent in 15 states. Hawaii (1.8 percent), had the lowest rate, followed by Maine and Virginia (both 3.0 percent). Only Louisiana (8.3 percent) had a rate higher than 8 percent.

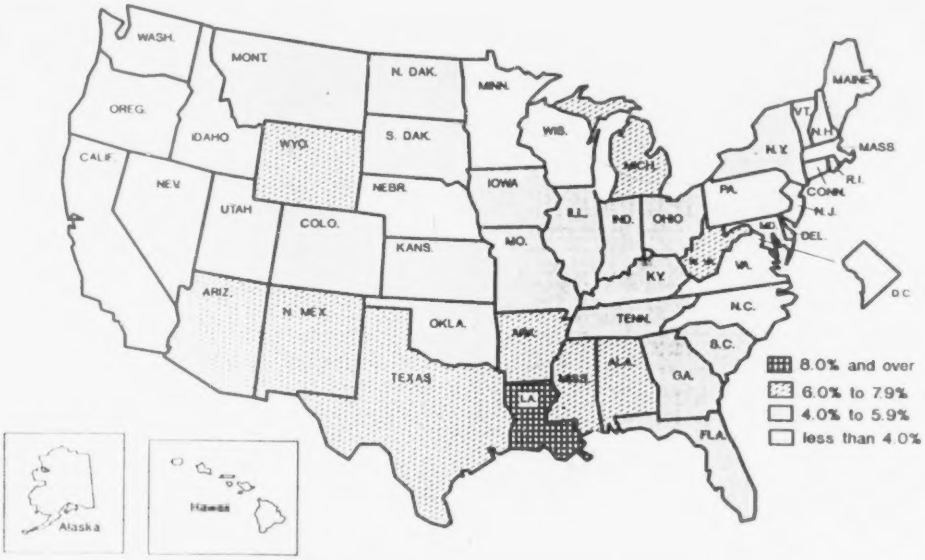
Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 5.0 percent) had the eighth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches above the position held in July. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.4 percent down from 6.6 percent in July. A year ago, the average rate was 6.9 percent. There were eleven cities with rates at 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 5.0 percent was in this grouping.

Only one city, Detroit, posted a double digit jobless rate in August. Detroit's rate at 10.8 percent was down by 0.8 percentage point from July. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 11.5 percent. Four cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—Newark (8.9 percent), Birmingham (8.8 percent), New Orleans (8.3 percent) and Buffalo (8.1 percent). The lowest rates were in Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco—4.0 percent each. Other low rates were recorded in Boston—4.1 percent, Columbus 4.3 percent, Philadelphia 4.6 percent, and Milwaukee 4.8 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, sixteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being recorded by New Orleans (2.4 percent) and Gary (2.2 percent). Of the nine cities with over-the-year increases, Buffalo recorded the largest 1.2 percent. The District of Columbia at 5.0 percent was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment rates by state, August 1989


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
N.Y.
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
PA.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
KANS.
MO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
TEXAS
LA.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
D.C.
Alaska
Hawaii
8.0% and over
6.0% to 7.9%
4.0% to 5.9%
less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	August 1989*	 1988
1. Pittsburgh, PA	4.0	4.4
2. San Francisco, CA	4.0	5.2
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.0	5.3
4. Boston, MA	4.1	3.4
5. Columbus, OH	4.3	4.8
6. Philadelphia, PA	4.6	5.2
7. Milwaukee, WI	4.8	4.7
8. District of Columbia	**5.0**	**5.0**
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	6.0
10. Cincinnati, OH	5.1	6.4
11. New York, NY	5.6	5.0
12. Cleveland, OH	6.5	8.1
13. Baltimore, MD	6.7	7.4
14. Dayton, OH	6.8	8.2
15. Houston, TX	6.9	6.7
16. Dallas, TX	7.1	6.4
17. Chicago, IL	7.4	8.1
18. St. Louis, MO	7.4	8.7
19. Miami, FL	7.5	6.5
20. Atlanta, GA	7.6	6.8
21. Gary, IN	7.8	10.0
22. Buffalo, NY	8.1	6.9
23. New Orleans, LA	8.3	7.6
24. Birmingham, AL	8.8	9.2
25. Newark, NJ	8.9	7.6
26. Detroit, MI	10.8	11.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities
September 1989

All unemployment compensation workload measures were down in September 1989 compared to August. Generally, this same phenomenon occurred in the August-September comparisons of 1988. Relatively speaking, the number of first payments lead the plunge at 30 percent, followed by a 23 percent drop in final payments. Claimant activity followed, with initial claims declining 23 percent, and weeks claimed and weeks compensated down 17 and 16 percents, respectively. Compared to September 1988, the yearly directional changes were almost exactly the same, but not nearly the same magnitude.

The September "doldrums" could be the indicator of a future surge that usually occurs in the first month of a calendar quarter—which in this case is October 1989. It is also the beginning of a new base period for determining monetary eligibility and payment amount. A number of claimants eligible to file in September may have already opted to file in October because of their higher base period effective at that point—making September seasonally low. The total outlay also reflects the doldrum theory. At $6.35 million, it is the lowest monthly outlay this year. The October experience may well corroborate this theory.

The most recent cumulative (quarter and year-to-date) experiences for selected measures show a different directional trend than do the monthly workload indicators previously discussed. All these movements are positive. For the nine-month period ending in September 1989, weeks compensated increased 2 percent (+5,350 weeks), and the outlay was up 9 percent. Likewise in the quarter ending in September 1989, the weeks compensated increased over the year also by 2 percent, and outlay rose 10 percent. The recent increase in weeks compensated appears to be a reversal of a two-year downward trend which began in 1987.

As expected, benefit outlays rose in the nine-month and quarterly periods. The increase resulted from a combination of the rise in the average weekly benefit amount and the number of weeks compensated. The rise in the statutory maximum weekly benefit and its accompanying higher benefit scale in the last three years is a primary contributing factor in the movement of the average weekly payout. Increasing wages have also contributed their portion to the average weekly benefit.

Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
January-September, and Third Quarters
District of Columbia
1986-1989

	JANUARY-SEPTEMBER				CHANGE		
	1986	1987	1988	1989	86-87	87-88	88-89
Weeks Compensated	346,655	337,693	305,888	311,242	-8,962	-31,805	+5,354
Total Outlay	$55,701,293	$58,874,947	$56,208,459	$61,358,555	+$3,173,654	-$2,666,488	+$5,150,096
Average Weekly Benefits	$160.68	$174.38	$183.76	$197.14	+$13.66	+$9.38	+$13.38
	THIRD QUARTER				CHANGE		
Weeks Compensated	115,465	106,777	100,136	102,532	-8,688	-6,641	+2,396
Total Outlay	$19,012,820	$18,794,369	$18,666,277	$20,525,857	-$218,451	-$128,092	+$1,859,580
Average Weekly Benefits	$164.66	$176.02	$186.41	$200.19	+$11.36	+$10.39	+$13.78

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
September 1989

				% Change From	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,149	2,794	2,346	-23.1	-8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,097	36,340	30,351	-17.2	-0.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,968	34,614	29,495	-16.3	-1.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,745,792	$6,790,980	$5,436,156	-15.4	+5.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.35	$196.19	$184.31	+1.1	+7.6
Number of First Payments	1,278	1,832	1,326	-30.2	-3.6
Number of Final Payments	769	1,028	860	-25.2	-10.6
Total Beneficiaries	8,463	9,057	8,520	-6.6	-0.7
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	91	93	94	-2.2	-3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,069	2,468	2,094	-16.2	-1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,417	2,878	2,089	-16.0	+15.7
Total Benefits Paid	$563,950	$680,886	$434,090	-17.2	+29.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$233.33	$236.58	$207.80	-1.4	+12.3
Number of First Payment	107	135	101	-20.7	+5.9
Number of Final Payments	86	87	51	-1.1	+68.6
Total Beneficiaries	689	725	577	-5.0	+19.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	25	34	29	-26.5	-13.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	263	328	350	-19.8	-24.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	217	282	307	-23.0	-29.3
Total Benefits Paid	$45,335	$58,959	$59,734	-23.1	-24.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$208.92	$209.07	$194.57	-0.1	+7.4
Number of First Payments	18	32	21	-43.8	-14.3
Number of Final Payments	14	18	19	-22.2	-26.3
Total Beneficiaries	71	86	94	-17.4	-24.5
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,265	2,921	2,469	-22.5	-8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,429	39,136	32,795	-17.1	-1.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,602	37,774	31,891	-16.3	-0.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,355,077	$7,530,825	$5,929,980	-15.6	+7.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.10	$199.37	$185.95	+0.9	+8.1
Number of First Payments	1,403	1,999	1,448	-29.8	-3.1
Number of Final Payments	869	1,133	930	-23.3	-6.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,223	9,868	9,191	-6.5	+0.3

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a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.8 percent during the 2-months ended in September, to a level of 130.1 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 5.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 1.7 percent from July to September. The September level of 129.5 (1982-84=100) was 5.9 percent higher than the index in September 1988.

The 1.8 percent advance in the CPI-U from July to September followed a 0.6 percent increase in the preceding 2-month period. Higher housing costs and sharply higher apparel prices accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase from July to September.

The index for housing costs rose 1.7 percent from July to September. Shelter costs jumped sharply—up 1.7 percent from July to September compared with a 0.6 percent rise in the preceding 2-month period. Within the shelter component, homeowners' and renters' costs rose 1.9 and 1.6 percent, respectively.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which declined 3.6 percent from May to July, rose 8.5 percent during the 2-months ended in September. Price increases associated with the introduction of fall and winter clothing—particularly women's clothing—were largely responsible for the sharp jump in the index.

The other goods and services component increased 4.8 percent mainly due to an increase of 8.9 percent for tuition and other school fees.

Among other categories of consumer spending, entertainment costs rose 2.0 percent, continuing the acceleration started in the preceding 2-month period. Prices for food and beverages rose 0.3 percent, as price increases for food consumed away from home and alcoholic beverages more than offset lower prices for grocery store food. On the other hand, transportation costs declined 0.3 percent, reflecting lower costs for motor vehicles and motor fuel.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices tended to accelerate more rapidly locally than nationally—overall 1.8 points vs. 0.5 point, respectively. The price increases for food and beverages were just about equal. In regards to the other components, with the exception of medical care which had a 1.3 points increase nationally and 0.5 point increase locally, price increases in all other components were steeper locally than nationally. In some instances, the difference in the price increases were almost double. In the case of apparel and upkeep, prices rose 8.6 points locally compared to 4.4 points nationally. Other goods and services were up 4.8 points locally and 2.7 points nationally. The difference in price declines were more dramatic nationally than locally. Transportation was down 1.5 points and 0.3 point, respectively, while energy prices were down 2.6 points nationally and only 0.2 point locally.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a]

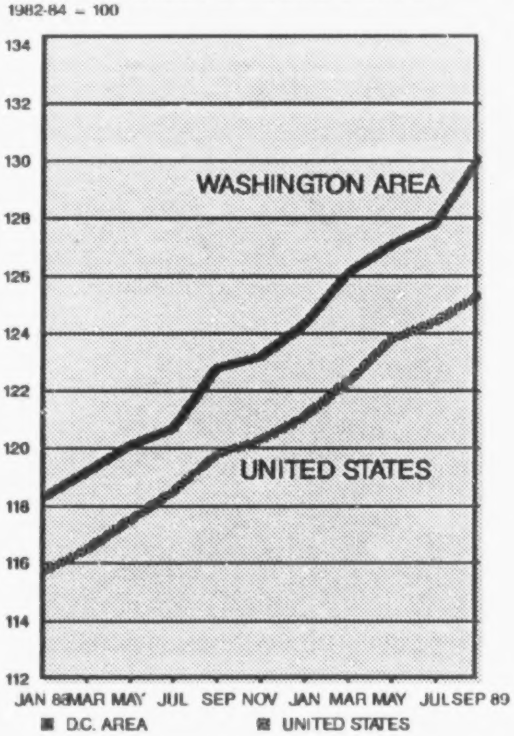
	Sept. 1989	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	125.0	+0.5	+4.4
Washington Area	130.1	+1.8	+5.9
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	126.8	+0.3	+4.5
Housing	131.7	+1.7	+5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	142.1	+8.6	+8.6
Transportation	114.4	-0.3	+5.5
Medical Care	147.2	+0.5	+6.7
Entertainment	130.5	+2.0	+5.1
Other Goods & Services	157.7	+4.8	+12.4
Special Index: Energy[b]	98.1	-0.2	+7.8

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted

b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Consumer Price Index
U.S. and Washington Area's
All Urban Consumers-CPI-U



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for September 1989 increased $12.56. Average Weekly Hours rose .8 hour and Average Hourly Earnings increased 7 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflect a decrease in Weekly Hours of 1.2 hours and in Hourly Earnings of 43 cents. The decrease was due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector less overtime being worked was the reason for a drop in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings decreased $24.34, Weekly Hours decreased 1.5 hours and Hourly Earnings dropped 21 cents. Printing and Publishing had an increase in Weekly Earnings of $43.00. Weekly Hours rose 2.1 hours and Hourly Earnings increased 38 cents because of more overtime being worked.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
Sept. 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Manufacturing	495.73	483.17	453.46	40.6	39.8	39.5	12.21	12.14	11.48
Durable Goods	500.26	504.39	456.18	43.2	43.0	42.2	11.58	11.73	10.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	583.13	590.40	558.16	50.4	49.2	48.2	11.57	12.00	11.58
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	527.10	538.48	458.99	41.9	42.5	39.5	12.58	12.67	11.62
Other Durable Goods	468.57	467.04	430.50	42.1	41.7	42.0	11.13	11.20	10.25
Non-Durable Goods	489.97	462.58	452.82	38.1	36.8	37.3	12.86	12.57	12.14
Food & Kindred Products	427.92	452.58	436.48	40.6	42.1	39.5	10.54	10.75	11.05
Printing & Publishing	523.92	480.92	484.37	37.0	34.9	35.8	14.16	13.78	13.53
Other Non-Durable Goods	394.00	400.74	344.03	41.3	41.7	41.5	9.54	9.61	8.29
Total Production Workers		Sept. '89			Aug. '89			Sept. '88	
		39,800			39,500			43,200	

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1989

DECEMBER 1989

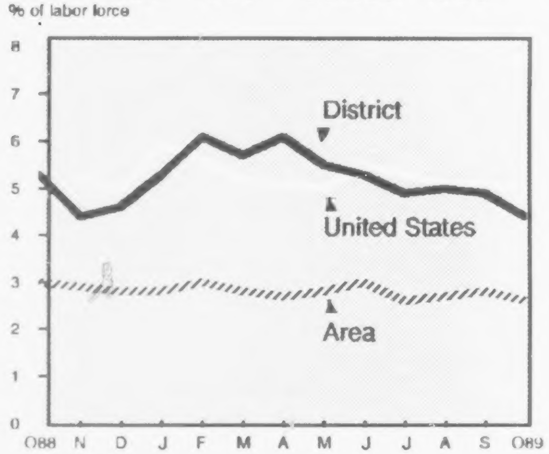
D.C. Unemployment in October 4.4%

D.C. Rate Below National Rate for the Fifth Consecutive Month

Labor Force

In October, the District's unemployment rate recorded a significant decline, falling from 4.9 percent in September to 4.4 percent in October. This was the lowest unemployment rate for the month of October in eighteen years—since the 3.6 percent registered in October 1971. The unemployment rates in both the Area and the suburbs also declined between September and October, from 2.8 percent to 2.6 percent in the Area and from 2.5 percent to 2.3 percent in the suburbs. Both levels signal a continuation of a very tight labor market as the local economy heads for the traditional holiday hiring season. Unemployment across the United States in October measured 5.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, for all civilian workers. This was the fifth consecutive month that the District's unemployment rate fell below the national rate.

Unemployment Rates October 1988 - October 1989



The District

In the District, 5,000 additional residents acquired jobs in October. This employment expansion was large enough to absorb a 3,600 person increase in the labor supply and still draw 1,400 people off the unemployment rolls. The monthly pattern of increased employment and decreased unemployment is traditional for the month of October, but larger than expected. Over the past eighteen years, the unemployment rate between September and October generally declines about three-tenths of a percentage point, but this year's change was half of a percentage point. **The 14,500 unemployed residents were the smallest number on the jobless rolls in October since the 12,700 recorded 18 years ago in October 1971.** October also represents the third month this year and the second in a row that the City's rate was below 5.0 percent.

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1989 DECEMBER 1989

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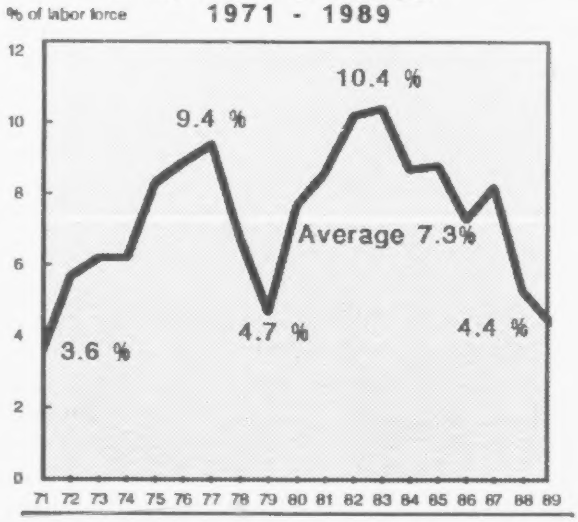
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

For the first 10 months of this year, the rate has averaged 5.3 percent or slightly above the record low 1988 annual average of 5.0 percent.

Compared to the same month last year (October 1988), the unemployment rate is down a substantial nine-tenths of a percentage point. However, this improvement in the rate reflects primarily a small decline in the labor supply, rather than an expansion in employment. Compared to October a year ago, there are now 4,500 fewer District residents working or looking for work. This decline in supply reflects 3,200 fewer persons on the roster of the unemployed and a 1,300-person decline in people on payrolls. Thus, this year the District is providing fewer workers to offset the Area's labor shortage.


District Unemployment Rates In the Month of October 1971 - 1989

The Area & Suburbs

During October there was only a very tiny increase (800) in the supply of labor in the suburbs. On the other hand, 3,600 additional suburbanites found jobs. Because the growth in employment was larger than the increase in the labor supply, the pool of suburban unemployed shrunk by 2,900 and the suburban unemployment rate declined to only 2.3 percent of the labor supply—a very small worker reserve to meet the expected holiday employment expansion.

Compared to a year ago (October 1988), the suburban labor supply has grown by a substantial 4.9 percent or 91,200 new workers. However, 99 percent or 90,200 found jobs. Thus, over the year there was only an insignificant 900-person increase in the already small pool of available workers actively looking for jobs. The result was another tenth of a percentage point reduction in the already very low suburban unemployment rate between October 1988 and October 1989.

During October, labor market transactions in the District and the suburbs combined to produce a 4,400-person increase in the Area's labor force bringing the total number of Area residents working or looking for work to nearly 2.3 million people. **The Area's labor force is now larger than the labor force found in 29 States.** Like in most months this year, however, Area employment

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Oct. a/ 1989	Sept. b/ 1989	Oct. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	4.4	4.9	5.3
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.7	3.6
Calvert County	3.2	3.6	3.7
Frederick County	2.5	2.8	2.5
Montgomery County	2.3	2.7	2.5
Alexandria City	2.3	2.2	2.0
Stafford County	2.3	1.8	1.9
Charles County	2.2	2.6	2.8
Prince William County	2.1	2.0	2.0
Fairfax City	2.1	1.8	1.7
Arlington County	2.0	1.8	1.7
Fairfax County	1.9	1.7	1.7
Loudoun County	1.7	1.6	1.4
Manassas City	1.7	1.4	1.8
Falls Church City	1.7	1.3	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.3	1.3

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA October 1989[a]

					Net Change From	
	Oct.[b] 1989	Sept.[c] 1989	Oct.[d] 1988	Sept.[d] 1988	Sept.[c] 1989	Oct.[d] 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,200	326,600	334,700	335,100	3,600	-4,500
Total Employed	315,700	310,700	317,000	316,600	5,000	-1,300
Total Unemployed	14,500	15,900	17,700	18,600	-1,400	-3,200
Unemployment Rate [e]	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.5	-0.5	-0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,955,100	1,954,300	1,863,900	1,854,400	800	91,200
Total Employed	1,909,100	1,905,500	1,818,900	1,802,900	3,600	90,200
Total Unemployed	45,900	48,800	45,000	51,300	-2,900	900
Unemployment Rate [e]	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	-0.2	-0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,285,300	2,280,900	2,198,600	2,189,500	4,400	86,700
Total Employed	2,224,800	2,216,200	2,135,900	2,119,500	8,600	88,900
Total Unemployed	60,400	64,700	62,700	69,900	-4,300	-2,300
Unemployment Rate [e]	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	-0.2	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

growth exceeded the growth of the labor force and the number of people in the pool of unemployed shrunk. As noted, the Area in October added 4,400 new workers to the labor force, but 8,600 people found jobs, and the jobless pool of available workers fell by 4,300. These Area labor market transactions produced a decline of two-tenths of a percentage point in the unemployment rate, decreasing from 2.8 percent in September to 2.6 percent in October.

The Area's over-the-year pattern was the same. The employment expansion of 88,900 or 4.2 percent was larger than the growth in the new labor supply of 86,700 or 3.9 percent. As a consequence, an additional 2,300 people were drawn from the Area's unemployment reserves and the Area's unemployment rate declined from 2.9 percent in October 1988 to 2.6 percent in October 1989. This means that the Washington Area continues to have the tightest major labor market in the nation.

Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area October 1989 & October 1988 (percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		October 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.4	14.2	24.0
Suburbs	85.6	85.8	76.0
		October 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.2	14.9	28.2
Suburbs	84.8	85.1	71.8

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,300 in October 1989—down 1,283 claimants from September. In October, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 28 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 27 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.5 weeks for all claimants in October. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.6 weeks to 10.4 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.6 weeks. In October 1988, the average duration for males was 9.8 weeks and for females 10.2 weeks.

Job Growth

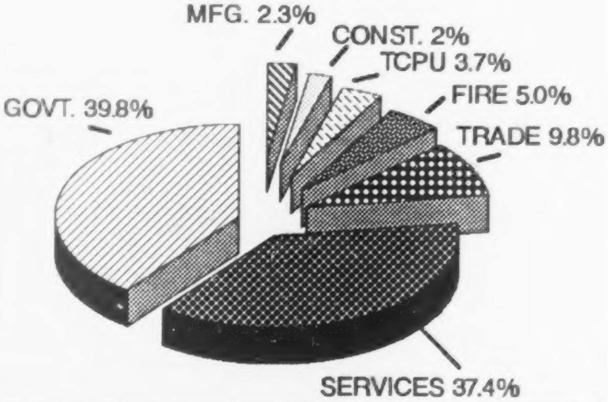
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,800 for a gain of 0.6 percent between September and October. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with seasonal gains in Services (2,600 jobs) and Retail Trade (1,700 jobs). Gains in All Other Services (1,000 jobs) and Legal Services (600 jobs) were primarily responsible for the Services growth while Eating and Drinking Places (1,000 jobs) was the major producer of Retail Trade jobs.

The public sector declined by 300 jobs with a loss in Federal Government (400 jobs) partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (100 jobs).

Over the year (October 1988 to October 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.5 percent for a gain of 17,000 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.3 percent, generating 13,200 jobs and accounting for 78 percent of all new jobs. The leading job contributor, Services, provided 11,500 jobs and accounted for 87 percent of private sector growth. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (3,400 jobs), All Other Services (3,000 jobs), Legal Services (1,600 jobs), Health Services (1,500 jobs) and Hotels (1,100 jobs). An additional 1,100 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade. The public sector increased 1.4 percent with growth in Federal Government (3,900 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs October 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.6 percent for a gain of 9,000 jobs between September and October. The public sector accounted for 74 percent of the increase with a seasonal gain in State and Local Government (6,100 jobs) and growth in Federal Government (600 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 54 percent of the growth in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs accounted for the growth in Federal jobs.

The private sector increased by 2,300 jobs with seasonal gains in Services (2,400 jobs) occurring in the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year (October 1988 to October 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.2 percent for a gain of 63,200 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.3 percent accounting for three-fourths of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.1 percent.

The private sector accounted for 82 percent of suburban growth with the major job producer,

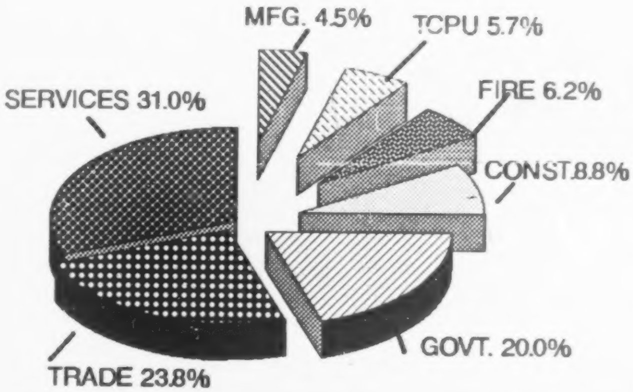
Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

Services (24,600 jobs), responsible for 48 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-four percent of the Services growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs as did 77 percent of the growth in Trade (9,500 jobs), Construction (7,800 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.8 percent with gains in both Federal Government (4,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (7,300 jobs). Eighty-one percent of the Federal job growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs while the Maryland suburbs provided 56 percent of the new State and Local Government jobs.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs October 1989



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,800 jobs between September and October for an increase of 0.6 percent. The public sector was responsible for 51 percent of the growth with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (6,200 jobs).

The private sector increased by 6,300 jobs with primarily seasonal growth in Services (5,000 jobs) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,400 jobs).

Over the year (October 1988 to October 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.7 percent for a gain of 80,200 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, generating 64,800 jobs and accounting for 81 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job producers, Services (36,100 jobs) and Trade (10,600 jobs), were responsible for 72 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also provided by Construction (8,300 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.7 percent with growth in both Federal Government (8,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (7,200 jobs).

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- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Oct. b/ 1989	Sept. c/ 1989	Oct. c/ 1988	Oct. b/ 1989	Sept. c/ 1989	Oct. c/ 1988
TOTAL	**692.1**	**688.3**	**675.1**	**2,270.7**	**2,257.9**	**2,190.5**
Total Private Sector	**416.3**	**412.2**	**403.1**	**1,679.2**	**1,672.9**	**1,614.4**
Total Government	**275.8**	**276.1**	**272.0**	**591.5**	**585.0**	**576.1**
Manufacturing	**16.0**	**16.0**	**16.3**	**86.4**	**86.5**	**87.2**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.1	41.4	41.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.5	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.4	18.4	18.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.4	19.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.3	45.1	45.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.9	4.6
Printing & Publishing	13.3	13.2	13.3	35.0	34.7	35.2
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	5.9
All Other Manufacturing	2.7	2.8	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**13.5**	**13.6**	**13.0**	**152.4**	**153.5**	**144.1**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.5**	**25.4**	**25.1**	**115.6**	**114.6**	**109.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.2	56.4	52.0
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.6	15.5	15.6	53.3	53.2	52.3
Trade	**67.8**	**66.1**	**66.7**	**442.8**	**440.4**	**432.2**
Wholesale	9.3	9.4	9.0	77.2	77.1	76.0
Retail	58.5	56.8	57.7	365.6	363.3	356.2
General Merchandise	4.7	4.6	4.4	43.5	43.0	40.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.9	49.0	47.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	39.3	39.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.0	27.2	28.3
Eating & Drinking Places	29.1	28.1	29.0	118.1	117.2	114.7
All Other Retail	24.7	24.1	24.3	88.4	87.5	86.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.9**	**35.0**	**34.8**	**132.9**	**133.6**	**128.5**
Banking	6.9	6.8	6.8	25.2	25.0	23.9
All Other	28.0	28.2	28.0	107.7	108.6	104.6
Services	**258.6**	**256.0**	**247.1**	**748.1**	**743.1**	**712.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.5	16.1	15.4	39.2	39.0	36.6
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.0	23.1	23.0	23.3
Business Services	59.4	59.1	56.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.1	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.1	36.9	35.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Oct [b] 1989	Sept [c] 1989	Oct [c] 1988	Oct [b] 1989	Sept [c] 1989	Oct [c] 1988
Legal Services	29.3	28.7	27.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.1	33.1	32.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	79.0	78.0	76.0	685.8	681.1	652.2
Government	**275.8**	**276.1**	**272.0**	**591.5**	**585.0**	**576.1**
Federal Government	220.4	220.8	216.5	366.1	365.9	358.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	225.3	219.1	218.1
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.2	50.1	50.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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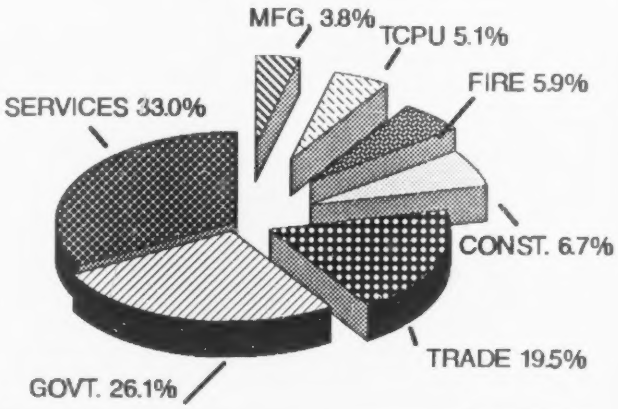
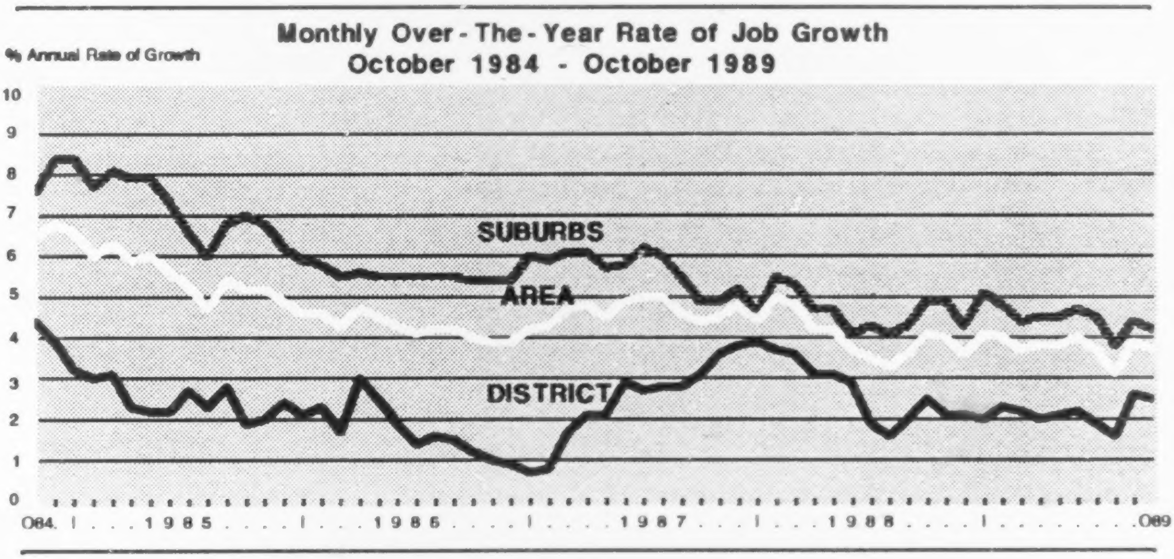
Distribution of Area Jobs October 1989





Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - October 1989

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 5 years, (October 1984 to October 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between October 1988 and October 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.7 percent. The over-the-year rate this October was slower than the 4.1 percent recorded in October of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.2 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 60 month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was slightly slower than the 4.9 percent registered in October 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.5 percent and above its 60-month average of 2.4 percent. In October 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was also 2.5 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,800 new jobs produced between October 1983 and October 1984, to 80,200 between October 1988 and October 1989. Over the past year, 63,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 17,000 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.7 percent vs. 2.7 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to October 1989

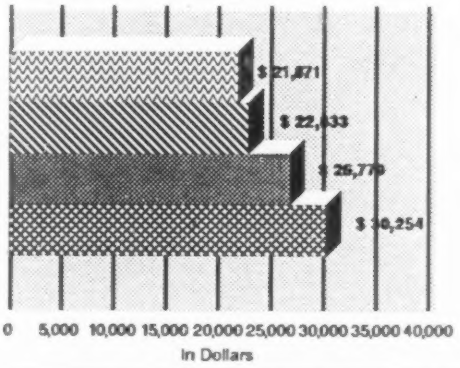
The Area	
Average 60 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1989	3.2%
October 1988	4.1%
Current month	3.7%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1989	4.0%
October 1988	4.9%
Current month	4.2%
The District	
Average 60 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
October 1988	2.5%
Current month	2.5%

PAY PROFILE:

THE WASHINGTON AREA IN 1988

On the average, workers in the Washington Metropolitan Area were paid $26,779 during 1988. For persons working in the District the average was $30,254.[1] Thus, people employed in the District proper received on average 11.5 percent more than the average for all Washington Area workers.

Annual Average Pay 1988

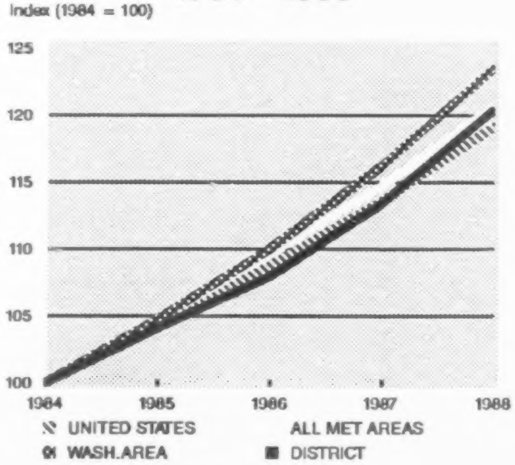


According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average pay of workers in 381 metropolitan areas across the United States was $22,833, or 14.7 percent less than in the Washington Area.[2] However, average pay in 1988 was higher in the New York ($30,578) and San Francisco ($27,859) areas. Regionally, average pay in the Philadelphia area was $23,895, the Baltimore area $22,242, the Richmond area $21,283 and the Norfolk area $18,983. So Washington Area workers were paid 10.8 percent more than Philadelphia's, 16.9 percent more than Baltimore's, 20.5 percent more than Richmond's and 49.6 percent more than Norfolk's workers. Across the United States, all workers were paid $20,855 in 1988, or 18.3 percent less than workers in the Washington Area.

Pay and Unemployment

In selected metropolitan areas, when annual wage increases and annual average unemployment rates were compared and ranked, it was found that generally the metropolitan areas with the largest pay increases tended to have the lowest unemployment rates. On the other hand, areas with smaller pay increases tended to have higher unemployment rates. For example, Boston had the second highest increase in wages and the second lowest unemployment rate. New Orleans had the smallest wage increase and the highest unemployment rate. Where there are tight labor markets, there is upward pressure on wage levels as employers compete for scarce labor through progressively higher wages. This seems to be the case in the Washington Area.

Index of Annual Average Pay: 1984 - 1988



Annual Pay 1984-1988

Annual average pay increases in the Washington Area over the past 5 years have been larger compared to those in all metropolitan areas, the District proper, and the United States. Washington Area pay between 1984 and 1988 increased 23.5 percent compared to only 20.6 percent in all metropolitan areas, 20.4 percent in the District and 19.2 percent for All American workers. While the annual pay increases in the Area have been relatively larger than in the District, the Area increases have not been significantly large enough to close the actual dollar differential between the City and the Area. For example in

Continued on page 11

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[1] For detail pay by industry in the District, see October 1989 edition of the *Area Labor Summary*.

[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Annual Pay Levels In Metropolitan Areas*, 1988, News Release, September 25, 1989.

Continued from page 10

1984, the Area/District gap was $3,429. By 1988, the difference actually increased by $46.00 to $3,475 in favor of the District despite the larger percentage increases in the Area.

During this same period, the Washington Area Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 15.7 percent (from 104.6 in 1984 to 121.0 in 1988). Thus in the past 5 years, on average, Washington Area workers have received a 7.8 percent increase in real wages. This difference, perhaps, helps explain the Area's growth over the past few years.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY
SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS
1987-1988
(in dollars)

Area	1987	1988*	% Change
New York, NY	28,179	30,578	8.5
THE DISTRICT	28,477	30,254	6.2
San Francisco, CA	26,594	27,859	4.8
WASHINGTON, D.C.	25,210	26,779	6.2
Detroit, MI	25,301	26,602	5.1
Los Angeles, CA	25,005	26,011	4.0
Boston, MA	23,888	25,731	7.7
Chicago, IL	24,059	25,688	6.8
Dallas, TX	23,624	24,463	3.6
Houston, TX	23,509	24,410	3.8
ALL METRO AREAS	21,722	22,833	5.1
Philadelphia, PA	22,447	23,895	6.5
Minneapolis, MN	22,385	23,618	5.5
Atlanta, GA	22,426	23,440	4.5
Seattle, WA	22,543	23,436	4.0
Cleveland, OH	21,985	23,051	4.8
Baltimore, MD	20,978	22,242	6.0
San Diego, CA	21,051	22,183	5.4
Pittsburgh, PA	21,019	21,945	4.4
UNITED STATES	20,857	21,871	4.9
Milwaukee, WI	20,838	21,800	4.6
Richmond, VA	20,374	21,283	4.5
New Orleans, LA	19,788	20,389	3.0
Norfolk, VA	18,268	18,983	3.9

*Preliminary
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

RANK BY WAGE INCREASES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS
(annual averages 1988)

Area	Rank			
	Wage Increase (%)	Unemployment Rate	% of Wage Increase	Unemployment Rate
New York, NY	1	7	8.5	4.7
Boston, MA	2	2	7.7	3.1
Chicago, IL	3	16	6.8	7.5
Philadelphia, PA	4	3	6.4	4.1
Washington, DC	5	1	6.2	3.0
Baltimore, MD	6	12	6.0	5.6
Minneapolis, MN	7	4	5.5	4.3
San Diego, CA	8	8	5.4	4.7
Detroit, MI	9	17	5.1	7.8
San Francisco, CA	10	6	4.8	4.4
Cleveland, OH	11	14	4.8	6.6
Milwaukee, WI	12	5	4.6	4.3
Atlanta, GA	13	9	4.5	4.9
Pittsburgh, PA	14	15	4.4	6.9
Seattle, WA	16	10	4.0	5.1
Los Angeles, CA	15	11	4.0	5.2
Houston, TX	17	18	3.8	7.9
Dallas, TX	18	13	3.6	5.6
New Orleans, LA	19	19	3.0	8.1
Average			**5.2**	**5.5**

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY
1984-1985
(annual average-dollars)

	U.S.	All Met Areas	D.C. Area	District
1984	18,353	18,934	21,692	25,121
1985	19,189	19,851	22,727	26,160
1986	19,966	20,762	23,859	27,137
1987	20,857	21,722	25,210	28,477
1988	21,871	22,833	26,779	30,254
change	3,518	3,899	5,087	5,133
% change	19.2	20.6	23.5	20.4
Annual Change	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In September 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.8 percent—up from 2.6 percent recorded in August. This was the twelfth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.2 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington posted a September jobless rate of 3.4 percent up from 2.9 percent recorded in August. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.9 percent. Areas with the next lowest rates were in Nashville (3.1 percent), San Francisco (3.3 percent), Memphis (3.5 percent), Salt Lake City (3.6 percent), Boston, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Philadelphia (3.8 percent), and Indianapolis (3.9 percent). A year ago, their rates were 4.5 percent, 3.5 percent, 5.2 percent, 4.5 percent, 2.7 percent, 3.3 percent, 4.3 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. Of these nine metropolitan areas, Boston seems to be the one experiencing the largest increase in joblessness. The Baltimore area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.5 percent rate in September. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.9 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which September data are available, 48 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 39 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-seven areas had rates below 4 percent, while 12 had rates higher than 8 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	September	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.8**	**3.2**
2. Nashville, TN	3.1	4.5
3. San Francisco, CA	3.3	3.5
4. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.4	3.9
5. Memphis, TN	3.5	5.2
6. Salt Lake City, UT	3.6	4.5
7. Philadelphia, PA	3.8	4.3
8. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	3.3
9. Boston, MA	3.8	2.7
10. Pittsburgh, PA	3.9	5.6
11. Indianapolis, IN	3.9	4.9
12. Milwaukee, WI	4.0	3.4
13. Cincinnati, OH	4.0	4.8
14. Portland, OR	4.1	4.2
15. Denver, CO	4.1	5.0
16. Oakland, CA	4.2	4.5
17. San Diego, CA	4.2	4.3
18. Seattle, WA	4.3	4.6
19. Columbus, OH	4.3	4.7
20. Cleveland, OH	4.4	5.2
21. Oklahoma City, OK	4.5	5.3
22. Baltimore, MD	4.5	4.9
23. Dayton, OH	4.6	5.1
24. Newark, NJ	4.6	3.6
25. Los Angeles, CA	4.7	4.8
26. Kansas City, MO	4.8	5.2
27. Sacramento, CA	4.8	4.9
28. Phoenix, AR	4.9	5.7
29. Gary, IN	5.0	6.1
30. Jackson, MS	5.0	6.7
31. Dallas, TX	5.2	5.7
32. St. Louis, MO	5.2	5.3
33. Chicago, IL	5.5	5.2
34. Houston, TX	5.6	6.5
35. Buffalo, NY	5.7	4.6
36. Atlanta, GA	5.7	5.4
37. New York, NY	5.8	4.7
38. Birmingham, AL	5.8	5.8
39. Miami, FL	6.3	5.3
40. Montgomery, AL	6.5	6.1
41. New Orleans, LA	7.3	9.4
42. Louisville, KY	7.4	5.4
43. Detroit, MI	7.9	6.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth highest jobless rate in the country. This was seven notches above August's standing. Maryland's rate at 4.1 percent was up from 3.9 percent recorded in August. Virginia's jobless rate at 3.7 percent was up 0.7 percentage point from August. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-third and forty-third, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.5 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

Eleven states reported over-the-year declines of more than 1.0 percentage point in their unemployment rate. The largest reductions were in Louisiana (2.8 percentage points), Mississippi (2.4 points), and Tennessee (2.0 points). Over-the-year increases of 1.0 percentage point or more occurred in four states. Three New England states experienced the greatest increases—New Hampshire (1.5 points), Massachusetts (1.3 points) and Vermont (1.1 points)—followed by New York (1.0 percent).

September unemployment rates were below 4 percent in 12 states. Hawaii (2.2 percent), had the lowest rate, followed by Nebraska (2.9 percent) and Maine (3.1 percent). West Virginia (8.1 percent) had the highest rate.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches below the position held in August. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent, up from 6.4 percent in August. A year ago, the average rate was 6.7 percent. There were ten cities with rates at 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 4.9 percent was in this grouping.

Detroit remains the only city with double digit joblessness. Detroit's rate at 12.3 percent was up a full percentage point and a half from August. The city has experienced double digit joblessness since June. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 10.2 percent. Six other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—Newark (9.3 percent), Gary (8.8 percent), Atlanta (8.4 percent), New Orleans and St. Louis (8.1 percent each) and Buffalo (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in Salt Lake City (3.8 percent), Pittsburgh (3.9 percent) and San Francisco (4.0 percent). Other low rates were recorded in Boston 4.0 percent, Columbus 4.7 percent and Philadelphia and the District of Columbia at 4.9 percent each.

Of the 26 selected central cities, seventeen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by New Orleans (2.2 percent), Gary (1.5 percent), Philadelphia and Cleveland (1.3 percent each), and Pittsburgh and Dayton (1.2 percent each). Of the nine cities with over-the- year increases, Detroit recorded the largest (2.1 percent), Newark (1.8 percent), and Milwaukee and Buffalo (1.5 percent each).

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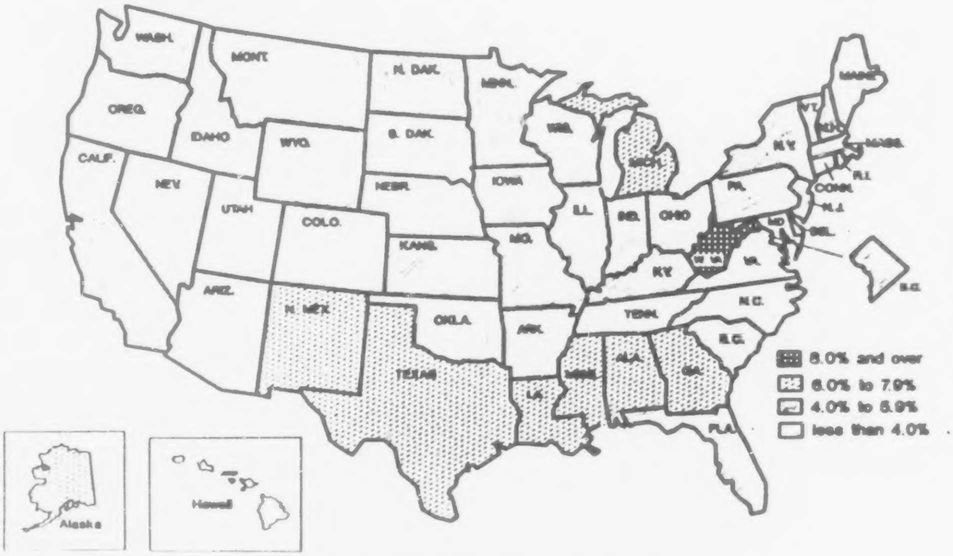
Unemployment rates by state, September 1989


WASH.
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N.Y.
MASS.
R.I.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
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CONN.
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OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
TEXAS
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
Alaska
Hawaii
8.0% and over
6.0% to 7.9%
4.0% to 5.9%
less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	September	
	1989*	1988
1. Salt Lake City, UT	3.8	4.1
2. Pittsburgh, PA	3.9	5.1
3. San Francisco, CA	4.0	4.4
4. Boston, MA	4.4	3.3
5. Columbus, OH	4.7	5.1
6. District of Columbia	**4.9**	**5.5**
7. Philadelphia, PA	4.9	6.2
8. Cincinnati, OH	5.2	6.2
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.3	5.4
10. Milwaukee, WI	5.4	3.9
11. Houston, TX	6.1	6.6
12. Dallas, TX	6.1	6.7
13. New York, NY	6.2	5.0
14. Cleveland, OH	6.9	8.2
15. Baltimore, MD	7.1	7.6
16. Dayton, OH	7.1	8.3
17. Chicago, IL	7.2	6.8
18. Birmingham, AL	7.7	8.1
19. Miami, FL	7.8	6.6
20. Buffalo, NY	8.0	6.5
21. St. Louis, MO	8.1	8.5
22. New Orleans, LA	8.1	10.3
23. Atlanta, GA	8.4	7.8
24. Gary, IN	8.8	10.3
25. Newark, NJ	9.3	7.5
26. Detroit, MI	12.3	10.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates

Unemployment Insurance Activities October 1989

The District of Columbia processed 2,910 claims for unemployment compensation in October 1988—a 28 percent increase over September. This was expected, and is a regularly occurring fluctuation associated with the quarterly change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. There is a significant number of workers who became unemployed (and eligible for benefits) in September, but whose wages were higher in the base period effective as of October compared to the previous base period of eligibility. Several of these workers took the option of waiting until October rather than file in September. A surge of filers has occurred at the beginning of each quarter for the last three years (with the exception of the second quarter of each of these years). The third quarter increase in 1988 was 17 percent, and 12 percent in 1987.

All other measures dropped from last month with the exception of first and final payments, which increased 7 and 1 percents, respectively. Essentially, the same pattern occurred last October. The number of idle weeks actually compensated (30,430) this month, as well as the total benefit outlay ($6.1 million) represent drops of 3 and 4 percents, respectively from September.

Compared to October 1988 all measures increased. The greatest relative rise was 15 percent in total outlay, followed by 8 percent in the average weekly benefit amount. These are the direct result of legislated increases in the maximum weekly benefit amounts for the respective years.

The first ten months of 1989 activity showed 29,690 claims taken, compared with 30,820 in the same period last year—a four percent drop. On the other hand, the cumulative number of idle weeks compensated this year reached 341,670—a 2 percent increase from the 334,480 in the first ten months of last year. Continuing in the same manner, the $67.4 million total benefit outlay was 10 percent above the $61.5 payout in the same period last year.

The slightly increasing workload and the increases in the average weekly benefit amounts paid as a result of rises in the maximum weekly benefit amounts in recent years have combined to contribute to the overall outlay increase this year.

JOBS

The U.S. Bureau of Census is recruiting hundreds of people for **full-time and part-time jobs** to conduct the 21st Decennial Census of the United States this spring.

All persons hired to work on the Census in the District will be District residents. Jobs will pay from $5 to $8 per hour. Some more. Early evening and Saturday work is also available. All applicants must complete an application and taka a short written test. No car is necessary.

Census Jobs include:

- Enumerators
- Crew Leaders
- Clerks
- Supervisory Office Clerks
- Payroll/Personnel Clerks
- Stock & Supply Assistants
- Data Transcribers

Persons interested in applying should visit one of the following Department of Employment Service's Employment Centers:

1000 U Street, N.W.
25 K Street, N.E.
8th & Xenia Streets, S.E.
4210 Kansas Avenue, N.E.
1803 Belmont Road, N.W.
(Latino Center)
1217 Good Hope Road, S.E.
4017 Minnesota Avenue, N.E.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
October 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	% Change From Sept. 1989	% Change From Oct. 1988
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,768	2,149	2,745	+28.8	+0.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	29,200	30,097	28,203	-3.0	+3.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	27,936	28,968	26,442	-3.6	+5.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,520,084	$5,745,792	$4,863,759	-3.9	+13.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$197.60	$198.35	$183.94	-0.4	+7.4
Number of First Payments	1,369	1,278	1,338	+7.1	+2.3
Number of Final Payments	764	769	756	-0.7	+1.1
Total Beneficiaries	7,912	8,463	7,780	-6.5	+1.7
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	112	91	127	+23.1	-11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,061	2,069	2,032	-0.4	+1.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,290	2,417	1,909	-5.3	+20.0
Total Benefits Paid	$529,274	$563,950	$403,229	-6.1	+31.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$231.12	$233.33	$211.23	-0.9	+9.4
Number of First Payments	110	107	99	+2.8	+11.1
Number of Final Payments	104	86	70	+20.9	+48.6
Total Beneficiaries	664	689	547	-3.6	+21.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	29	25	25	+16.0	+16.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	254	263	300	-3.4	-15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	204	217	242	-6.0	-15.7
Total Benefits Paid	$44,512	$45,335	$47,971	-1.8	-7.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$218.20	$208.92	$198.23	+4.4	+10.1
Number of First Payments	21	18	17	+16.7	+23.5
Number of Final Payments	10	14	21	-28.6	-52.4
Total Beneficiaries	64	71	80	-9.9	-20.0
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,909	2,265	2,897	+28.4	+0.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,515	32,429	30,535	-2.8	+3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,430	31,602	28,593	-3.7	+6.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,093,870	$6,355,077	$5,314,959	-4.1	+14.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.26	$201.10	$185.88	-0.4	+7.7
Number of First Payments	1,500	1,403	1,454	+6.9	+3.2
Number of Final Payments	878	869	847	+1.0	+3.7
Total Beneficiaries	8,640	9,223	8,407	-6.3	+2.8

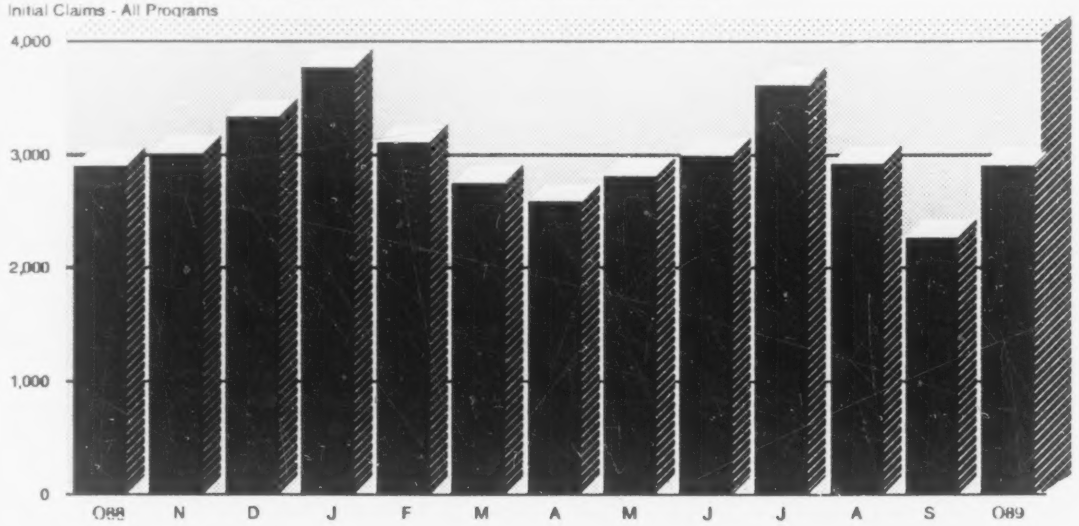
---

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

District of Columbia
Initial Unemployment Compensation Claims
October 1988 - October 1989



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for October 1989 decreased slightly by 7 cents. Average Weekly Hours decreased only .1 hour. However, Average Hourly Earnings increased slightly by 3 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a drop in Weekly Earnings of $30.43 and a drop of 2.5 hours in Weekly Hours. The Hourly Earnings were down 3 cents. Lower hourly earnings because of piece work or lower incentive pay caused the drop. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had an increase in Weekly Earnings of $12.01 and an increase in Weekly Hours of 1.3 hours because of a longer scheduled workweek.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Printing and Publishing reflects a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $13.10. Weekly Hours decreased 1.1 hours due to a shorter scheduled workweek.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
August 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Manufacturing	466.04	466.11	458.85	38.2	38.3	39.9	12.20	12.17	11.50
Durable Goods	451.92	446.16	458.38	39.4	39.0	42.6	11.47	11.44	10.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	553.05	583.48	557.67	47.8	50.3	48.2	11.57	11.60	11.57
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	541.63	529.62	465.11	43.4	42.1	40.2	12.48	12.58	11.57
Other Durable Goods	385.53	373.75	430.61	35.5	34.8	42.3	10.86	10.74	10.18
Non-Durable Goods	478.22	483.91	460.32	37.1	37.6	37.7	12.89	12.87	12.21
Food & Kindred Products	463.74	444.64	430.85	43.3	41.4	39.6	10.71	10.74	10.88
Printing & Publishing	498.77	511.87	489.42	35.1	36.2	36.2	14.21	14.14	13.52
Other Non-Durable Goods	407.95	400.34	363.36	42.1	41.4	42.3	9.69	9.67	8.59
Total Production Workers		Oct. '89 39,700			Sept. '89 39,600			Oct. '88 43,200	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1989

JANUARY 1990

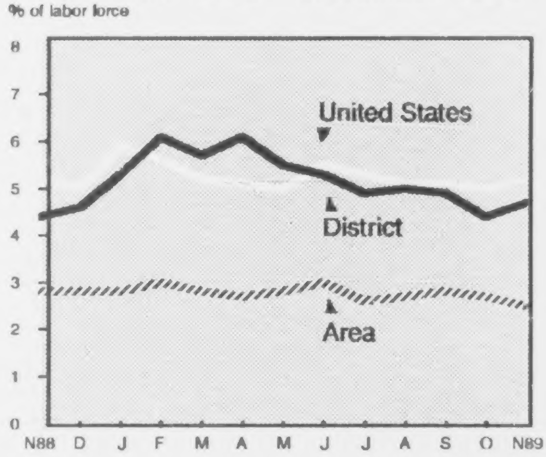
D.C. Unemployment Increases in November To 4.7%

Second Lowest Rate for November in Past 18 Years

Labor Force

Between October and November 1989, the District's unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent to 4.7 percent of the labor force. This was, however, the second lowest unemployment rate for November in eighteen years. Only the November 1988 rate of 4.4 percent was lower. Unemployment rates in the suburbs and the Area declined in November reflecting the traditional hiring expansion associated with increased shopping for the holidays. The November suburban jobless rate was 2.1 and the Area's 2.5 percent. Across the United States, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. This was the sixth consecutive month that the District's rate was below the U.S. rate.

Unemployment Rates November 1988 - November 1989



The District

In November, 312,700 District residents held jobs. With the exception of November 1988, this was the largest number of residents on November payrolls since 1975. Over the month, however, 3,200 residents left jobs and 2,300 withdrew from the labor force. As a result, 800 residents were added to the unemployment roster and the rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point to 4.7 percent.

A similar pattern occurred over the year. Compared to November 1988, there are 3,700 fewer District residents in the job market and 4,600 fewer employed. Thus, the jobless rolls in the City increased by 900 and the rate rose to 4.7

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The
Department
of
Employment
Services

Working
to
keep
Washington
working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1989 JANUARY 1990

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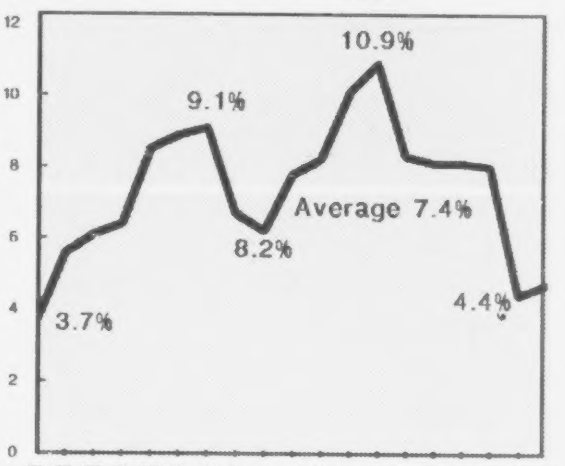
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

percent. Despite tight labor markets, fewer District residents are in the job market this year compared to last year. Perhaps, District residents are beginning to experience more discouragement associated with work related activities.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of November 1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

The monthly and over-the-year patterns in the suburbs differed from the City. In the suburbs, both the labor force and employment have expanded, whereas unemployment and the unemployment rate have declined. In November, 2,100 more suburbanites joined the labor market and 7,000 more found work. As a result, 4,900 people withdrew from the jobless rolls and the unemployment rate dropped to 2.1 percent of the labor force.

Over the past year, (November 1988 to November 1989), the suburban labor market expanded by 79,400 new workers, an increase of 4.2 percent. On the other hand, the number of jobs held by suburbanites increased by an even larger 4.6 percent, or 85,100. Since the employment expansion exceeded the increase in the supply of new workers, it resulted in a 12.1 percent decline in the pool of available jobless workers. This 5,700-person reduction in the labor reserve occurred in a labor market which was already very tight.

Because the suburban labor force is nearly six times the size of the District's, the Washington Area patterns generally reflect suburban activity. Thus over the past year, the Area's expansion in employment has exceeded the growth in the labor supply, and the pool of unemployed has shrunk. Consequently, the Washington Area continues to have one of the tightest labor pools in the nation.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Nov.a 1989	Oct.b 1989	Nov.b 1988
District of Columbia	4.7	4.4	4.4
Prince Georges County	2.9	3.2	3.7
Calvert County	2.9	3.2	3.6
Charles County	2.5	2.2	2.9
Frederick County	2.2	2.5	2.6
Stafford County	2.2	2.3	2.1
Montgomery County	2.1	2.3	2.5
Alexandria City	1.9	2.4	2.1
Prince William County	1.9	2.2	2.0
Fairfax City	1.7	2.2	1.9
Arlington County	1.7	2.0	1.9
Fairfax County	1.6	1.9	1.7
Falls Church City	1.6	1.9	1.8
Loudoun County	1.6	1.9	1.5
Manassas City	1.5	1.8	2.0
Manassas Park City	1.3	1.5	1.6

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

On-the-Job Training Program has benefits for the worker as well as the employer. Call today to learn about 50% employer reimbursement—639-1213.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
November 1989[a]

	Nov.[b] 1989	Oct.[c] 1989	Nov.[d] 1988	Oct.[d] 1988	Net Change From Oct.[c] 1989	Net Change From Nov.[c] 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	328,000	330,300	331,700	334,700	-2,300	-3,700
Total Employed	312,700	315,900	317,300	317,000	-3,200	-4,600
Total Unemployed	15,300	14,500	14,400	17,700	800	900
Unemployment Rate[e]	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.3	0.3	0.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,959,500	1,957,400	1,880,100	1,863,900	2,100	79,400
Total Employed	1,917,900	1,910,900	1,832,800	1,818,900	7,000	85,100
Total Unemployed	41,600	46,500	47,300	45,000	-4,900	-5,700
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	-0.3	-0.4
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,287,500	2,287,700	2,211,800	2,198,600	-200	75,700
Total Employed	2,230,600	2,226,800	2,150,100	2,135,900	3,800	80,500
Total Unemployed	56,900	61,000	61,700	62,700	-4,100	-4,800
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	-0.2	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,045 in November 1989 down 543 claimants from October. In November, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 28 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 26 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 21 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.4 weeks for all claimants in November. Over the month, the duration for males remained unchanged at 10.2 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.5 weeks to 10.6 weeks. In November 1988, the average duration for males was 9.8 weeks and for females 9.9 weeks.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,300 for a gain of 0.3 percent between October and November. The private sector accounted for 70 percent of the growth with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (900 jobs) and Services (600 jobs). Hiring for the holiday shopping season was responsible for the significant growth in Retail Trade.

The public sector grew by 700 jobs with gains in both Federal Government (200 jobs) and State

Continued on page 5

Continued from page 4

and Local Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (November 1988 to November 1989), the number of District jobs increased by 2.5 percent for a gain of 16,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.4 percent, generating 13,600 jobs and accounting for 80 percent of all new jobs. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 11,300 jobs and accounted for 83 percent of private sector growth. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (3,200 jobs), All Other Services (3,000 jobs), Legal Services (1,700 jobs), Health Services (1,600 jobs), and Hotels (1,000 jobs). An additional 1,300 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector increased by 1.9 percent with growth in Federal Government (4,100 jobs) partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (800 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,800 jobs between October and November. The private sector accounted for half of the increase with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (5,100 jobs), partially offset by a seasonal decline in Construction (3,100 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 57 percent of the Trade growth and 84 percent of the Construction decline.

The public sector increased 0.9 percent with gains in both Federal Government (200 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,600 jobs). Sixty-two percent of the State and Local Government growth occurred in the Maryland Suburbs while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for the increased Federal jobs.

Over the year (November 1988 to November 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for a gain of 58,500 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.6 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.0 percent.

The private sector accounted for 79 percent of suburban growth with the major job contributors, Services (22,500 jobs) and Trade (10,200 jobs), responsible for 70 percent of private sector growth. Eighty percent of the Services growth and 68 percent of the Trade increase occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 83 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,300 jobs); Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs); and Construction (3,500 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.9 percent with gains in both Federal Government (3,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,300 jobs). The Federal job growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the new State and Local Government jobs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 8,200 jobs between October and November for an increase of 0.4 percent. The private sector was responsible for 56 percent of the growth with seasonal gains in Retail Trade (5,900 jobs) resulting from hiring for the holiday shopping season.

The public sector increased by 3,600 jobs with gains in both Federal Government (400 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,100 jobs).

Over the year (November 1988 to November 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.4 percent for a gain of 75,300 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.7 percent, generating 60,000 jobs and accounting for 80 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job producers, Services (33,900 jobs) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,500 jobs), were responsible for three-fourths of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,900 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs) and Construction (4,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.6 percent with growth in both Federal Government (8,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (7,400 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Nov. b/ 1989	Oct. c/ 1989	Nov. c/ 1988	Nov. b/ 1989	Oct. c/ 1989	Nov. c/ 1988
TOTAL	**694.9**	**692.6**	**678.0**	**2,281.3**	**2,273.1**	**2,206.0**
Total Private Sector	**418.4**	**416.8**	**404.8**	**1,685.8**	**1,681.2**	**1,625.8**
Total Government	**276.5**	**275.8**	**273.2**	**595.5**	**591.9**	**580.2**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.0**	**16.4**	**86.5**	**86.5**	**87.6**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.9	41.1	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.5	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.4	18.4	18.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.1	19.3	19.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7	45.4	46.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.8	4.7
Printing & Publishing	13.3	13.3	13.4	35.2	35.1	35.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	5.8
All Other Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**
Construction	**13.6**	**13.5**	**13.0**	**149.1**	**152.1**	**145.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.6**	**25.5**	**25.0**	**117.0**	**115.7**	**110.1**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	58.2	57.3	53.0
All Transportation	9.8	9.9	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.6	15.5	53.7	53.3	52.2
Trade	**68.6**	**67.8**	**67.3**	**450.3**	**444.4**	**438.8**
Wholesale	9.3	9.4	9.0	77.3	77.3	76.2
Retail	59.3	58.4	58.4	373.0	367.1	362.6
General Merchandise	5.0	4.7	4.7	46.8	43.6	44.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.5	48.9	47.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.9	38.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.0	27.9	29.4
Eating & Drinking Places	28.9	29.0	28.4	118.9	118.8	114.5
All Other Retail	25.4	24.7	25.2	90.2	88.8	87.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.8**	**34.9**	**34.8**	**133.6**	**133.1**	**128.9**
Banking	6.9	6.9	6.8	25.3	25.2	23.9
All Other	28.0	28.0	28.0	108.3	108.0	105.0
Services	**259.6**	**259.0**	**248.3**	**748.1**	**748.4**	**714.2**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.6	16.6	15.6	39.8	39.5	36.9
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.0	23.4	23.3	23.4
Business Services	59.2	59.5	56.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.2	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.3	37.2	35.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

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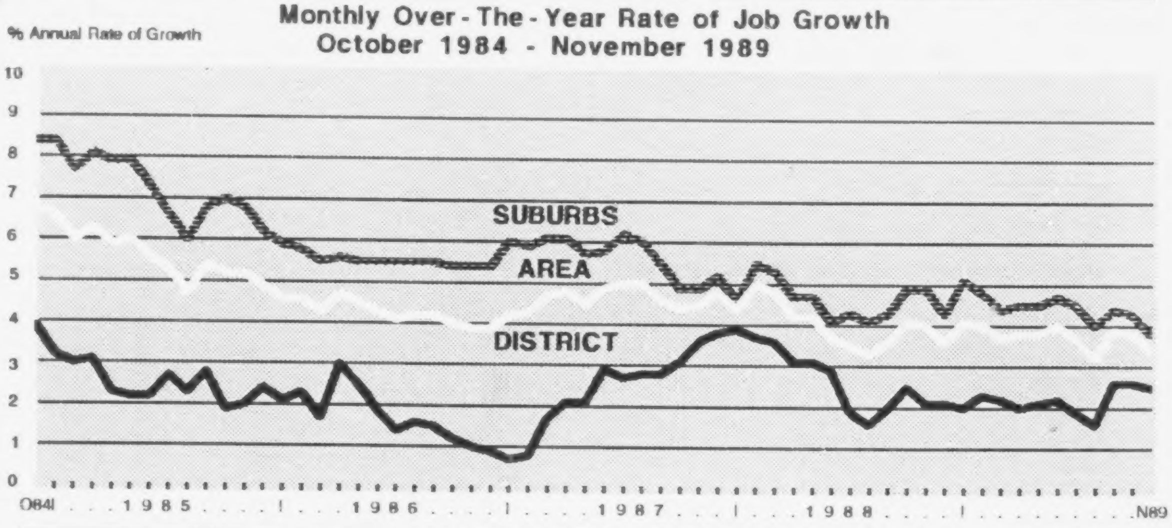
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Nov. b/ 1989	 Oct. c/ 1989	 Nov. c/ 1988	Metropolitan Area Nov. b/ 1989	 Oct. c/ 1989	 Nov. c/ 1988
Legal Services	29.6	29.2	27.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.2	33.1	32.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	79.5	79.2	76.5	684.9	685.6	654.0
Government	**276.5**	**275.8**	**273.2**	**595.5**	**591.9**	**580.2**
Federal Government	220.6	220.4	216.5	366.5	366.1	358.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	228.9	225.8	221.5
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.7	50.2	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.


Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - November 1989

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 61 months, (October 1984 to November 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.4 percent. The over-the-year rate this November was smaller than the 4.0 percent recorded in November of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.8 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 61-month long-term average of 5.6 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was slower than the 4.9 percent registered in November 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.5 percent and above its 61-month average of 2.4 percent. In November 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was also 2.1 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 116,000 new jobs produced between November 1983 and November 1984, to 75,300 between November 1988 and November 1989. Over the past year, 58,400 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 16,900 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.4 percent vs. 2.1 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Job Service...

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient referrals

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to November 1989

The Area	
Average 61 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1989	3.2%
1-year ago	4.0%
Current month	3.4%
The Suburbs	
Average 61 months	5.6%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1989	4.0%
1-year ago	4.9%
Current month	3.8%
The District	
Average 61 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
1-year ago	2.1%
Current month	2.5%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE:

The Washington and Baltimore Areas, 1980-1988

One of the expected results of the 1990 Census is the melding of the Washington and the Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) into a single Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). This new designation would formally recognize that the two metropolitan areas have functionally merged into a unified labor market where a large number of residents of one area commute to work in the other area. Since 1980, the two local metropolitan areas have shared congruent boundaries,[1] but in the 1980 Census there was insufficient interregional commuting to meet the standards for a Consolidated Metropolitan Area designation. This is expected to change as a result of the 1990 Census count.

This study previews the size and the industrial structure of the potential new Washington-Baltimore CMSA, as well as, the job contributions of its component jurisdictions and industries. This article also examines job growth and industrial changes over the period 1980-1988. The count of jobs in the study is from the Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment statistical series, commonly referred to as the "Establishment Survey." Job totals are annual averages.

Industrial Size:

In 1988, a hypothetical combined Washington-Baltimore Area would have contained 3,279,400 jobs. This would have been 3.1 percent of all 1988 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the United States. Only two other Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Los Angeles-Long Beach and the New York PMSA, both with 4.1 million jobs) would have been larger. Furthermore, a combined Washington-Baltimore statistical area would have contained more jobs than in 41 of the 50 states. Only the states of California (12.1 million jobs), New York (8.1), Texas (6.6), Florida (5.1), Illinois (5.1), Pennsylvania (5.0), Ohio (4.7), Michigan (3.8) and New Jersey (3.6) contained more jobs than the combined total of the Washington and Baltimore Areas.

Within a unified Washington-Baltimore Area, 66 percent of the jobs in 1988 would have been contributed by the Washington MSA and 34 percent by the Baltimore MSA. The District proper would contribute 20.5 percent of the jobs and Baltimore City 14.3 percent. The Washington suburbs would add 45.5 percent and the Baltimore suburbs 19.8 percent. Thus, the Washington Area job pool in a consolidated area would be nearly twice the size of the Baltimore Area's.

Job Growth 1980-1988:

Between 1980 and 1988, a combined Washington-Baltimore Area would have created 657,700 new jobs. This would have been a 26 percent increase in just eight years or an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. Thus, the combined area would have produced 4.3 percent of all the 15,633,000 new jobs created in the United States during the 1980-1988 period.

Of the new jobs which would have been created by a combined Washington-Baltimore Area during the eight years, 78 percent would have been produced in the Washington portion of the consolidated area. The suburbs of Washington would have produced 69 percent and the Baltimore suburbs 21 percent or a combined suburban contribution of nine of every ten new jobs. Among the two central cities, the District was more productive in creating new jobs than the City of Baltimore. Over the eight-year period, the District added 57,000 new jobs vs only 6,400 in Baltimore, an annual growth rate of 1.1

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[1] The Washington MSA currently contains the following jurisdictions. The District of Columbia, the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park, the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Charles, Frederick and Calvert.

The Baltimore MSA currently includes the City of Baltimore, and the Maryland Counties of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, Carroll, Harford, and Queen Anne's.

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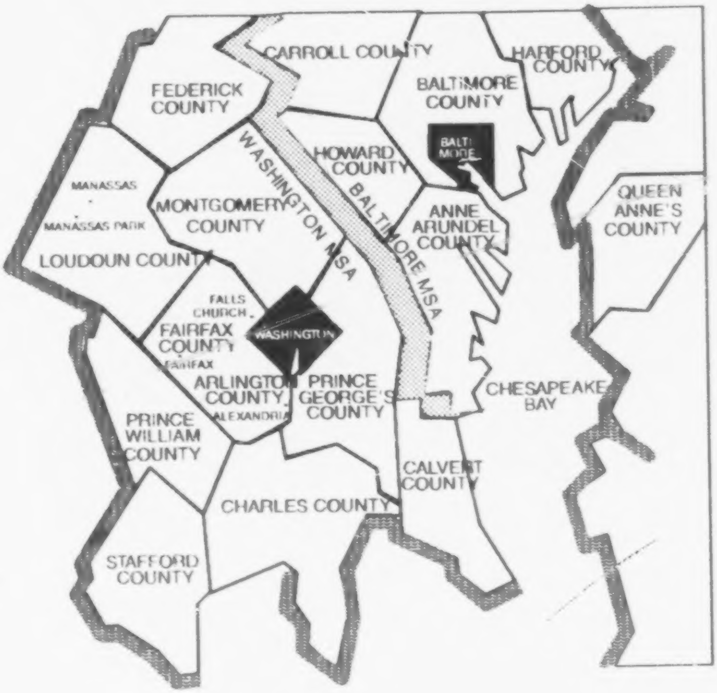
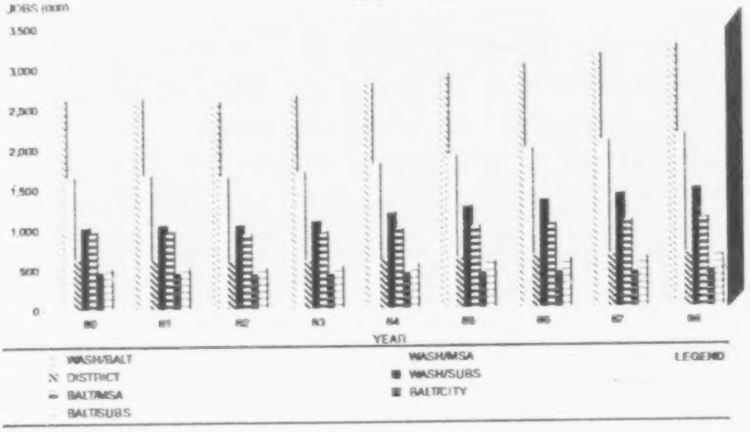
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: The Washington and Baltimore Areas, 1980 - 1988


CARROLL COUNTY
HARFORD COUNTY
FEDERICK COUNTY
BALTIMORE COUNTY
BALTI MORE
HOWARD COUNTY
WASHINGTON MSA
BALTIMORE MSA
MANASSAS
MANASSAS PARK
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
LOUDOUN COUNTY
FALLS CHURCH
FAIRFAX COUNTY
WASHINGTON
FAIRFAX
ARLINGTON COUNTY
ALEXANDRIA
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
CHESAPEAKE BAY
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
CALVERT COUNTY
CHARLES COUNTY
STAFFORD COUNTY

Washington - Baltimore Job Growth
1980 - 1988



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percent in the District as compared to only 0.2 percent in Baltimore city.

Growth, however, was not even. The study period included two national recessions, one in 1981 and the other in 1982. These two recessions negatively impacted job growth across both metropolitan areas in the early 1980's, but especially in their central cities.

Recessionary Impacts
Washington-Baltimore Area
1981-1983
(employment change-000)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Wash/Balt	17.7	-40.5	77.9	140.6
Wash MSA	19.9	-12.0	52.8	106.8
District	-5.1	-13.1	-1.3	17.2
Wash-Sub	25.0	1.1	54.1	89.6
Balt MSA	-2.2	-28.5	25.1	33.8
Balt City	-9.1	-18.0	0.4	14.7
Balt Sub	6.9	-10.5	24.7	19.1

Had the consolidated Washington-Baltimore area existed in the early 1980's, it would have suffered a 40,500 job loss in 1982 as a result of the national recessions. Approximately 70 percent of the loss would have occurred within the Baltimore MSA.

Different patterns, however, occurred in the various components. The Washington suburbs did not show any actual job loss, though in 1982 it was only able to produce 1,100 new jobs. On the other hand, the larger Washington MSA in 1982 recorded a loss of 12,000 jobs, all attributed to losses sustained by the District. In fact, the District lost 19,500 jobs over a period of three straight years (1981-1983). This was 3.2 percent of the District's 1980 job base. The protracted period of loss in the District probably reflects the dual effect of federal government job reductions due to policy changes, as well as the impact of the national recessions.

In Baltimore, both the MSA and its central city lost jobs in two consecutive years of 1981 and 1982. During these two years, the City of Baltimore lost 27,100 jobs, or 5.9 percent of its 1980 job base. Unlike the Washington suburbs, the Baltimore suburbs suffered a job loss in 1982 of 10,500 jobs.

A consolidated metropolitan area, however, would have rebounded quickly from the recessions. In 1983, a consolidated area would have totally recovered all of the lost jobs and recorded six consecutive years of job growth. The Washington MSA also quickly recovered all its lost jobs, as did the Baltimore suburbs. However, the Baltimore MSA took two years to fully recover its losses and the District three years. Baltimore City had a more difficult time recovering. The City was not able to reach its pre-recessionary 1980 job total until 1988. In fact, Baltimore suffered on the way to recovery an additional small loss of 3,400 jobs during 1986. Thus, all components of the potential Washington-Baltimore area demonstrated sensitivity to a major downturn in the national economy, but most jurisdictions recovered rather rapidly.

Industrial Mix in the Washington-Baltimore Area.

Had a consolidated Washington-Baltimore Area existed in 1988, three industries would have dominated the job market with over 75 percent of the jobs. These three major industries would have been Services (30.3 percent), Government (23.7 percent) and Trade (21.4 percent). Compared to the U.S. industrial mix[2], the combined Washington-Baltimore Area in 1988 had more jobs in Services, Government, and Construction, but substantially less in Manufacturing, and slightly less in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE), as well as in Trade; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU).

Within the component jurisdictions, the industrial mix varied. In the Washington MSA three industries predominated—Services with 32.4 percent of all jobs, Government with 26.4 percent and Trade with 19.8 percent. This same general profile was evident in the Washington suburbs

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[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 36 No. 3, March of 1989, Table B-1, pp. 43.

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Industrial Mix in the United States & Washington-Baltimore Areas, 1988

(percent)

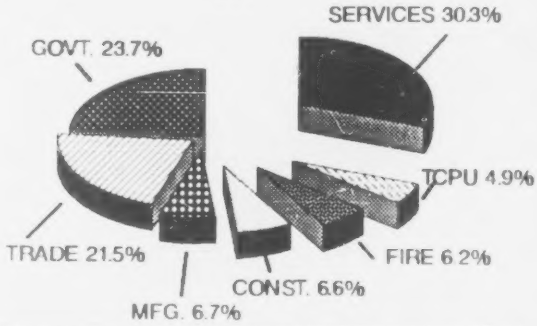
	United States	Wash Balt
Const	5.0	6.6
Mfg	18.7	6.7
TCPU	5.3	4.9
Trade	23.9	21.4
FIRE	6.2	5.9
Services	24.0	30.3
Gov	16.4	23.7

where Services comprised 30.7 percent of all the jobs, Trade 24.5 percent and Government 19.9 percent. In the District, only two industries accounted for 77.1 percent of the total job base—Government (41.0 percent) and Services (36.1 percent).

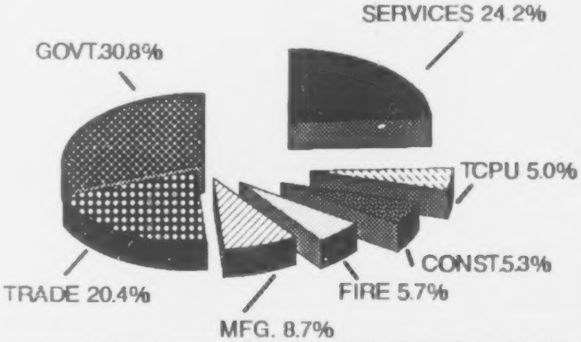
On the Baltimore MSA side of a consolidated area, four industries would have accounted for eight of every ten jobs. As in the Washington MSA, the Services Industry was the largest with 26.4 percent of the job market, followed by Trade (24.6 percent), Government (18.5 percent) and Manufacturing (12.0 percent). In the Baltimore suburbs, Trade predominated with 27.5, followed by Services (23.4 percent), Government (17.7 percent) and Manufacturing (13.6 percent). In the City of Baltimore, Services with 30.5 percent of all jobs was the market leader, not Manufacturing as is often thought. In fact, Manufacturing with only 9.6 percent of all jobs in the City was the fifth ranking industry, following Services were Trade (20.5 percent); Government (19.5 percent); and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (9.8 percent).

Thus, in every jurisdiction except the District, the Services Industry was the predominate industry. Not surprisingly, Government in the Washington Area was a major contributor. However, Local and State Government jobs were a significant component in the Baltimore jurisdictions. Trade was a very strong contributor in the suburban sections of both MSA's reflecting the proximity of large residential populations. However. Trade had a much larger presence in Baltimore City (20.5 percent) than in the District (9.6 percent). The largest relative concentration of Construction Industry jobs (8.7 percent) was found in the Baltimore suburbs. But the Washington suburbs (8.5 percent) were not far behind. The largest contribution from the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry occurred in Baltimore City. Transportation, Communications and Public Utility jobs tended to be located primarily in the suburban jurisdictions of both MSA's.

Industrial Distribution In Combined Washington - Baltimore MSA's 1988



Industrial Distribution in Combined Washington - Baltimore MSA's 1980



Changes In Industrial Mix: 1980-1988.

Within a potential Washington-Baltimore CMSA, the most fundamental change during the first eight years of the 1980's would have been a significant increase in the market share held by

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the Services Industry and a significant loss of share by Government. Between 1980 and 1988, the Services Industry would have increased its market share from 24.2 percent of all jobs to 30.3 percent, a gain of 6.1 percentage points. On the other hand, Government jobs would have declined from 30.8 percent of all consolidated area jobs to 23.7 percent—a loss of 7.1 percentage points. Other smaller gainers of market share in a consolidated market would have been Trade (1.1 percentage point); Construction; and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (both 0.9 points).

In addition to Government, two other CMSA industries would have lost market share: Manufacturing (2 percentage points) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (0.1 point).

Within the Washington MSA, two industries alone produced 72.3 percent of the 526,100 new jobs between 1980 and 1988. Services added 263,500 new jobs and Trade 117,100. However, the fastest growing industry in the Washington MSA was Construction, which grew by 63.0 percent as compared to 60.3 percent for the much larger Services Industry. All other private sector industries also showed significant growth, ranging from 44.5 percent in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities to 35.1 percent in Manufacturing. Government in the Washington MSA showed no change, reflecting a 3.0 percent decline in Federal employment which was offset by a 5.6 percent rate of growth in State and Local Government jobs.

In the District, only the Services industry registered any significant growth over the eight year period. This single industry added 61,200 new jobs, an increase of 33.7 percent. Trade; Manufacturing; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Construction all registered small employment changes ranging from 6.5 percent in Construction to 1.2 percent in FIRE. Both Government and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, all lost jobs—6,500 in Government and 500 in TCPU.

In the Washington suburbs, Services with 202,300 new jobs and Trade with 115,800 jobs accounted for 67.8 percent of total suburban growth. The fastest growing industry in the Washington suburbs, however, was Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities which had an eight-year rate of growth of 89.5 percent. All other Industries produced new job growth rates ranging from 79.1 percent in Services to 2.3 percent in Government.

In the Baltimore Area, Services produced over two-thirds of all the 149,600 new MSA jobs, as well as the largest growth rate of 53.6 percent. Construction was the second fastest growing industry adding 47.1 percent more jobs over the eight years. Construction was followed by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate with 35.6 percent and Trade with 25.4 percent.

Three Baltimore MSA industries lost jobs. Manufacturing declined by 17.1 percent, or 27,500 jobs. Interestingly, growth of 22,700 Manufacturing jobs in the Washington MSA almost offset the Baltimore loss. The other two declining industries in the Baltimore MSA were Government with 22,600 fewer jobs than in 1980, and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities with 3,100 fewer jobs.

In the Baltimore suburbs, as elsewhere, Services produced the most new jobs—62,600. When Services growth is combined with Trade's 57,700 new jobs and Construction's 22,600, the three industries account for 99 percent of all the 143,000 new suburban Baltimore jobs. The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities Industry both recorded modest suburban gains. Job losses in suburban Baltimore were recorded by Government (18,300 jobs lost) and Manufacturing (3,500 jobs).

The City of Baltimore had over the first eight years of the 1980's three growth industries and four industries which lost employment. Job losses were in Manufacturing (24,000), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (11,700) Trade (2,200) and Government (4,300). Services was the clear bright spot, adding 40,100 jobs for a 30.5 percent growth rate in eight years. It is interesting to note, that the City's growth in the Services Industry was strong enough to

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offset the 32,500 jobs lost in Manufacturing and TCPU. Small job gains were also recorded in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry (7,000) and Construction (1,600).

Observations

If a Washington-Baltimore Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) had existed in the 1980's, it would have constituted the third largest metropolitan labor market in the United States, holding more jobs than 4 of every 5 states. Clearly, the industrial giant and growth star of the CMSA would have been the Services Industry. Government would have been the second most important industry with Trade making a significant contribution to the total job pool. These three industries would have accounted for 3 of every 4 jobs in the CMSA. At the level of the hypothetical CMSA, Government would have been the area's most significant declining industry, with about equal job losses in the federal government and the state and local government components. While Manufacturing would have recorded a small loss over the first eight years, the industry's growth in the Washington portion of the area would have been almost strong enough to offset the losses in the Baltimore segment. All jurisdictions of the potential consolidated area demonstrated sensitivity to the national recessions of the early 1980's. All CMSA segments, with the exception of the City of Baltimore, would have recovered rapidly and would have enjoyed six years of very strong job growth, especially the Washington suburbs.

Job Growth in the Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas 1980-1988

(in thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL WASH/ BALT.	WASH— MSA	DISTRICT	WASH— SUBURBS	BALT. MSA	BALT. CITY	BALT. SUBURBS
1980	2,603.7	1,637.9	616.1	1,021.8	965.8	461.3	504.5
1981	2,621.4	1,657.8	611.0	1,046.8	963.6	452.2	511.4
1982	2,580.9	1,645.8	597.9	1,047.9	935.1	434.2	500.9
1983	2,658.8	1,698.6	596.6	1,102.0	960.2	434.6	525.6
1984	2,799.4	1,805.4	613.8	1,191.6	994.0	449.3	544.7
1985	2,930.3	1,906.3	629.0	1,277.3	1,024.0	454.5	569.5
1986	3,040.4	1,987.9	640.0	1,347.9	1,052.5	450.9	601.6
1987	3,164.4	2,080.1	655.6	1,424.5	1,084.3	456.5	627.8
1988	3,279.4	2,164.0	673.1	1,490.9	1,115.4	467.7	647.7
1980-1988:							
CHANGE	675.7	526.1	57.0	469.1	149.6	6.4	143.2
% CHANGE	26.0	32.1	9.3	45.9	15.5	1.4	28.2
ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE	2.9	3.5	1.1	4.8	1.8	0.2	3.2

SOURCES: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2320, *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1972-87*, Vols. I & II, March 1989. Data is Non-Agriculatural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work

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Continued from page 14

Industrial Distribution in the Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas

1980

(in thousands)

	TOTAL WASH/ BALT.	WASH— MSA	DISTRICT	WASH— SUBURBS	BALT. MSA	BALT. CITY	BALT. SUBURBS
Total	2,603.7	1,637.9	616.1	1,021.8	965.8	461.3	504.5
Const	137.3	85.9	13.2	72.7	51.4	17.9	33.5
MFG	225.5	64.7	15.4	49.3	160.8	69.0	91.8
TCPU	130.9	73.3	25.7	47.6	57.6	39.4	18.2
Trade	530.8	312.5	63.6	248.8	218.4	98.1	120.3
Fire	148.6	91.6	34.4	57.2	57.0	38.7	18.3
Services	628.9	437.2	181.5	255.7	191.7	102.6	89.1
Gov	800.6	571.9	282.2	289.7	228.7	95.6	133.1
Fed	424.4	370.4	228.6	141.8	54.0	14.3	39.7
S/L	376.2	201.5	53.7	147.8	174.7	81.3	93.4

SOURCES: D.C. Department of Employment Services; Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2320: *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1972-87*, Vols. I & II, March 1989. Data is Non-Agriculatural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work.

Industrial Distribution in the Washington and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas

1988

(in thousands)

	TOTAL WASH/ BALT.	WASH— MSA	DISTRICT	WASH— SUBURBS	BALT. MSA	BALT. CITY	BALT. SUBURBS
Total	3,279.4	2,164.0	673.1	1,490.9	1,115.4	467.7	647.7
Const.	215.6	140.0	13.4	126.6	75.6	19.5	56.1
MFG.	220.7	87.4	16.4	71.0	133.3	45.0	88.3
TCPU	160.4	105.9	25.5	90.2	54.5	27.7	26.8
Trade	703.4	429.5	64.9	364.6	273.9	95.9	178.0
Fire	204.6	127.3	34.8	92.5	77.3	45.7	31.6
Services	995.1	700.7	242.7	458.0	294.4	142.7	151.7
Gov.	788.2	572.1	275.7	296.4	206.1	91.3	114.8
Fed.	412.3	359.4	217.7	141.7	52.9	17.9	35.0
S/L	365.9	212.7	58.0	154.7	153.2	73.4	79.8

SOURCES: D.C. Department of Employment Services; Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2320: *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1972-87*. Vols. I & II, March 1989. Data is Non-Agriculatural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work.

Metropolitan Areas

In October 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.6 percent down from 2.8 percent recorded in September. This was the tenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.6 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary unemployment rate of 4.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-ninth highest jobless rate in the country. This was five notches below September's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.1 percent was up from 3.7 percent recorded in September. Maryland's jobless rate at 3.7 percent was down 0.4 percentage point from September. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-third and forty-third, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 3.7 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary rate of 4.4 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was one notch below the position held in September. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent, unchanged from September. A year ago, the rate was 6.5 percent. There were thirteen cities with rates of 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 4.4 percent was in this grouping.

Detroit joblessness at 12.2 percent is the highest among the 26 selected central cities. It was a fraction (0.1 percentage point) below its September rate and 2.0 percent above its rate in October 1988. Newark joined the double digiters in October, posting a rate of 10.0 percent. A year ago, Newark's rate was 7.9 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, over the month, thirteen reported declines in joblessness, while thirteen reported increases. Judging from the last few months, the overall rate seems to be edging upwards. The largest decline was 3.4 percent posted in New Orleans. Gary and Philadelphia recorded decreases of 1.2 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. The largest increases in joblessness were recorded in Newark and Detroit—2.1 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. Milwaukee posted a 1.3 percent rise in joblessness, Dayton a 1.2 percent rise, and Boston a 1.0 percent rise.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	October	
	1989*	1988
1. San Francisco, CA	3.5	4.0
2. Salt Lake City, UT	3.5	4.1
3. Boston, MA	4.1	3.1
4. Pittsburgh, PA	4.1	5.0
5. District of Columbia	**4.4**	**5.3**
6. Los Angeles, CA	4.7	4.9
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.0	6.1
8. Milwaukee, WI	5.1	3.9
9. Columbus, OH	5.2	4.9
10. New York, NY	5.4	4.9
11. Cincinnati, OH	5.8	5.5
12. Houston, TX	5.8	6.6
13. Dallas, TX	5.8	6.6
14. Baltimore, MD	6.2	7.1
15. New Orleans, LA	6.6	10.0
16. Buffalo, NY	7.1	6.7
17. Birmingham, AL	7.1	7.8
18. Miami, FL	7.8	6.4
19. Cleveland, OH	8.0	7.7
20. Chicago, IL	8.2	7.5
21. St. Louis, MO	8.2	8.4
22. Atlanta, GA	8.3	7.6
23. Gary, IN	9.5	9.7
24. Dayton, OH	9.8	7.6
25. Newark, NJ.	10.0	7.9
26. Detroit, MI	12.2	10.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities November 1989

During November 1989, the District of Columbia processed 2,630 unemployment compensation initial claims for benefits to former workers in Washington, D.C. This was a 10 percent decrease from October claims this year. It is 13 percent below November 1988, and also below the 2,938 average monthly claimsload for this year to date. The drop in claims from last month was to be expected since October was seasonally high because of the change-of-base-period surge in claimants.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for November 1989 increased $10.84. Average Weekly Hours rose slightly .6 hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 9 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a decrease in Hourly Earnings of 33 cents due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings of $3.57 and an increase in Hourly Earnings of 17 cents because of an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products' Weekly Earnings rose $3.92, as the Hourly Earnings rose 40 cents. The rise was due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a]

		Percent Change	
	Nov 1989	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	125.9	+0.7	+4.7
Washington Area	130.5	+0.3	+5.9
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	127.8	+0.8	+5.5
Housing	131.2	-0.4	+5.5
Apparel & Upkeep	139.7	-1.7	+6.6
Transportation	117.0	+2.3	+5.2
Medical Care	149.6	+1.6	+6.7
Entertainment	128.8	1.3	+4.4
Other Goods & Services	160.0	+1.5	+12.0
Special Index: Energy[b]	95.7	-4.2	+4.7

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted

b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff

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Department of Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
November 1989

				% Change From	
	Nov 1989	Oct 1989	Nov 1988	Oct 1989	Nov 1988
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,520	2,768	2,877	-9.0	-12.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	29,591	29,200	30,692	+1.3	-3.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,764	27,936	29,894	+6.5	-0.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,855,500	$5,520,084	$5,480,492	+6.1	+6.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.73	$197.60	$183.33	-0.4	+7.3
Number of First Payments	1,372	1,369	1,431	+0.2	-4.1
Number of Final Payments	822	764	854	+7.6	-3.7
Total Beneficiaries	7,847	7,912	7,839	-0.8	+0.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	81	112	101	-27.7	-19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,136	2,061	2,150	+3.6	-0.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,301	2,290	2,214	+0.5	+3.9
Total Benefits Paid	$516,713	$529,274	$460,367	-2.4	+12.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$224.56	$231.12	$207.93	-2.8	+8.0
Number of First Payments	108	110	106	-1.8	+1.9
Number of Final Payments	82	104	60	-21.1	+36.7
Total Beneficiaries	619	664	555	-6.8	+11.5
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	27	29	32	-6.9	-15.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	293	254	308	+15.4	-4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	226	204	249	+10.8	-9.2
Total Benefits Paid	$48,895	$44,512	$49,542	+9.8	-1.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$216.35	$218.20	$198.96	-0.8	+8.7
Number of First Payments	25	21	24	+19.0	+4.2
Number of Final Payments	16	10	18	+60.0	-11.1
Total Beneficiaries	73	64	79	+14.1	-7.6
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,628	2,909	3,010	-9.7	-12.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,020	31,515	33,150	+1.6	-3.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,291	30,430	32,357	+6.1	-0.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,421,108	$6,093,870	$5,990,401	+5.4	+7.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.85	$200.26	$185.13	-0.7	+7.4
Number of First Payments	1,505	1,500	1,561	+0.3	-3.6
Number of Final Payments	920	878	932	+4.8	-1.3
Total Beneficiaries	8,539	8,640	8,473	-1.2	+0.8

---

a Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

c No joint claims

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.3 percent during the 2-months ended in November, to a level of 130.5 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in November, the CPI-U rose 5.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.1 percent from September to November. The November level of 129.6 (1982-84=100) was 5.7 percent higher than the index in November 1988.

The 0.3 percent increase in the CPI-U from September to November follows an increase of 1.8 percent in the preceding 2-month period. The indexes for housing, apparel, and entertainment, which increased sharply during the July to September period, declined between September and November. Partially offsetting the moderation in these components were larger increases in the indexes for transportation, food, and medical care.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
November 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Manufacturing	480.09	469.25	457.41	39.0	38.4	39.5	12.31	12.22	11.58
Durable Goods	464.26	454.17	464.95	40.3	39.7	42.5	11.52	11.44	10.94
Stone Clay & Glass Products	571.32	553.16	571.45	52.9	49.7	48.8	10.80	11.13	11.71
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	543.95	540.38	471.95	43.0	43.3	40.2	12.65	12.48	11.74
Other Durable Goods	402.54	385.18	436.38	36.2	35.5	42.0	11.12	10.85	10.39
Non-Durable Goods	494.22	480.25	449.81	37.9	37.2	36.9	13.04	12.91	12.19
Food & Kindred Products	470.26	466.34	410.67	42.1	43.3	37.3	11.17	10.77	11.01
Printing & Publishing	518.76	500.54	481.42	36.1	35.2	35.9	14.37	14.22	13.41
Other Non-Durable Goods	411.84	407.95	351.29	42.9	42.1	40.8	9.60	9.69	8.61

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Production Workers	40,000	39,600	43,800

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1989 FEBRUARY 1990

D.C. Unemployment Up In December But Still Below 5%

December Area Job Creation Slowest in Past 5 Years

Labor Force

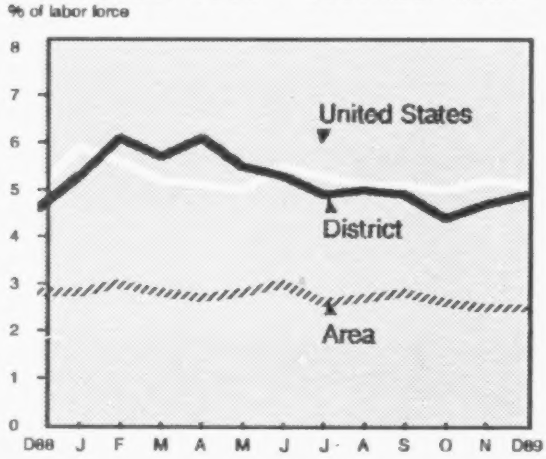
The District of Columbia's unemployment rate rose moderately from 4.7 percent in November to 4.9 percent in December. Despite the small seasonal increase, the 4.9 percent jobless rate represents the second lowest rate for the month of December in more than 18 years, exceeded only by the 4.6 percent recorded in December 1988. The unemployment rates in the suburbs and the Washington Area remained unchanged from November at 2.1 percent for all suburban jurisdictions and 2.5 percent for the Washington Area as a whole. The unadjusted civilian unemployment rate for all American workers in December was 5.1 percent. This represents the seventh consecutive month that the District's rate has been below that for the nation.

The District

During December, the number of working District residents was 310,100, or 2,600 fewer than in November. Unemployment in December increased by 600 to bring the total number of residents on the unemployment rolls to 15,900. This was the second lowest level of unemployment in the District during December in the past eighteen years. However, an additional 2,000 other people who left the labor force probably represents the beginning of a seasonal labor force contraction that generally follows the holiday employment expansion.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates
December 1988 - December 1989



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1989 FEBRUARY 1990

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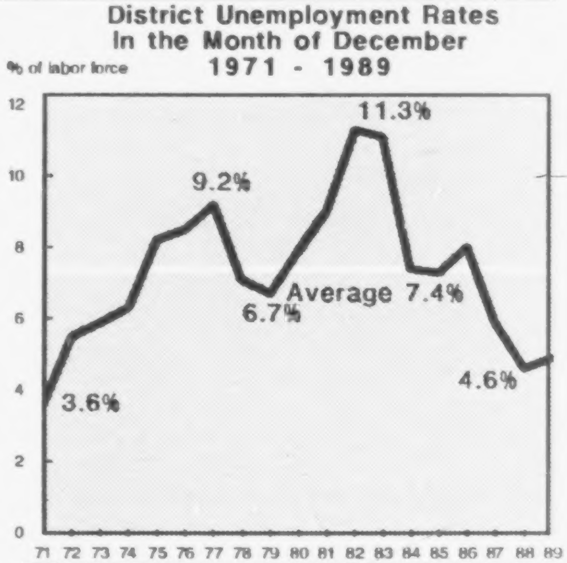
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

Compared to December 1988, there were 8,000 fewer District workers on employers' payrolls and 7,600 fewer in the labor force. This represents a 2.3 percent decline in the size of the labor force and a 2.5 percent decline in people with jobs. Thus, labor force participation by District residents has declined this year from the high levels of a year ago. On the other hand, the unemployment level over the year has remained relatively constant, increasing by only 400 persons. Because of the decline in the size of the labor force, however, the unemployment rate this December registered 4.9 percent compared to the 4.6 percent in December 1988.



District Unemployment Rates In the Month of December 1971 - 1989

The Area & Suburbs

Like in the District, the suburban labor force also registered a seasonal decline, but the decline of 700 workers was much smaller than in the District. In fact, suburban employment actually registered a small increase of 300 workers bringing the number of working suburbanites to over 1.9 million. As a result of the small labor force decline and increase in employment, the number of suburban jobless declined by 900 and the unemployment rate remained unchanged from November at 2.1 percent.

Compared to December 1988, there were 90,300 more suburbanites with jobs. This expansion of employment was slightly more (300), than the growth in the labor force, so an additional 200 workers were drawn from the unemployment rolls resulting in an over-the-year decline in the unemployment rate of one tenth of a percentage point.

Combined activity in the District and the suburbs produced a Washington Area labor force of nearly 2.3 million workers of which 97.5 percent held jobs. This means that the pool of jobless workers numbered 56,900, or only 2.5 percent of all Area residents seeking work.

Over the year, 82,400 new workers entered the Area's job market and virtually the same number (82,300) found jobs. This resulted in a very small increase of 200 in the level of unemployment and a decrease in the unemployment rate of one tenth of a percentage point. Thus, over the year, labor force statistics show declines in the number of District residents both in the labor market and employed, offset by larger increases in the suburban labor force and employment. The level of unemployment in both the District and the suburbs has remained virtually unchanged from last year. Thus, the Area continues to have a tight labor market.

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
December 1989[a]

	Dec[b] 1989	Nov[c] 1989	Dec[d] 1988	Nov[d] 1988	Net Change From Nov[c] 1989	Net Change From Dec 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	326,000	328,000	333,600	331,700	-2,000	-7,600
Total Employed	310,100	312,700	318,100	317,300	-2,600	-8,000
Total Unemployed	15,900	15,300	15,500	14,400	600	400
Unemployment Rate[e]	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,959,500	1,960,200	1,869,500	1,880,100	-700	90,000
Total Employed	1,918,600	1,918,300	1,828,300	1,832,800	300	90,300
Total Unemployed	41,000	41,900	41,200	47,300	-900	-200
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	——	-0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,285,500	2,288,200	2,203,100	2,211,800	-2,700	82,400
Total Employed	2,228,700	2,231,000	2,146,400	2,150,100	-2,300	82,300
Total Unemployed	56,900	57,200	56,700	61,700	-300	200
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	——	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford, and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source. Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,764 in December 1989, up 119 claimants from November. In December, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 24 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 23 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.5 weeks for all claimants in December. Over the month, the duration for males fell from 10.1 weeks to 9.1 weeks. For females, the duration declined from 10.4 weeks to 10.0 weeks. In December 1988, the average duration for males was 9.0 weeks and for females 9.1 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area December 1989 & December 1988
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		December 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.3	13.9	27.9
Suburbs	85.7	86.1	72.1
		December 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.1	14.8	27.3
Suburbs	84.9	85.2	72.7

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Dec [a] 1989	Nov [b] 1989	Dec [b] 1988
District of Columbia	4.9	4.7	4.6
Calvert County	3.1	2.9	3.1
Prince Georges County	2.9	2.9	3.1
Frederick County	2.8	2.2	2.4
Charles County	2.2	2.3	2.2
Stafford County	2.2	2.2	2.0
Alexandria City	2.1	2.0	2.1
Montgomery County	2.0	2.1	2.1
Prince William County	1.9	1.9	1.8
Arlington County	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fairfax County	1.6	1.7	1.7
Manassas City	1.6	1.6	1.8
Loudoun County	1.5	1.6	1.5
Fairfax City	1.4	1.7	1.8
Fall Church City	1.3	1.6	1.9
Manassas Park City	1.1	1.4	1.5

a Preliminary
b Revised
SOURCE The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission

Job Growth

The District

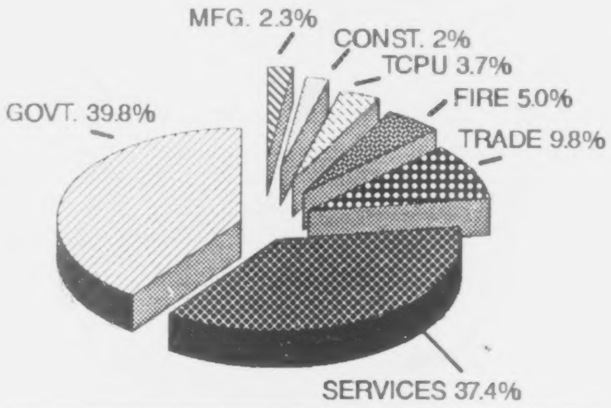
The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,800 for a gain of 0.5 percent between November and December. The public sector was responsible for 71 percent of the growth with seasonal gains in Federal Government (1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,100 jobs).

The private sector increased by 1,100 jobs with gains in Services (900 jobs) and Retail Trade (700 jobs). Seasonal growth related to the holiday shopping season was primarily responsible for the Retail Trade increase while Business Services (500 jobs) was primarily responsible for the Services growth.

Over the year (December 1988 to December 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.4 percent for a gain of 16,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.1 percent, generating 12,500 jobs and accounting for three-fourth's of all new jobs. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 11,200 jobs and accounted for 90 percent of private sector growth. The major components of Services growth were All Other Services (3,200 jobs), Business Services (2,800 jobs), Health Services (1,900 jobs) and Legal Services (1,800 jobs). Wholesale and Retail Trade generated an additional 1,300 jobs.

The public sector increased 1.5 percent with growth in Federal Government (4,100 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs December 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.2 percent for a gain of 2,700 jobs between November and December. The private sector accounted for the growth with seasonal gains in Wholesale and Retail Trade (9,100 jobs) partially offset by a weather related reduction in Construction (5,600 jobs). The Maryland and Virginia suburbs, shared equally in these fluctuations.

The public sector declined 0.3 percent with reductions in State and Local Government (1,700 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (600 jobs). Eighty-eight percent of the loss

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

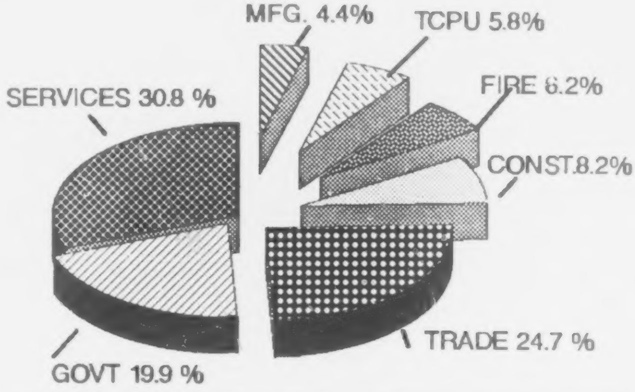
in State and Local Government occurred in the Maryland suburbs while the Federal growth was equally divided between the two areas.

Over the Year (December 1988 to December 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.5 percent for a gain of 53,500 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.6 percent accounting for 80 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 1.4 percent.

The private sector accounted for 82 percent of suburban growth with the major job producers, Services (21,700 jobs) and Trade (12,400 jobs), responsible for 77 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-six percent of the Services growth and 69 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for three-fourths of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,800 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.1 percent with gains in both Federal Government (3,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,300 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for all of the Federal growth and half of the State and Local government gain.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
December 1989



The Area

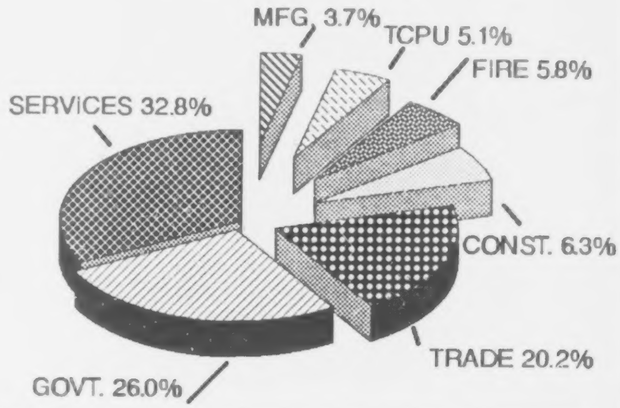
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 6,500 jobs between November and December for an increase of 0.3 percent. The private sector was responsible for 74 percent of the growth with seasonal gains in Trade (9,800 jobs) partially offset by a seasonal loss in Construction (5,900 jobs). The Construction decline was larger than normal due to the severe weather conditions in December.

The public sector increased by 0.3 percent with seasonal gains in Federal Government (2,200 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (December 1988 to December 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.2 percent for a gain of 70,000 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent, generating 56,600 jobs and producing 81 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (32,900 jobs) and Trade (13,700 jobs), accounted for 82 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also produced by Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,000 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent with growth in both Federal Government (7,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,200 jobs).

Distribution of Area Jobs
December 1989



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Dec.[b] 1989	Nov.[c] 1989	Dec.[c] 1988	Dec.[b] 1989	Nov.[c] 1989	Dec.[c] 1988
TOTAL	**698.7**	**694.9**	**682.2**	**2.290.4**	**2,283.9**	**2,220.4**
Total Private Sector	**419.5**	**418.4**	**407.0**	**1.694.2**	**1,689.4**	**1,637.6**
Total Government	**279.2**	**276.5**	**275.2**	**596.2**	**594.5**	**582.8**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**16.1**	**16.3**	**85.8**	**86.2**	**87.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.7	42.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.5	18.4	19.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.8	19.0	19.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2	45.5	45.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.8	4.6
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.3	13.3	34.8	35.0	35.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.6	5.8
All Other Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.2**	**13.6**	**13.1**	**144.0**	**149.9**	**143.5**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.4**	**25.5**	**25.3**	**117.9**	**116.9**	**111.5**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	59.0	58.2	53.8
All Transportation	9.8	9.8	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.6	15.7	15.7	53.9	53.7	52.7
Trade	**69.4**	**68.7**	**68.1**	**461.8**	**452.0**	**448.1**
Wholesale	9.4	9.3	9.0	77.6	77.3	76.7
Retail	60.0	59.3	59.2	384.2	374.7	371.4
General Merchandise	5.0	5.0	4.7	50.9	47.7	47.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.8	49.9	48.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.7	38.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.5	28.9	30.7
Eating & Drinking Places	28.8	29.0	28.7	119.2	119.0	115.1
All Other Retail	26.1	25.4	25.8	94.3	90.6	91.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.8**	**34.9**	**34.6**	**133.4**	**133.7**	**128.4**
Banking	6.9	6.9	6.8	25.6	25.3	23.9
All Other	27.9	28.0	27.8	107.9	108.4	104.5
Services	**260.6**	**259.7**	**249.4**	**750.2**	**749.5**	**717.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.4	16.6	15.8	39.6	39.8	37.0
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.0	23.7	23.4	23.6
Business Services	59.7	59.2	56.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.1	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.7	37.4	35.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

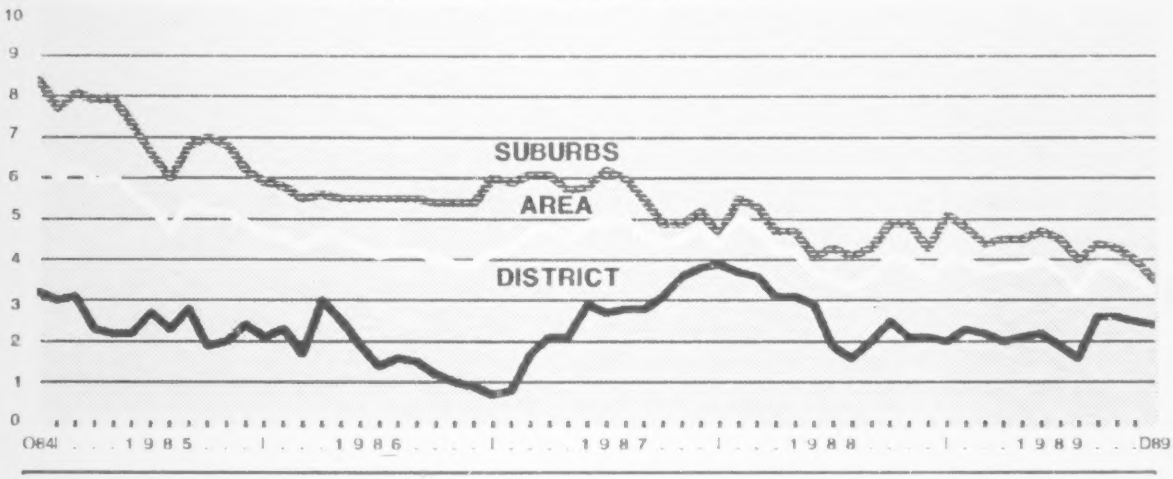
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Dec.[b] 1989	Nov.[c] 1989	Dec.[c] 1988	Dec.[b] 1989	Nov.[c] 1989	Dec.[c] 1988
Legal Services	29.8	29.6	28.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.5	33.2	32.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	79.4	79.6	76.2	687.0	686.3	656.8
Government	**279.2**	**276.5**	**275.2**	**596.2**	**594.5**	**582.8**
Federal Government	222.3	220.6	218.2	368.1	365.9	361.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	228.0	228.6	221.8
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.8	50.7	52.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 - December 1989



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 62 months, (October 1984 to December 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between December 1988 and December 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.2 percent. *This was the smallest monthly over-the-year growth in all the 62-months.* The over-the-year rate this December was also smaller than the 3.6 percent recorded in December of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.5 percent, but at the slowest pace of any of the 62-monthly measurements. Compared to the same period last year, growth was slower than the 4.3 percent registered in December 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.4 percent and the same as its 62-month average. In December 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was 2.1 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 120,200 new jobs produced between December 1983 and December 1984, to 70,000 between December 1988 and December 1989. Over the past year, 53,500 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 16,500 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.2 percent vs. 2.3 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Job Service...

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient referrals

Notice of Relocation

The Department has relocated one of its seven Employment Centers from 8th & Xenia Streets, S.E. to:

4049 South Capitol Street, S.W.

* * *

The relocation was the result of continuing Departmental actions taken to enhance services. The new location is more directly accessible to public transportation, a convenience for the hundreds of citizens living in the Anacostia community who annually take advantage of our free employment related services.

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to December 1989

The Area	
Average 62 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1989	3.2%
1-year ago	3.6%
Current month	3.2%
The Suburbs	
Average 62 months	5.6%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1989	3.5%
1-year ago	4.3%
Current month	3.5%
The District	
Average 62 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
1-year ago	2.1%
Current month	2.4%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Black Unemployment Rates in the United States The District and Selected Central Cities, 1983-1988

Blacks comprised two thirds of the working age population in the District in 1988, and had an unemployment rate of 6.7 percent. This rate was down from a record high of 15.8 percent in 1983 during the peak of the 1980's recessions. Thus, blacks in the District have recorded significant labor market improvements during the first six years of economic expansion.

This Profile compares black unemployment rates in the District to black unemployment rates in the nation and other central cities during the period 1983 to 1988. The data are annual average unemployment rates from the Current Population Survey (CPS) as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in their annual editions of *Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment*. Geographic Profiles for the years 1983 through 1988 contain data for blacks in ten central cities where black working age populations ranged from a high of 78.8 percent of the total population in Detroit to a low of 21.0 percent in Milwaukee.

Total and Black Populations*
1988

	Total	Black	Percent
Detroit	808	637	78.8
District	**473**	**315**	**66.6**
Baltimore	584	334	57.2
St. Louis	327	147	45.0
Cleveland	409	175	42.0
Chicago	2297	906	39.4
Philadelphia	1298	485	37.4
Dallas	756	230	30.4
Houston	1278	335	26.2
New York	5841	1496	25.6
Milwaukee	461	97	21.0

*Civilian Non-Institutional Population 16+

When black unemployment rates for the ten cities and the District were averaged for the years 1983 to 1988, the District recorded the lowest rate. The 10.8 percent average registered in the District was lower than the 15.0 percent average for all black workers in the United States. In fact, in each of the six years, the District's black rate was below that for the nation. Detroit had the highest average six year rate at 26.1 percent, a rate more than twice the District's.

Between 1983 and 1988, the black unemployment rate in the District declined 9.0 percentage points compared to 7.8 percent for all black workers across the nation. The largest decline occurred in Philadelphia where the rate dropped 14.5 points over six years. The smallest reduction was recorded in Dallas where the black rate fell only 1.6 points.

For the past two years (1987-1988), the black rate in the District has been below double digits. The same was also true in New York. Philadelphia recorded the most years (three) below double digits. However, the 6.7 percent rate recorded in the District in 1988 was the lowest yearly rate registered by any city in any of the years studied.

Black Unemployment Rates by Sex

Of the eight central cities with data by sex, the District recorded the lowest average unemployment for black males. In each of the six years, the black male rate in the District was also lower than the U.S. rate. The largest decline (16.2 percentage points) in black male rates occurred in Philadelphia. The second largest decrease (12.3 points) was in the District. The smallest decline (2.8 points) was recorded in Dallas. In 1988, the District's black male unemployment rate averaged 7.0 percent. This was the lowest yearly rate in any year or city, some 4.7 percentage points below the 1988 average for all black males in the nation.

The six year average unemployment rate for black females in the District (10.0 percent) was the second lowest in the nation. New York City at (9.1 percent) was first. Compared to black females in the nation, the average in the District

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was 4.7 percentage points below the national average. The largest decline in the black female rate between 1983 and 1988 occurred in Detroit, where the rate dropped 13.6 percentage points. The smallest decline occurred in Dallas, where the rate dropped only three tenths of a percentage point. Interestingly, in Baltimore, the black female rate actually increased by 3.1 points between 1983 and 1988. Baltimore was the only city where any black rate increased over the six year period.

Black Teenage Unemployment Rates

Only in the District did CPS data for black youth (16-19 year olds) meet BLS standards for publication in all six years. However, black teenage unemployment rates in the District can be compared to the rates for the same group at the national level.

Black Youth Unemployment Rates
In the United States & the District
1983 to 1988
(annual averages)

	United States	The District
1983	48.5%	52.4%
1984	42.7	40.5
1985	40.2	34.8
1986	39.3	31.1
1987	34.7	22.4
1988	32.4	22.6

Thus, the black teenage unemployment rate in the District exceeded the national average in only one year (1983). Over the six years, the District's black teenage rate declined by a remarkable 29.8 percentage points as compared to 16.1 points for all black youths in the nation. This decline and the lower rates probably reflect the investment the District makes in employment and training programs for its youth.

Observations

In the six years following the 1980's recessions, unemployment among District Blacks have been lower when compared to blacks in the nation and ten other central cities. The black male and black female rates were lower in the District than in the Nation. In comparison to other central cities, black male rates in the District were the lowest and the black female rates the second lowest. Black youth unemployment in the District compares favorably with the six-year experience of black teenagers across the nation. Thus, the recent labor market experience of most black residents of the District has been one of the best in the nation.

CENSUS '90
JOBS

D.C. IS COUNTING ON YOU

The U.S. Bureau of Census is recruiting hundreds of people for **full-time and part-time jobs** to conduct the 21st Decennial Census of the United States this spring.

All persons hired to work on the Census in the District will be District residents. Jobs will pay from $6.75 to $9.50 per hour. Some more. Early evening and Saturday work is also available. All applicants must complete an application and take a short written test. No car is necessary.

Census Jobs include:
Enumerators • Crew Leaders
Clerks • Supervisory Office Clerks
Payroll/Personnel Clerks
Stock & Supply Assistants
Data Transcribers

Persons interested in applying should visit one of the following Department of Employment Service's Employment Centers:
1000 U Street, N.W.
25 K Street, N.E.
4049 South Capitol Street, S.W.
4210 Kansas Avenue, N.W.
1803 Belmont Road, N.W.
(The Latino Center)
1217 Good Hope Road, S.E.
4017 Minnesota Avenue, N.E.

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Black Unemployment Rates in the United States, The District and Selected Central Cities
1983-1988
(annual averages—percent of labor force)

	Average	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Detroit	26.1	30.2	30.1	30.7	24.7	22.8	18.0
Milwaukee	22.8	26.7	21.4	28.3	27.1	18.8	14.5
Chicago	22.7	27.0	22.6	26.5	23.2	17.2	19.5
Cleveland	20.5	23.1	20.3	22.3	23.4	18.5	15.5
St. Louis	20.1	27.6	28.7	16.3	14.6	19.3	14.0
Houston	19.0	21.7	16.5	14.3	19.6	24.6	17.4
United States	15.0	19.5	15.9	15.1	14.5	13.0	11.7
Baltimore	14.4	17.1	12.7	16.6	11.8	13.7	14.5
Philadelphia	14.0	23.7	20.5	12.8	9.2	8.5	9.2
Dallas	11.3	11.5	9.6	11.3	14.2	11.4	9.9
New York	11.3	13.9	13.7	11.5	12.4	9.1	7.3
District	**10.8**	**15.8**	**12.1**	**11.4**	**10.4**	**8.4**	**6.7**

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment* (selected years)

Black Male unemployment Rates in the United States, The District and Selected Central Cities
1983-1988
(annual averages—percent of labor force)

	Average	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Detroit	26.6	30.6	31.7	29.9	24.8	23.1	19.7
Chicago	23.6	26.7	22.8	27.5	25.0	18.9	20.8
Houston	19.2	23.1	17.0	14.2	20.8	23.2	16.9
Baltimore	16.6	20.7	17.9	19.8	14.0	14.8	12.3
United States	15.2	20.3	16.4	15.3	14.8	12.7	11.7
Philadelphia	14.7	26.2	15.8	14.2	11.7	10.1	10.0
New York	13.5	16.9	15.1	13.5	15.8	11.1	8.5
Dallas	12.0	11.9	10.2	11.6	14.1	14.9	9.1
District	**11.6**	**19.3**	**12.7**	**11.5**	**10.6**	**8.4**	**7.0**

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment* (selected years)

Black Female Unemployment Rates in the United States, The District and Selected Central Cities
1983-1988
(annual averages—percent of labor force)

	Average	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Detroit	25.5	29.8	28.4	31.6	24.6	22.4	16.2
Chicago	21.6	27.3	22.4	25.3	21.2	15.3	18.2
Houston	18.8	20.1	15.9	14.4	18.4	26.0	18.0
United States	14.7	18.6	15.4	14.9	14.2	13.2	11.7
Philadelphia	13.4	21.5	25.3	11.4	6.6	7.0	8.5
Baltimore	12.4	13.6	7.8	13.6	10.0	12.7	16.7
Dallas	10.7	11.0	8.9	11.0	14.3	8.5	10.7
District	**10.0**	**12.3**	**11.6**	**11.3**	**10.2**	**8.4**	**6.4**
New York	9.1	10.8	12.2	9.5	9.0	7.2	6.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment* (selected years)

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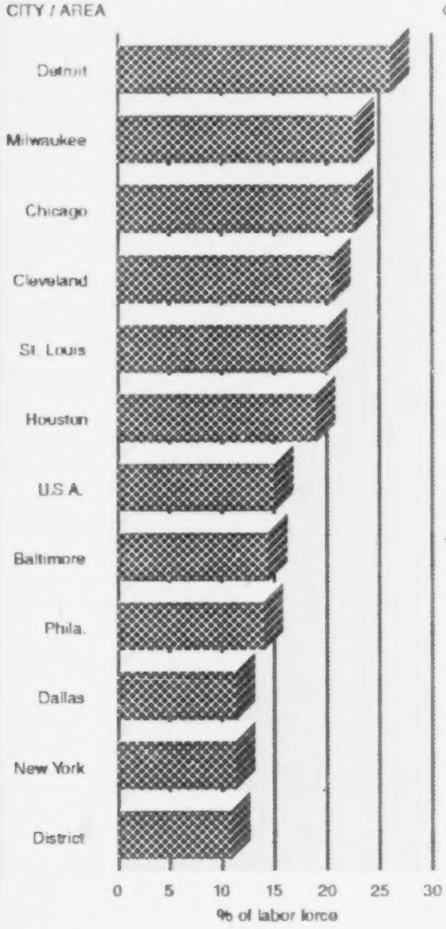
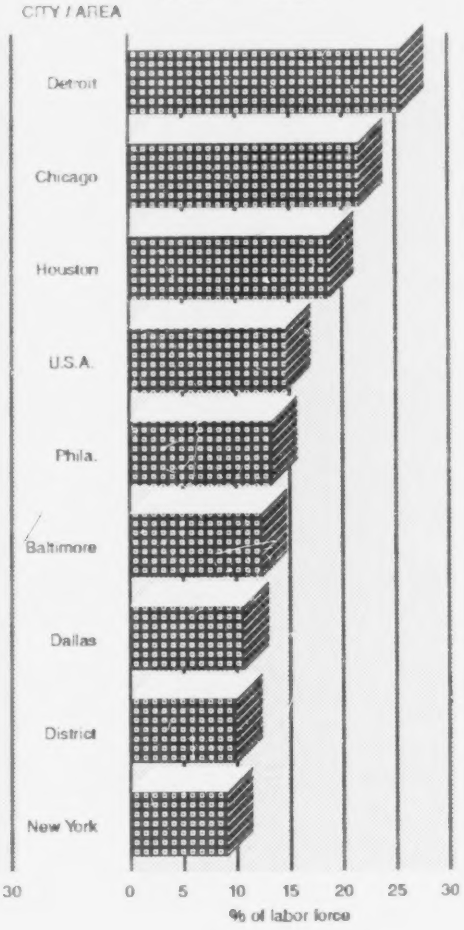
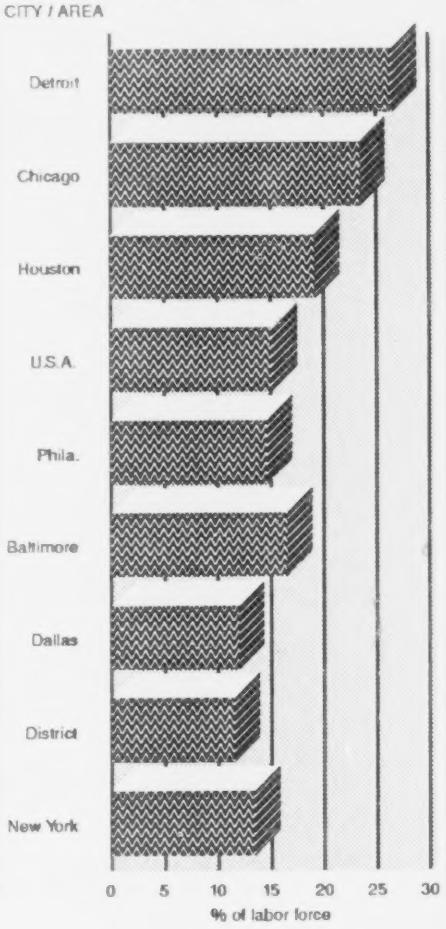
Average Black Unemployment Rates 1983 - 1988



Average Black Female Unemployment Rates 1983 - 1988



Average Black Male Unemployment Rates 1983 - 1988



Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In November 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's unemployment rate was 2.5 percent down from the 2.6 percent recorded in October. This was the ninth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.8 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. Areas with the next lowest rates were in San Francisco (2.6 percent), Minneapolis-St. Paul (3.0 percent), Salt Lake City (3.3 percent), and Milwaukee and Boston (3.4 percent each). A year ago, their rates were 3.2 percent, 2.8 percent, 4.6 percent, 3.0 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. Boston's rate seems to be huddling around 3.5 percent, same as October's. However, the Boston rate was down 0.5 percentage point over the month.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a November jobless rate of 3.4 percent down from the 4.0 percent registered in October, but the same as September's rate. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.6 percent.

The Baltimore area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a November jobless rate of 4.0 percent up from 3.9 percent recorded in October. Baltimore's rate seems to be on the downturn. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.3 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which October data are available, 36 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 37 had increases of that magnitude. Eighty areas had rates below 4 percent, while 19 had rates higher than 8 percent or more.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	November	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.5**	**2.8**
2. San Francisco, CA	2.6	3.2
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.0	2.8
4. Salt Lake City, UT	3.3	3.6
5. Milwaukee, WI	3.4	3.0
6. Boston, MA	3.4	3.0
7. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.4	3.6
8. San Diego, CA	3.4	4.1
9. Nashville, TN	3.5	3.8
10. Oakland, CA	3.5	4.3
11. Phoenix, AR	3.8	4.8
12. Seattle, WA	3.9	4.3
13. Oklahoma City, OK	3.9	4.5
14. Indianapolis, IN	3.9	4.5
15. Baltimore, MD	4.0	4.3
16. Memphis, TN	4.0	4.6
17. Philadelphia, PA	4.1	3.6
18. Portland, OR	4.1	4.0
19. Sacramento, CA	4.1	5.2
20. Denver, CO	4.3	5.7
21. Kansas City, MO	4.4	5.0
22. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	4.6
23. Newark, NJ	4.8	3.6
24. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.7
25. Jackson, MS	4.8	6.6
26. Buffalo, NY	5.0	5.1
27. Louisville, KY	5.1	5.1
28. Birmingham, AL	5.1	5.9
29. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	4.5
30. Columbus, OH	5.2	4.8
31. Cleveland, OH	5.3	4.9
32. Gary, IN	5.4	5.3
33. St. Louis, MO	5.5	5.7
34. Dayton, OH	5.6	4.7
35. Atlanta, GA	5.6	4.8
36. Dallas, TX	5.6	5.3
37. Miami, FL	5.8	6.4
38. New York, NY	5.9	4.5
39. Chicago, IL	5.9	6.0
40. Houston, TX	6.0	5.9
41. Montgomery, AL	6.1	5.6
42. Detroit, MI	6.4	6.4
43. New Orleans, LA	6.5	9.3

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary unemployment rate of 4.7 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-sixth highest jobless rate in the country. This was three notches below October's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.1 percent was unchanged from October. Maryland's rate at 3.6 percent was up from the 3.5 percent recorded in October. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-eighth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were both 4.0 percent.

Six states reported over-the-year declines of more than 1.0 percentage point in their unemployment rate. The largest reductions were in Louisiana (3.2 percentage points) and Alaska and Mississippi (both 2.2 points). Over-the-year increases of more than 1.0 percentage point occurred in three states—New Hampshire (1.8 points), Rhode Island (1.6 points), and New Jersey (1.2 points).

November unemployment rates were 4 percent or less in 12 states. Delaware, Hawaii, and North Carolina (all 2.8 percent) had the lowest rates, followed by Nebraska (2.9 percent). West Virginia (8.1 percent) and Louisiana (7.2 percent) had the highest rates.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary rate of 4.7 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was one notch above the position held in October. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent, up 0.1 percentage point from October. A year ago, the rate was 6.4 percent. There were nine cities with rates of 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia was in this grouping.

There were no double digiters in November. Detroit's rate fell from 12.2 percent in October to 9.8 percent in November, a 2.4 percent drop in joblessness in the Motor City. Over the year, Detroit's rate was unchanged. Newark's rate which had been 10.0 percent in October fell to 9.6 percent in November, down 0.4 percentage point. Over the year, Newark's rate was up 2.1 percentage points.

Of the 26 selected central cities, over the month, only seven reported declines in joblessness. On the other hand, nineteen posted increases in unemployment. As was stated in October, the rate seems to be edging upwards. Los Angeles and New York both posted 1.1 percent increases. As previously mentioned, the largest over-the-month decrease was 2.4 percent in Detroit.

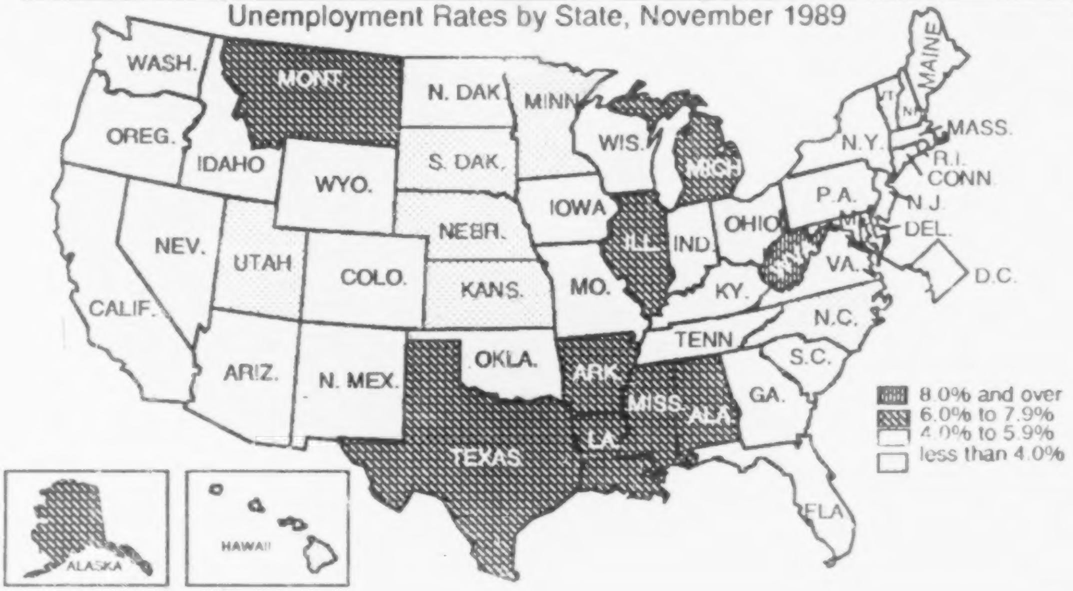
Over the year, the largest decline in joblessness was reported by New Orleans, 3.4 percent. The largest increase was the 2.1 percent recorded in Newark.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

MSA	November 1989*	November 1988
1. San Francisco, CA	3.2	4.0
2. Salt Lake City, UT	3.4	3.9
3. Boston, MA	3.9	3.6
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.5	3.8
5. Pittsburgh, PA	4.5	4.1
6. District of Columbia	**4.7**	**4.4**
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.4	5.0
8. Columbus, OH	5.4	5.0
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.8	5.0
10. Cincinnati, OH	6.1	5.7
11. Baltimore, MD	6.3	6.6
12. Houston, TX	6.4	6.3
13. New York, NY	6.5	4.9
14. Dallas, TX	6.5	6.2
15. Birmingham, AL	6.8	7.9
16. New Orleans, LA	7.0	10.4
17. Buffalo, NY	7.1	7.2
18. Miami, FL	7.5	6.9
19. St. Louis, MO	7.5	8.2
20. Atlanta, GA	7.6	7.0
21. Chicago, IL	7.9	7.9
22. Dayton, OH	8.2	7.2
23. Cleveland, OH	8.3	7.7
24. Gary, IN	9.4	9.3
25. Newark, NJ	9.6	7.5
26. Detroit, MI	9.8	9.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1989



UI Activities—December 1989

There were 3,710 initial claims taken in December 1989 for unemployment compensation benefits for former workers in the District of Columbia. This was 41 percent above the previous month. This surge in claims was due principally to the unseasonably cold weather in December, and its effects on construction and other outdoor activities. Other seasonal layoffs in retail trade also contributed to the increase. On the other hand, the monthly movement in weeks of joblessness claimed and weeks actually compensated declined 4 and 7 percent, respectively. Benefit outlay followed suit, dropping 7 percent over the month. There was virtually no change in the average weekly benefit. The monthly swings are similar to the movements last year in December. The total benefit outlay for the month was $6.0 million.

Compared to December of last year, all measures for the total programs increased except weeks claimed and weeks compensated. This was somewhat expected based on the severity of the weather this year compared to last. The total outlay in December 1988 was $5.7 million.

The fourth quarter of 1989 showed increases from 1988 in three of the four selected activities, and no change in initial claims. The quarterly data indicate that 1986 was the peak year in general activity. Initial claims have declined steadily, and the average weekly benefit amount, as expected, has increased. Weeks compensated and total benefit outlay have been somewhat erratic.

The annual data for 1986 through 1989 indicate a general downward trend in workload (claims and weeks). The outlay in 1987 was slightly (+1.1 percent) above 1986, principally due to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount from $162 to $175 across the year. The number of idle weeks compensated in 1987 dropped 6 percent from the previous year. The increase in the average weekly benefit amount more than offset the workload decline and accounted for the outlay increase. Workload in 1988 was also down from 1987 and so was the total outlay—for the first time in the year-to-year comparisons to that point. Claims continued to decline from 1988 to 1989, but idle weeks compensated rose 9 percent. The $79.8 million in 1989 outlay was the highest of any year in this series. This was expected, given the annual increase in legislated maximum weekly benefits amount from $268 in 1988 to $283 in 1989, along with its corresponding across-the-board increase in the scale of benefits.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
December 1989

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	% Change From Nov. 1989	% Change From Dec. 1988
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,632	2,520	3,225	+44.1	+12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	28,590	29,591	29,784	-3.4	-4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	27,821	29,764	28,297	-6.5	-1.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,469,356	$5,855,500	$5,271,615	-6.6	+3.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.59	$196.73	$186.30	-0.1	+5.5
Number of First Payments	1,710	1,372	1,54[illegible]	+24.6	+10.4
Number of Final Payments	799	822	792	-2.8	+0.9
Total Beneficiaries	8,448	7,847	8,251	+7.7	+2.4
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	51	81	89	-37.0	-42.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,827	2,136	2,048	-14.5	-10.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,999	2,301	1,991	-13.1	+0.4
Total Benefits Paid	$448,990	$516,713	$413,018	-13.1	+8.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$224.61	$224.56	$207.44	+0.2	+8.3
Number of First Payments	70	108	100	-35.2	-30.0
Number of Final Payments	51	82	55	-37.8	-7.3
Total Beneficiaries	568	619	570	-8.2	-0.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	24	27	22	-11.1	+9.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	268	293	263	-8.5	+1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	231	226	215	+2.2	+7.4
Total Benefits Paid	$49,843	$48,895	$41,605	+1.9	+19.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$215.77	$216.35	$193.51	-0.3	+11.5
Number of First Payments	20	25	20	-20.0	+0.0
Number of Final Payments	8	16	10	-50.0	-20.0
Total Beneficiaries	67	73	68	-8.2	-1.5
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,707	2,628	3,336	+41.1	+11.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,685	32,020	32,095	-4.2	-4.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,051	32,291	30,503	-6.9	-1.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,968,189	$6,421,108	$5,726,238	-7.1	+4.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.60	$198.85	$187.73	-0.1	+5.8
Number of First Payments	1,800	1,505	1,669	+19.6	+7.8
Number of Final Payments	858	920	857	-6.7	+0.1
Total Beneficiaries	9,083	8,539	8,889	+6.4	+2.2

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[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[c] No joint claims.

Personal Income of District Residents: Third Quarter 1989

On an annual basis, personal income of District residents in the third quarter 1989 totaled $14.4 billion—up nearly $1.5 billion or 7.8 percent from the third quarter 1988. Across the nation, the personal income of all Americans was up 8.5 percent. So, income of District residents between the third quarters of 1988 and 1989 increased less rapidly than for most Americans. However, measured from the first quarter 1987, the personal income of District residents has risen faster than the nation's by about one percentage point (see chart).

In the third quarter 1989, about sixty-five percent of all personal income of District residents came from work related earnings. This relationship was unchanged from the third quarter a year earlier. Income derived from dividends, interest and rents, however, increased by $267 million or 13.3 percent over the year. Thus, the proportion of income coming from investments increased from 15.0 of all income in the third quarter 1988 to 15.8 percent in 1989. The smallest over-the-year change took place in transfer payments, which increased by $90 million or 3.5 percent. As a result of this smaller increase, transfer payments constituted only 18.9 percent of all personal income in the third quarter 1989 as compared to 19.7 percent a year earlier. Nationally, transfer payments represented 14.4 percent of personal income. Thus, transfer payments constitute a larger proportion of personal income in the District than in the U.S. economy. Unemployment compensation payments in the District during the third quarter 1989 comprised 0.37 percent of all income verses 0.32 percent nationally.

D.C. Minimum Wage For Workers In Retail Trade Increases

On January 30, 1990, the District's Wage-Hour Board increased the minimum wage for Retail Workers in the District of Columbia from $3.50 per hour to $4.50 per hour. The new rate becomes effective on April 1, 1990. The $1.00 per hour raise represents a 29% increase in the C.P.I. since the rate was last revised in 1982.

The new rate will apply to 28,000 workers in Standard Industrial Classifications:

(52) Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers,
(53) General merchandise stores,
(54) Food stores,
(55) Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations;
(56) Apparel and accessory stores;
(57) Home furniture, furnishings, and equipment stores, and
(59) Miscellaneous retail.

For more information and copies of the wage order call the Department's Office of Wage-Hour, 576-6942.

Personal Income
The United States & The District of Columbia
Third Quarters of 1988 & 1989

(in million of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates)

	3 QTR '88	3 QTR '89	CHANGE	% CHANGE
UNITED STATES	$4,085,272	$4,433,078	$347,806	8.5
THE DISTRICT	13.346	14,392	1,046	

	3 QTR '88	3 QTR '89	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Total Personal Income D.C.	$13.346	$14,392	$1,046	7.8
Sources of D.C. Income				
Net Earnings by Place of Work*	8.717	9.402	685	7.9
Plus Dividends, Int., Rents	2.005	2.272	267	13.3
Plus Transfer Payments	2.624	2.718	94	3.6
UI Payments	53	53	0	0.0
Other Transfers	2.572	2.662	90	3.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Information System, January 1990.

*Adjusted for residency.

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for December 1989 decreased $19.79. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1.8 hours. However, Average Hourly Earnings rose 6 cents.

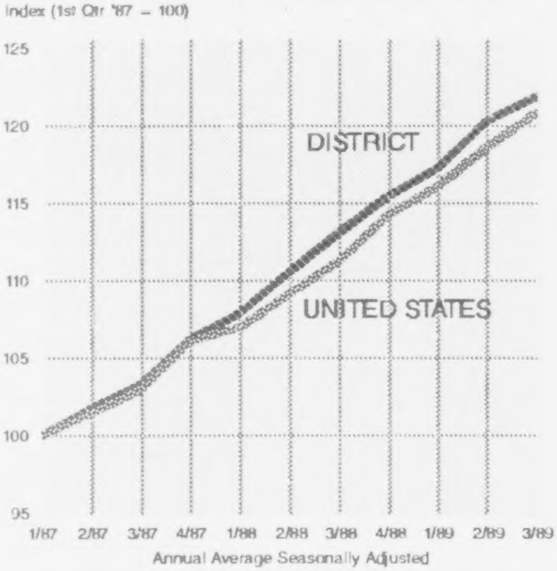
In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflect a decrease in Weekly Hours due to less overtime of 10.3 hours. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had less business, (other than seasonal), which caused the Average Weekly Hours to drop 1.5 hours.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products show a decrease in Weekly Hours of 3.1 hours due to complete or partial shutdown or layoffs because of unfavorable weather. The Average Hourly Earnings increased 57 cents due to overtime worked.

Printing and Publishing Weekly Hours were down 1.1 hours due to less overtime and Hourly Earnings dropped 7 cents.

Personal Income Index: The United States & The District of Columbia

1st Quarter 1987 - 3rd Quarter 1989



Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area December 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1989	Nov 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Manufacturing	461.63	481.42	453.82	37.5	39.3	39.6	12.31	12.25	11.46
Durable Goods	440.80	463.45	448.86	38.0	40.3	41.6	11.60	11.50	10.79
Stone Clay & Glass Products	458.28	561.60	482.46	41.7	52.0	43.0	10.99	10.80	11.22
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	527.88	544.38	472.68	41.5	43.0	40.4	12.72	12.66	11.70
Other Durable Goods	394.36	401.84	430.54	35.4	36.3	41.8	11.14	11.07	10.30
Non-Durable Goods	480.07	497.66	458.21	37.1	38.4	37.9	12.94	12.96	12.09
Food & Kindred Products	455.22	469.48	420.03	40.9	44.0	39.0	11.13	10.67	10.77
Printing & Publishing	500.91	520.45	485.58	35.4	36.6	36.4	14.15	14.22	13.34
Other Non-Durable Goods	408.94	422.14	368.94	41.9	42.9	43.1	9.76	9.84	8.56

Total Production Workers	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
	39,100	39,300	43,900

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1990

MARCH 1990

D.C. Unemployment In January Record Low 4.9%

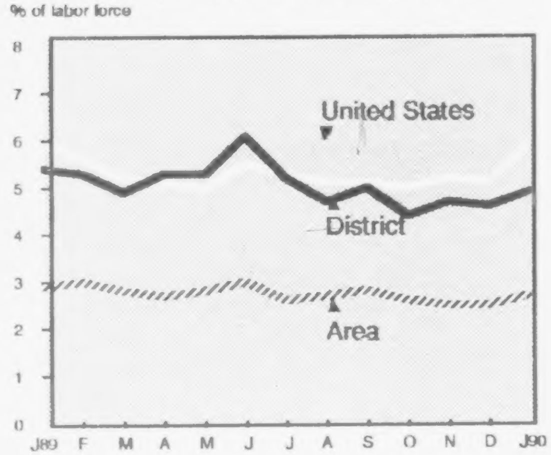
Annual 1989 Area Job Creation Rate 2.9%

Labor Force

The unemployment rate in the District during January rose modestly from 4.6 percent of the labor force to 4.9 percent. This increase in unemployment between December and January was expected, but the actual increase was less than anticipated. Usually the increase is closer to a full point, as a result of the traditional steep employment cutbacks from peak holiday employment expansions.

The unemployment rates in the Area and the suburbs also increased, to 2.7 percent for the Area and 2.4 percent for the suburbs, which signals, tight labor markets.

The unadjusted unemployment rate in January for all American workers was 5.9 percent, a full percentage point higher than in the District. This represents the seventh consecutive month that the District's rate has been below that of the nation.


Unemployment Rates January 1989 - January 1990

The District

During January, 2,900 District residents left employer payrolls but 2,200 workers also withdrew from the labor force. As a result, the District's jobless roll increased by only 700 workers, bringing the number of unemployed to 14,900 for the month. **This number represents, however, the lowest January unemployment both in terms of the level and the rate since January 1972, some eighteen years ago.**

Compared to January 1989, this January's unemployment rate was a half a percentage

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1990 MARCH 1990

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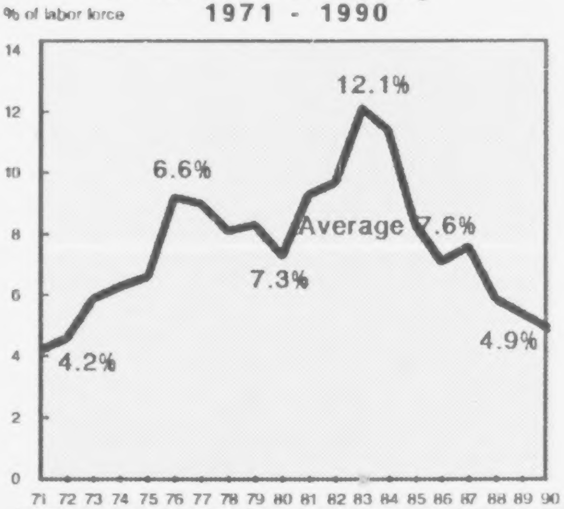
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

point below last year's. Over the year, all three labor market measures—labor force, employment and unemployment—were down significantly. The labor force was shrunk by 3.6 percent, employment by 3.1 percent and unemployment by 13.9 percent. Importantly, the relatively large decline of 11,600 workers from the labor force could be signaling a decrease in the City's working age population.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of January 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

Similar to the District, the suburban job market also demonstrated a traditional rollback from expanded employment patterns of the holiday shopping season. Between December and January, 12,800 suburbanites left jobs, about half of whom withdrew from the labor force while the other half joined the jobless rolls. As a result of this seasonal movement, the suburban rate increased four-tenths of a percentage point—up from a low 2.0 percent of the labor force to 2.4 percent.

Compared to a year ago (January 1989), the suburban rate was unchanged as the number of unemployed declined by a small 600 workers. Between the two Januarys, 31,500 additional workers entered the job market and an almost identical 32,200 workers found employment. The net effect is that suburban job markets remained very tight. Despite these low rates, however, 75 percent of all the Area's unemployed are spread across the suburbs.

When job activity in the District and the suburbs are combined at the level of the Washington Area, the statistics show a traditional season pattern for January with labor force and employment declining and unemployment increasing. However, the resulting Area unemployment rate, still remains a low 2.7 percent, a sign of a nearly full employment market. As jobs expand this spring, the rate is likely to drop even lower.

Reflecting both over-the-year declines in the District's labor force and an increase in the suburbs, the Area recorded an influx of 19,900 new workers. All new workers were absorbed by employers' job needs, as were an additional

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Jan.a/ 1990	Dec.b/ 1989	Jan.b/ 1989
District of Columbia	4.9	4.6	5.4
Frederick County	4.4	2.6	4.3
Calvert County	4.3	2.9	4.2
Stafford County	3.9	2.1	2.5
Prince Georges County	3.0	2.7	3.2
Prince William County	2.6	1.9	2.3
Charles County	2.6	2.1	2.7
Alexandria City	2.5	2.2	2.4
Manassas City	2.3	1.5	1.9
Massas Park City	2.2	1.2	1.6
Arlington County	2.0	1.9	2.2
Montgomery County	2.0	1.9	2.3
Loudoun County	1.8	1.5	1.7
Fairfax County	1.7	1.6	1.8
Fairfax City	1.6	1.4	1.8
Falls Church City	1.5	1.4	2.3

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
January 1990[a]

	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[d] 1989	Dec.[d] 1988	Net Change From Dec.[c] 1989	Net Change From Jan. 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	307,100	309,300	318,700	321,200	-2,200	-11,600
Total Employed	292,200	295,100	301,400	306,700	-2,900	-9,200
Total Unemployed	14,900	14,200	17,300	14,500	700	-2,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.5	0.3	-0.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,896,200	1,902,700	1,864,700	1,863,100	-6,500	31,500
Total Employed	1,851,100	1,863,900	1,818,900	1,824,000	-12,800	32,200
Total Unemployed	45,100	38,800	45,700	39,200	6,300	-600
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.4	——
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,203,300	2,212,000	2,183,400	2,184,300	-8,700	19,900
Total Employed	2,143,300	2,159,000	2,120,300	2,130,700	-15,700	23,000
Total Unemployed	60,000	53,000	63,000	53,700	7,000	-3,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	0.3	-0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

3,000 idle workers from the unemployment lines. Thus, the Area starts the decade of the 1990's with 2.1 million employed residents and an active labor reserve of only 60,000 unemployed workers. A condition which could continue for most of the decade given demographics indicating fewer young workers feeding expansion of the job market and already high labor force participation rates especially among Area females.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,953 in January 1990 up 301 claimants from December. In January, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers both registering 22 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.1 weeks for all claimants in January. Over the month, the duration for males fell from 9.0 weeks to 8.8 weeks. For females, the duration declined from 9.8 weeks to 9.4 weeks. In January 1988, the average duration for males was 8.7 weeks and for females 9.8 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1990 & January 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		January 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.9	13.6	24.8
Suburbs	86.1	86.4	75.2
		January 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.6	14.2	27.5
Suburbs	85.4	85.8	72.5

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 12,200 for a seasonal loss of 1.8 percent between December and January. The private sector accounted for 84 percent of the decline with primarily seasonal losses in Services (5,300 jobs) and Retail Trade (3,800 jobs). Seasonal losses in Business Services (1,900 jobs), Hotels (900 jobs) and Engineering and Management Services (700 jobs) were primarily responsible for the loss in Services while the decline in Trade reflects the usual downturn after the holiday shopping season.

The public sector declined seasonally by 1,900 jobs with losses in both Federal Government (1,000 jobs) and State and Local Government (900 jobs).

Over the year (January 1989 to January 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.9 percent for a gain of 12,500 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 2.8 percent, generating 11,200 jobs and accounting for 90 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 9,800 jobs and accounted for 78 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (2,100 jobs), Engineering and Management Services (1,800 jobs), Business Services (1,400 jobs) and Health Services (1,200 jobs).

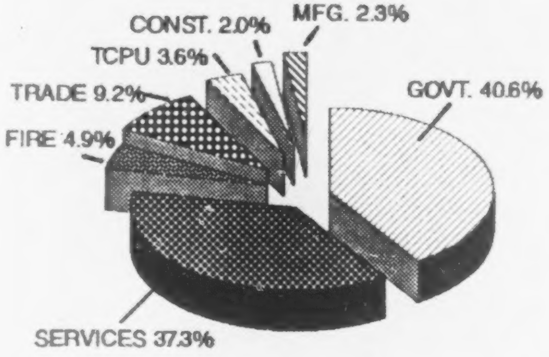
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.5 percent with gains in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (200 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased 1.6 percent for a loss of 25,700 jobs between December and January. The private sector accounted for 86 percent of the losses with primarily seasonal declines in Trade (11,200 jobs), Construction (5,500 jobs) and Services (4,800 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 53 and 58 percent of the respective declines in Trade and Construction, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 65 percent of the Services loss.

The public sector lost 3,800 jobs with declines in both State and Local Government (3,100 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs). Ninety-two percent of the public sector decline occurred in the Maryland suburbs.

Industrial Distribution
The District
January 1990



Over the year (January 1989 to January 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.9 percent for a gain of 43,500 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 3.4 percent accounting for 59 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.4 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 73 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (17,000 jobs) and Trade (8,700 jobs) responsible for 81 percent of private sector growth. Sixty-three percent of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 74 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,300 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and

Continued on page 6

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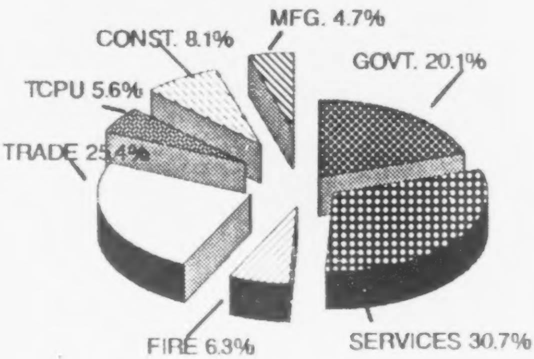
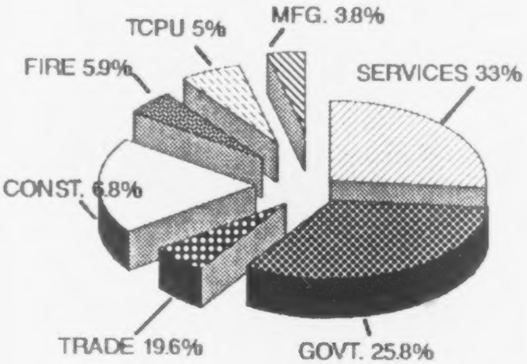
Local Government (7,500 jobs) and Federal Government (4,300 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.9 percent.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs January 1990



Distribution of Area Jobs July 1989



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 37,600 jobs between December and January for a decrease of 1.7 percent. This sizable decline reflects normally occurring seasonal contractions prominent every January (See Table). The private sector was responsible for 85 percent of the decline with seasonal losses primarily in Trade (15,200 jobs), Services (9,700 jobs) and Construction (5,800 jobs).

The public sector decreased by 0.9 percent with losses in both Federal Government (1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,900 jobs).

Over the year (January 1989 to January 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 2.6 percent for a gain of 55,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.7 percent, generating 42,800 jobs and producing 77 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (26,800 jobs), was responsible for 63 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,500 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent with growth of 3.4 percent in State and Local Government (7,300 jobs) and 1.6 percent in Federal Government (5,800 jobs).

December-January Total Job Losses
Washington, D.C. MSA
1981-1990

	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
1981	-31,500	-1.9
1982	-43,500	-2.6
1983	-32,900	-2.0
1984	-25,200	-1.4
1985	-34,700	-1.9
1986	-42,800	-2.2
1987	-38,400	-1.9
1988	-48,300	-2.3
1989	-47,900	-2.2
1990	-37,600	-1.7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[c] 1989	Jan.[b] 1990	D[illegible][c] 1989	Jan.[c] 1989
TOTAL	**680.9**	**693.1**	**668.4**	**2,231.9**	**2,269.5**	**2,176.0**
Total Private Sector	**404.4**	**414.7**	**393.2**	**1,644.4**	**1,676.4**	**1,601.6**
Total Government	**276.5**	**278.4**	**275.2**	**587.5**	**593.1**	**574.4**
Total Goods Producing	**29.9**	**30.4**	**29.7**	**230.0**	**236.2**	**230.4**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**16.1**	**15.8**	**89.4**	**89.8**	**88.3**
Total Durables	2.3	2.4	2.4	43.3	43.5	43.6
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.2
Electronic & Electric Equip	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	17.3	17.6
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	22.9	22.8
Total Non-Durables	13.6	13.7	13.4	46.1	46.3	44.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.8	4.5
Printing & Publishing	12.9	13.0	12.7	35.6	35.6	34.3
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.9**	**14.2**	**13.8**	**139.5**	**145.3**	**141.1**
Total Service Producing	**651.0**	**662.7**	**638.7**	**2001.9**	**2033.3**	**1945.6**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.6**	**25.0**	**24.3**	**112.0**	**112.6**	**108.2**
All Transportation	9.6	9.8	9.1	57.0	57.5	53.0
Railroads	4.1	4.1	3.9	5.3	5.3	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.5	5.7	5.2	51.7	52.2	48.0
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.2	15.2	55.0	55.1	55.2
Trade	**62.6**	**66.4**	**61.7**	**441.1**	**456.3**	**431.6**
Wholesale	8.2	8.2	8.3	78.1	78.2	77.2
Retail	54.4	58.2	53.4	363.0	378.1	354.4
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.5	47.2	42.4
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.7	52.2	48.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.9	38.2	38.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.2	31.0	28.7
Eating & Drinking Places	27.0	29.0	26.4	113.9	117.5	112.4
All Other Retail	27.4	29.2	27.0	87.8	92.0	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.1**	**33.4**	**33.1**	**130.5**	**130.8**	**127.4**
Finance	15.8	15.9	16.0	61.0	61.1	58.8
Depository Institutions	9.1	9.2	9.2	40.1	40.0	37.8
Other Finance	6.7	6.7	6.8	20.9	21.1	21.0
Insurance	7.6	7.7	7.4	26.9	26.8	26.5
Real Estate	9.7	9.8	9.7	42.6	42.9	42.1

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

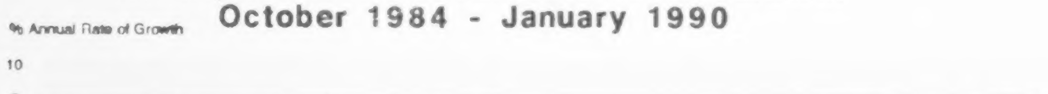
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Jan b 1990	Dec c 1989	Jan c 1989	Jan b 1990	Dec c 1989	Jan c 1989
Services	**254.2**	**259.5**	**244.4**	**730.8**	**740.5**	**704.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.1	17.0	15.3	35.2	36.9	33.7
Personal Services	3.5	3.6	3.6	23.0	22.9	22.5
Business Services	39.5	41.4	38.1	180.5	182.1	173.2
Services to Buildings	15.1	15.8	14.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.6	9.6	8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.1	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	9.7	9.9	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.0	37.1	35.8	112.1	112.3	108.5
Legal Services	29.5	30.0	27.4	40.3	40.8	37.5
Educational Services	29.7	30.1	28.9	43.1	43.9	41.5
Social Services	12.0	12.4	11.1	33.6	33.7	31.5
Membership Organizations	33.1	32.9	32.9	58.9	58.8	57.9
Engineering/Management Ser	43.6	44.3	41.8	144.6	146.0	141.9
All Other Services	10.2	10.7	9.5	59.5	63.1	55.8
Government	**276.5**	**278.4**	**275.2**	**587.5**	**593.1**	**574.4**
Federal Government	220.8	221.8	219.3	366.5	368.2	360.7
State & Local Government	55.7	56.6	55.9	221.0	224.9	213.7
State Government	50.9	51.8	51.1	80.2	82.8	79.2
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	140.8	142.1	134.5
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b Preliminary. c Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - January 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 63 months, (October 1984 to January 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.4 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between January 1989 and January 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.6 percent. The over-the-year rate this January was also much smaller than the 3.9 percent recorded in January of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.6 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was much slower than the 4.7 percent registered in January 1989. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent, but less than its 63-month average of 2.2 percent. In January 1989, the annual job creation rate in the City was 2.2 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 114,300 new jobs produced between January 1984 and January 1985, to 55,900 between January 1989 and January 1990. Over the past year, 43,400 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 12,500 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 percent vs. 2.2 percent for the U.S. economy).**

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Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to January 1990

The Area	
Average 63 months	4.4%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1989	2.1%
1-year ago	3.9%
Current month	2.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 63 months	5.5%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1989	2.4%
1-year ago	4.7%
Current month	2.9%
The District	
Average 63 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	2.2%
Current month	1.9%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989. See industrial profile article on annual averages.

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE:

Jobs in the District and the Area 1989 Annual Averages

During 1989, the District of Columbia's economy produced 8,900 new jobs. The growth enabled the District to set a new annual record for number of jobs at 682,500. The Washington Area's economy produced 63,200 new jobs, bringing the total Area jobs to a record high of 2,230,400. The data in this profile are newly benchmarked annual averages for 1988 and 1989 for the statistical series "NonAgricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work" commonly referred to as "the monthly establishment survey." Data for 1988 and 1989 are based on new 1987 revisions to the Standard Industrial classification codes (SIC), while data from 1982 are based on the 1972 version of the Code. In some cases, such as for the detailed industries in Services, the SIC changes produced a break in the historical series, so comparisons with periods prior to 1988 are not now possible.[1]

Job Changes in the District During 1989

The new 8,900 jobs added in the District during 1989 represents an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent, down from 2.7 percent in 1988. But 1988 was an exceptionally good year for job growth and the 1.3 percent recorded in 1989 is nearly double the District's *long-term 40-year* average of 0.7 percent per year.

The private sector in the District created 7,800 jobs or nearly 88 percent of the growth. Within the private sector, the industrial growth star was the Services industry which added 9,800 new jobs and produced a very strong annual growth rate of 4.0 percent. Three components of the service industry produced 56 percent of the industry's growth—(1) Legal Services with 2,200 new jobs, (2) Engineering and Management Services with 2,100 and (3) Health Services with 1,200. The component of the Services industry registering the most rapid growth during 1989 was Computer and Data Processing Services, which grew at an annual rate of 13.5 percent by adding 700 new jobs on a 1988 base of 5,200 total jobs. The remaining private sector industry adding new jobs in 1988 was Construction, which increased by 300 workers, a 2.1 percent rate of growth.

Five private sector industries in the District actually recorded small losses in 1989. They were Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (-800 jobs); Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (-600 jobs); Manufacturing (-400 Jobs) and Trade (-300 jobs).

The public sector during 1989 contributed 1,200 new jobs as a result of an increase in the Federal Government of 2,200 jobs and a decrease in the District government of 1,000 jobs. The Public Transportation segment of Local and State employment also registered a decrease of 600 jobs.

The Long View of District Jobs: 1982-1989

In 1982, the United States suffered its last recession. This recession also impacted on District jobs in 1982 and 1983. But since recovery began in 1984, there has been six consecutive years of job growth as summarized in the following table:

Job Growth
District of Columbia
1982-1989
(in thousands)

		Jobs	Total Change %
1982	597.9	-13.1	-2.1
1983	596.6	-1.3	-0.2
1984	613.8	17.2	2.9
1985	629.0	15.2	2.5
1986	640.0	11.0	1.7
1987	655.6	15.6	2.4
1988	673.6	18.0	2.7
1989	682.5	8.9	1.3

Continued on page 11

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[1] Persons interested in exploring changes in the Standard Industrial Code may acquire a copy of the new *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Continued from page 10

Thus since 1982, the District has added a total of 84,600 new jobs, an increase of 14.1 percent in seven years. **Of all these new District jobs, 8 of every 10 were created in the private sector and seven of these jobs were in one industry—Services.** In just seven years, the Services industry produced 61,900 jobs, a growth rate of 32.3 percent. Thus, the growth of the Services industry represents the major industrial story in the District for the latter part of the 1980's.

There were, however, several other private sector industries which recorded positive job growth records during the seven years. The Construction industry in the District produced the second largest growth statistic by adding 3,700 new jobs. This represents a seven year increase of 34.9 percent, an even larger percentage increase than occurred in Services. But Construction is a significantly smaller industry than Services, so the number of new jobs created is small by comparison. New growth in the Trade sector almost matched Construction with 3,500 jobs. Trade growth, however, represents the net of a loss of 2,000 jobs in the Wholesale component and a gain of 5,500 in the Retail component. Virtually all the Retail gain can be traced to increased employment (5,100) in Eating and Drinking Places. The remaining growth industry was Manufacturing, which added 2,200 jobs to its 1982 employment base, mostly in Printing and Publishing.

Private sector industries in the District losing jobs over the 1982 to 1989 period besides Wholesale Trade, were Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-1,400) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (-1,200).

The public side of the job ledger showed government jobs in the District as a positive growth factor during the mid and latter part of the 1980's by adding 16,100 jobs, a seven year growth of 6.3 percent. Federal agencies contributed 10,200 new jobs and State and Local (District Government) 6,900. Most of this State and Local increase reflects the transfer of jobs at St. Elizabeth's Hospital from the Federal side of the government accounts to the State and Local side.

Job Changes in the Area During 1989

After benchmarking, the 1989 annual average for the Washington Area showed that job growth had slowed to 2.9 percent, a net addition of 63,200 new jobs bringing the total number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area to 2,230,400. The 1989 growth rate was down from the 1988 annual average of 4.2 percent, which represented an addition of 87,100 new jobs.

Eight of every ten new 1989 Area jobs was in the private sector, and nearly half (46 percent) were in the Services Industry. Growth by this one industry created 29,100 new jobs and an industry growth rate of 4.1 percent. Within Services, the growth leader in terms of the largest number of new jobs was Business Services with 8,000 new jobs. Two other Services components added 4,000 jobs each—Hotels (4,400) and Health Services (4,000).

All other major private sector industry divisions added new jobs during 1989. The Construction industry put 7,100 additional people to work, representing 5 percent new growth. New Trade jobs also totaled 7,000, but this growth only represented a 2.0 percent increase. Given the fact that Trade is the second largest private sector industry in the Area employing over 400,000 workers, this one industry probably accounts for most of the slowing of the job growth during 1989. Of the remaining industries in the private sector, Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities added 4,200 workers and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate 3,100. The smallest growth occurred in Manufacturing where only 700 new workers were added for a growth rate of less than 1 percent. The fastest growing industries were Hotels which grew in 1989 by 12.6 percent and Legal Services with an 8.2 percent growth rate.

The Long View of Area Jobs: 1982-1989

Following the recession in 1982, the Washington Area embarked on seven years of rather remarkable growth creating more than one of every three jobs now existing in the Area.

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Job Growth
Washington Area
1982-1989
(in thousands)

		JOBS	TOTAL CHANGE
1982	1,645.8	12.0	0.7
1983	1,698.6	52.8	3.2
1984	1,805.4	106.8	6.3
1985	1,906.3	100.9	5.6
1986	1,987.9	81.6	4.3
1987	2,080.1	92.2	4.6
1988	2,167.2	87.1	4.2
1989	2,230.4	63.2	2.9

Thus, between 1982 and 1989, the Area's economy generated more than a half a million jobs (584,600). Since peaking in 1984, growth rates have been steadily declining each year except for 1987. In fact, this year's decline of 1.3 percentage points matches the slowing that occurred between 1985 and 1986.

Industry detail shows that 93.0 percent of the Area's growth since 1982 has occurred among private sector industries, with the Services industry alone producing 43.4 percent of the total growth. If Trade and Construction are combined with Services, the three industries account for 82.3 percent of all growth. In terms of absolute numbers, the Services Industry added 253,900 new jobs during the past seven years, Trade 120,000 jobs and Construction 107,100. Construction also produced the most rapid increase by growing 107.1 percent since the end of the last recession. The growth in Services was 53.1 percent and Trade 37.9 percent.

The remaining three private sector industries all added significantly to the 1982 job bases with Finance, Insurance and Real Estate adding 36,200 jobs (a 38.5 percent increase); Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities 33,500 jobs (44.0 percent) and Manufacturing 22,800 jobs (34.2 percent).

Compared to the private sector, Government contributions to job growth have been minimal with a net addition of 41,700 jobs, or a total growth rate of only 7.7 percent for the seven year period. Within Government, State and Local produced most of the public job growth by adding 26,700 jobs (14.0 percent). The Federal agencies on a 1982 job base of 541,500, only added 14,000 jobs in seven years—a growth rate of 4.3 percent.

Observations

While Area job growth declined in 1989 to 2.9 percent, this still represented a rather healthy growth rate which added more than 60,000 new jobs to an economy of over 2.2 million jobs. Furthermore, despite the slowing in the job creation rate, local labor markets remain very tight with annual unemployment rates for 1989 of 2.7 percent for the Area as a whole, 2.3 percent in suburban jurisdictions and 5.0 percent in the District. All virtually unchanged from 1988. Thus, the slower job creation in 1989 proved to be adequate to absorb the increase in the labor supply and keep unemployment from rising. In fact, tightness in the labor market may indeed be a significant contributor to the slowing of job growth. If employers are unable to recruit workers, they cannot expand jobs. The creation of more than a half million jobs in just seven years has clearly had an impact on labor supplies. Given the high labor force participation rates in the Washington Area and the changing demographics, future job growth will depend on very efficient local labor markets. Employers and local governments will have to address all the barriers to an efficient matching system for workers and jobs. This means that issues of transportation, housing, day care, pay and benefit packages, and worker selection will all need to be addressed. It also means, that future investment in human resources will need to be significant to address the basic skills and occupational training needs of persons in remaining labor pools. In addition, the Area will need to expand and improve worker/job matching systems to assure that job opportunities are quickly and widely communicated to all parts of the Area.

NOTE: Persons interested in receiving revised monthly benchmarked Wage and Salary Employment Statistics for 1988 and 1989 should call (202) 639-1632.

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
Annual Averages: 1989-1988 & 1982
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	1989	1988	1982	1989	1988	1982
TOTAL	682.5	673.6	597.9	2,230.4	2,167.2	1,645.8
Total Private Sector	405.2	397.4	337.1	1,647.7	1,596.5	1,104.3
Total Government	277.3	276.1	260.8	583.2	570.7	541.5
Total Goods Producing	30.3	30.5	24.4	239.0	231.3	139.5
Manufacturing	15.9	16.3	13.7	89.5	88.8	66.7
Total Durable	2.4	2.5	N/A	43.8	42.7	31.4
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	2.3
Electronic & Electric Equip	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.4	17.6	N/A
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.0	21.8	N/A
Total Non-Durable	13.6	13.9	N/A	45.7	46.1	35.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.4	0.8	4.7	5.0	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.9	13.0	10.8	35.1	34.7	23.9
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	N/A	5.9	6.5	6.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	14.3	14.0	10.6	148.5	141.4	71.7
Total Service Producing	652.2	643.1	573.5	1,991.8	1,935.9	1,506.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.5	25.1	25.9	109.7	105.5	76.2
All Transportation	9.7	9.4	8.0	54.9	52.4	34.9
Railroads	4.1	4.0	3.3	5.2	5.0	4.6
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.6	5.4	4.7	49.6	47.4	30.3
Communications & Public Utilities	14.9	15.7	17.9	54.8	53.1	41.3
Trade	63.5	63.8	60.0	437.0	429.9	317.0
Wholesale	8.4	8.9	10.4	78.2	78.1	59.4
Retail	55.2	54.9	49.7	358.8	351.8	257.6
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.5	40.4	37.5
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.6	46.9	34.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.0	39.2	28.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.6	19.1
Eating & Drinking Places	27.9	27.5	22.8	116.2	113.9	81.6
All Other Retail	27.3	27.3	N/A	85.8	83.9	57.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.5	34.3	34.7	130.3	127.2	94.1
Finance	16.0	16.2	N/A	60.2	58.8	N/A
Depository Institutions	9.2	9.4	N/A	39.1	38.0	N/A
Other Finance	6.8	6.8	N/A	21.1	20.8	N/A
Insurance	7.6	7.6	N/A	26.8	26.1	N/A
Real Estate	9.8	10.6	N/A	43.4	42.3	N/A
Services	253.4	243.6	191.5	731.7	702.6	477.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.4	15.6	9.8	39.2	34.8	22.2
Personal Services	3.5	3.8	4.0	22.8	22.6	18.8
Business Services	40.0	39.1	N/A	179.3	171.3	N/A
Services to Buildings	15.2	15.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 13

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] Annual Averages: 1989-1988 & 1982

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	**1989**	**1988**	**1982**	**1989**	**1988**	**1982**
Personnel Supply	9.0	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.9	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.0	9.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.6	35.4	29.0	111.1	107.1	N/A
Legal Services	29.0	26.8	18.1	39.5	36.5	N/A
Educational Services	29.9	29.5	33.1	43.2	41.4	N/A
Social Services	11.9	11.1	N/A	32.9	31.0	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.9	32.1	29.2	58.7	57.0	N/A
Engineering/Management Ser	43.2	41.1	N/A	145.6	141.7	N/A
All Other Services	10.0	9.4	N/A	62.6	59.4	N/A
Government	**277.3**	**276.1**	**260.8**	**583.2**	**570.7**	**541.5**
Federal Government	220.4	218.2	210.2	365.4	358.9	350.4
State & Local Government	56.9	57.9	50.6	217.8	211.9	191.1
State Government	52.1	53.2	45.2	80.8	81.1	N/A
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	137.0	130.8	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.7	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

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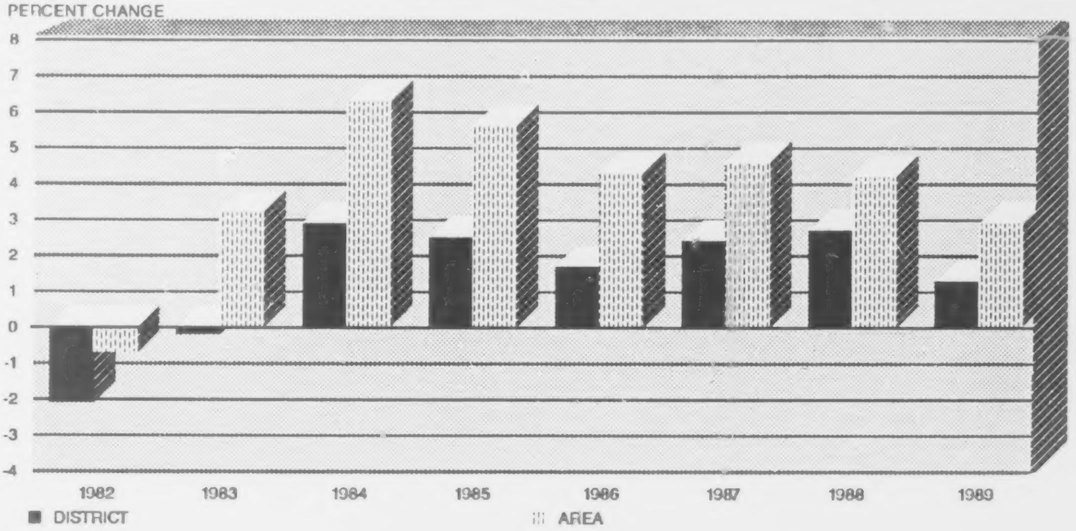
[a] Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Growth In The Washington Area and The District of Columbia 1982 - 1989



Metropolitan Areas

In December 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's unemployment rate was 2.5 percent unchanged from November. This was the ninth lowest rate, same as November, of the 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. Areas with the next lowest rates were in San Francisco (2.8 percent), Minneapolis-St. Paul (2.9 percent), Salt Lake City (3.2 percent), and Oakland, Newark, and San Diego (3.4 percent each). A year ago, their rates were 2.8 percent, 3.3 percent, 3.3 percent, 3.7 percent, 3.9 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively. Boston's rate remained unchanged in December at 3.5 percent. The Boston rate was up one full percentage point from their December 1988 rate. Nashville's and Phoenix's rates were also at 3.5 percent. In December 1988, Nashville's rate was 3.8 percent and Phoenix's rate was 4.5 percent.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a December jobless rate of 3.7 percent, up from 3.4 percent posted in November, but lower than the 3.6 percent registered in December a year ago.

The Baltimore area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a December jobless rate of 3.6 percent, down from 4.0 percent recorded in November. Baltimore's rate seems to be on the downturn. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.3 percent, same as the over-the-year rate in November.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which December data are available, 24 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 34 had increases of that magnitude. Seventy-four areas had rates at or below 4 percent, and 13 had rates of 8 percent or more.

Employment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Areas*

MSA	December	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.5**	**2.6**
2. San Francisco, CA	2.8	2.8
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2.9	3.3
4. Salt Lake City, UT	3.2	3.3
5. Oakland, CA	3.4	3.7
6. Newark, NJ	3.4	3.9
7. San Diego, CA	3.4	3.3
8. Nashville, TN	3.5	3.8
9. Boston, MA	3.5	2.5
10. Phoenix, AR	3.5	4.5
11. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.3
12. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.7	3.6
13. Milwaukee, WI	3.8	3.1
14. Philadelphia, PA	3.8	3.4
15. Memphis, TN	3.9	4.6
16. Portland, OR	3.9	3.9
17. Seattle, WA	4.0	4.0
18. Sacramento, CA	4.1	4.6
19. Oklahoma City, OK	4.4	4.8
20. Jackson, MS	4.4	5.8
21. Atlanta, GA	4.5	4.3
22. Dallas, TX	4.6	4.9
23. Indianapolis, IN	4.6	3.8
24. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	4.3
25. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.6
26. Houston, TX	4.9	5.4
27. Kansas City, MO	4.9	5.4
28. Louisville, KY	5.0	7.6
29. Denver, CO	5.0	5.7
30. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	3.6
31. Buffalo, NY	5.3	5.5
32. St. Louis, MO	5.3	5.4
33. Birmingham, AL	5.3	6.0
34. Columbus, OH	5.4	4.6
35. Cleveland, OH	5.4	4.8
36. Gary, IN	5.5	4.7
37. Chicago, IL	5.5	5.5
38. Montgomery, AL	5.6	6.2
39. Dayton, OH	5.7	4.8
40. New Orleans, LA	6.1	8.9
41. Miami, FL	6.3	5.8
42. New York, NY	6.4	4.6
43. Detroit, MI	7.0	6.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth highest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches above November's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.0 percent was down from 4.1 percent recorded in November. Maryland's rate was also down from 3.6 percent to 3.4 percent. Virginia and Maryland rank thirty-eighth and forty-seventh, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.1 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively.

Eight states reported over-the-year declines of more than 1 percentage point in their unemployment rate. The largest reductions were in Louisiana (3.2 percentage points) and Mississippi (1.9 points). Over-the-year increases of more than 1 percentage point occurred in four states—Rhode Island (2.8 points), New Hampshire (2.0 points), Vermont (1.4 points), and Massachusetts (1.2 points).

December unemployment rates were 4 percent or less in 15 states. Hawaii (2.6 percent), Nebraska (2.7 percent), and Delaware (2.8 percent) had the lowest rates. West Virginia (8.0 percent) and Alaska (7.9 percent) had the highest rates.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate, unchanged from the position held in November. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities edged down from 6.6 percent in November to 6.2 percent in December. A year ago, the rate was 6.1 percent. There were twelve cities with rates of 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia was in this grouping.

Detroit returned to double digit joblessness in December. Detroit's rate rose a full percentage point over the month. Rising from 9.6 percent to 10.6 percent. Over the year, the Motor City's rate was up 0.4 percentage point.

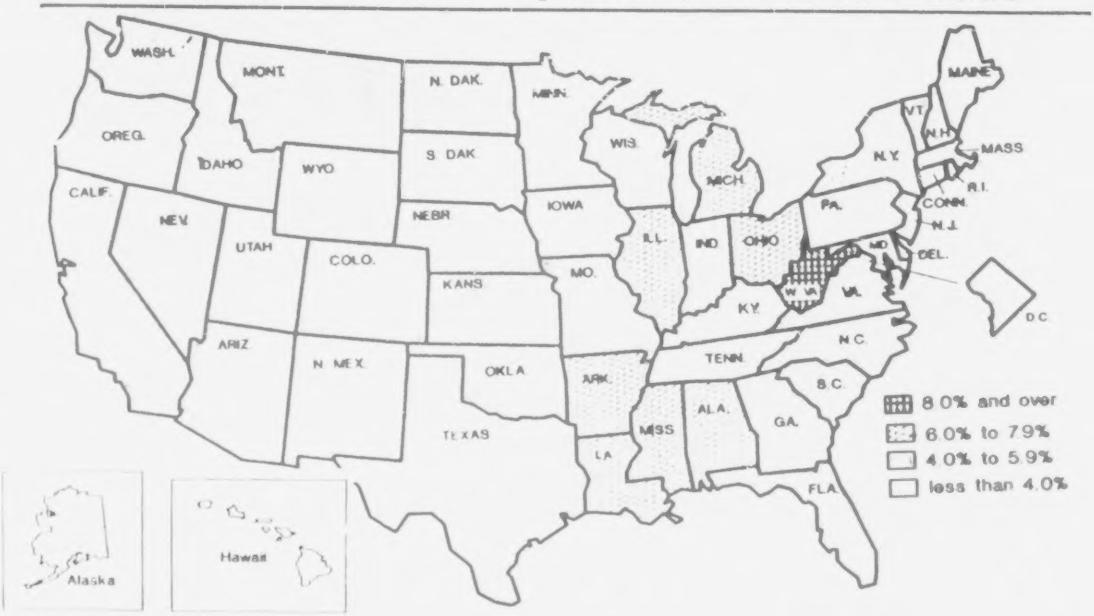
Of the 26 selected central cities, only eight reported declines in joblessness over the year. On the other hand, eighteen posted increases in unemployment. The unemployment rates among the 26 central cities have been edging upwards for the last six months. The largest increases were reported in New York (2.1 percent), Gary (1.4 percent), Newark and Birmingham (1.1 percent each). The largest over-the-year decrease in joblessness was posted by New Orleans (3.2 percent). Of the seven other decreases, none equalled 1.0 percent. San Francisco's rate at 3.4 percent was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	MSA	December	
		1989*	**1988**
1	Salt Lake City, UT	3.3	3.4
2	San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.4
3	Boston, MA	3.8	3.0
4	Pittsburgh, PA	4.2	3.9
5	Milwaukee, WI	4.9	4.0
6.	**District of Columbia**	**4.9**	**4.6**
7	Philadelphia, PA	5.1	4.5
8	Columbus, OH	5.2	4.9
9	Houston, TX	5.2	5.7
10	Dallas, TX	5.3	5.7
11	Los Angeles, CA	5.6	4.0
12	Baltimore, MD	5.7	6.6
13	Cincinnati, OH	6.1	5.4
14	Atlanta, GA	6.4	6.2
15	New Orleans, La	6.4	9.6
16	Newark, NJ	6.9	8.1
17	Birmingham, AL	6.9	8.0
18	New York, NY	7.0	4.9
19	Chicago, IL	7.1	7.2
20	Buffalo, NY	7.6	7.8
21	Miami, FL	7.7	7.2
22	St. Louis, MO	7.7	7.9
23	Dayton, OH	8.1	7.2
24	Cleveland, OH	8.1	7.6
25	Gary, IN	9.4	8.0
26	Detroit, MI	10.6	10.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates

Unemployment rates by state, December 1989



UI Activities—January 1990

Activity in all areas of total program workload was up in January 1990 over the previous month. This rise is primarily attributable to the seasonal influx of "change-of-base-period" filers. It occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter, which marks the change of the base period on which determinations are made on the monetary amount of claims. There are many claimants who are eligible for benefits prior to the first month of a calendar quarter, but opt to wait because of higher benefits from the base period which is effective as of the first month of the calendar quarter. The "option" January 1990 filers, in addition to having the advantage of the higher wage base period, also had the advantage of a legislated higher weekly benefit amount. Effective with January 1990 claims, the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from $283 to $303, and along with it a higher scale of weekly benefit amounts. There were probably some "first time filers" who also waited until January to take advantage of the higher benefit scale. In addition, the unseasonably cold weather in December and January was a significant factor in increased claims from construction and other "outdoor" industry activities.

Initial claims increased 11 percent, reflecting these seasonal phenomena. The increase was approximately the same as this time last year.

Weeks claimed for benefits rose 39 percent, the number of weeks actually compensated for idleness totalled 40,800, and showed a 36 percent increase from the previous month. A year ago, it was 19 percent. First payments increased 63 percent, representing the largest relative monthly change of any measure. An increase here was expected as a result of the monthly rise in initial claims.

The District of Columbia paid $8.2 million in unemployment compensation benefits (all programs) in January 1990—a rise of 37 percent from last month, and an increase of 26 percent above January 1989. The number of idle weeks actually associated with the higher payment scale, contributed to the total outlay rise. It is expected that the total outlay will be on the rise monthly for the next few months, unless a decrease in workload offsets the rise in the average weekly payout.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs) District of Columbia January 1990

	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989	% Change From Dec 1989	% Change From Jan 1989
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,985	3,632	3,526	+9.7	+13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,129	28,590	33,473	+40.4	+19.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,207	27,821	31,961	+37.3	+19.5
Total Benefits Paid	$7,619,079	$5,469,356	$6,007,600	+39.3	+26.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.42	$196.59	$187.97	+1.4	+6.1
Number of First Payments	2,822	1,710	2,189	+65.0	+28.9
Number of Final Payments	1,039	799	879	+30.0	+18.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,197	8,448	9,282	+20.7	+9.9
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	109	51	152	+113.7	-28.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,139	1,827	2,109	+17.1	+1.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,315	1,999	2,169	+15.8	+6.7
Total Benefits Paid	$517,041	$448,990	$457,206	+15.2	+13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$223.34	$224.61	$210.79	-0.6	+6.0
Number of First Payments	96	70	158	+37.1	-39.2
Number of Final Payments	69	51	67	+35.3	+3.0
Total Beneficiaries	566	568	635	-0.4	-10.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	31	24	33	+29.2	-6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	312	268	285	+16.4	+9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	249	231	237	+7.8	+5.1
Total Benefits Paid	$52,257	$49,843	$45,618	+4.8	+14.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$209.87	$215.77	$192.48	-2.7	+9.0
Number of First Payments	17	20	24	-15.0	-29.2
Number of Final Payments	19	8	13	+137.5	+46.2
Total Beneficiaries	65	67	72	-3.0	-9.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	4,125	3,707	3,711	+11.3	+11.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,580	30,685	35,867	+38.8	+18.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,771	30,051	34,367	+35.7	+18.6
Total Benefits Paid	$8,188,377	$5,968,189	$6,510,424	+37.2	+25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.84	$198.60	$189.44	+1.1	+6.0
Number of First Payments	2,935	1,800	2,371	+63.1	+23.8
Number of Final Payments	1,127	858	959	+31.4	+17.5
Total Beneficiaries	10,828	9,083	9,989	+19.2	+8.4

---

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for January 1990 decreased $3.64. Average Weekly Hours registered a slight drop of .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings remained unchanged from December.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reported overtime worked which caused Weekly Earnings to rise $30.64. Average Weekly Hours showed an increase of 2.8 hours.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products reported less overtime causing a considerable decrease in Weekly Earnings of $19.79. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1.9 hours. Printing and Publishing also had less overtime which accounted for their decrease. Decreases were registered in both Weekly Earnings ($16.49) and Weekly Hours (1.3).

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U) a

		Percent Change	
	Jan 1990	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	127.4	+1.2	+5.2
Washington Area	132.0	+1.1	+6.2
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	131.[illegible]	+3.1	+7.3
Housing	134.1	+2.2	+6.5
Apparel & Upkeep	128.2	8.2	+2.6
Transportation	118.1	+0.9	+5.0
Medical Care	155.3	+3.8	+8.9
Entertainment	127.8	-0.8	+1.9
Other Goods & Services	160.7	+0.4	+9.9
Special Index:	94.6	+2.3	+6.3
Energy b			

a 1982-84=100 except as noted

b June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989
Total Manufacturing	469.38	473.02	457.60	38.6	38.9	40.0	12.16	12.16	11.44
Durable Goods	493.83	483.75	468.22	42.1	41.1	43.8	11.73	11.77	10.69
Stone Clay & Glass Products	465.48	434.84	516.98	43.1	40.3	46.2	10.80	10.79	11.19
Electric Machinery Equipment & Supplies	453.00	443.31	428.71	42.1	41.2	42.7	10.76	10.76	10.04
Other Durable Goods	512.44	506.76	471.09	41.9	41.2	43.7	12.23	12.30	10.78
Non-Durable Goods	450.36	463.75	447.49	35.8	37.1	36.8	12.58	12.50	12.16
Food & Kindred Products	414.09	433.88	382.66	38.2	40.1	36.1	10.84	10.82	10.60
Printing & Publishing	470.93	487.42	479.96	34.2	35.5	35.5	13.77	13.73	13.52
Other Non-Durable Goods	387.18	387.92	364.83	40.5	41.4	42.3	9.56	9.37	8.62

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Production Workers	41,200	41,600	41,900

NOTE: Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark

WASHINGTON, D.C

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1990

APRIL 1990

D.C. Unemployment in February Advances to 5.6%

Area Job Creation Slows To 2.2%—Below U.S. Rate

Labor Force

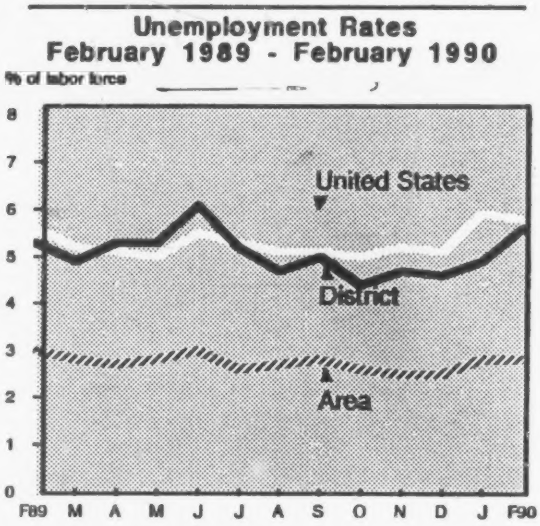
The District's February unemployment rate advanced a significant seven-tenths of a percentage point to 5.6 percent. Despite the relatively large increase, the rate was the second lowest February rate in 18 years, with the exception of February 1989 when the rate was 5.3 percent.

The jobless rate in the Washington suburbs decreased between January and February by a tenth of a point to 2.3 percent. This is a very low rate for the month of February. Monthly market activity in the suburbs and the District had offsetting effects and the unemployment rate for the Washington Area remained unchanged at 2.8 percent.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for all workers in the United States in February was 5.8 percent. February represents the eighth consecutive month that the District's rate has been below that for the nation.

The District

During February, the number of District residents with jobs declined by 5,100 with 2,200 joining the jobless pool and 2,900 leaving the labor force. Like the weather, and perhaps because of the weather, labor force movements in the first two months of this year have been rather erratic. The January unemployment rate of 4.9 percent was lowest for the month in 18 years. On the other hand, the increase in February was the first time there had been an increase between January and February in the past seven years.



Unemployment Rates
February 1989 - February 1990

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1990 APRIL 1990

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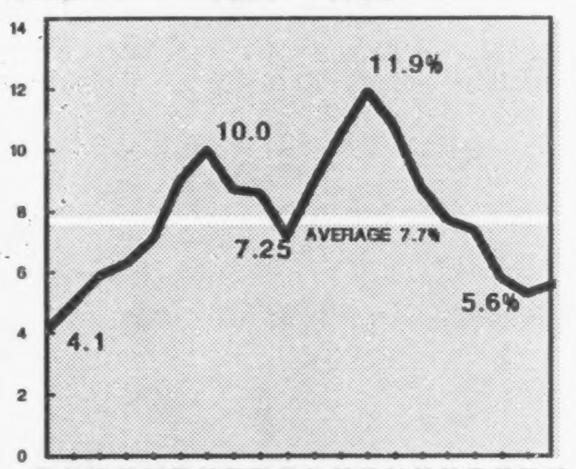
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

The labor market for District residents is giving mixed signals for the early part of this year.

Compared to the same month last year, there are 13,600 fewer residents in the labor force and 13,900 fewer with jobs. Unemployment, however, is up only slightly by 200 persons. Thus, while unemployment has been rather stable over the year, both the labor force and employment levels have declined rather steeply—4.3 percent for the labor force and 4.6 percent for employment.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of February 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, both the labor force and employment in the suburbs increased during February. As has been the case for most months in the recent past, the increase of 7,900 working suburbanites exceeded the 5,700 person growth in the labor supply. Thus, the pool of unemployed suburban residents shrunk by 2,200. This decline in unemployment caused the rate to drop to 2.3 percent. This means that the potential supply of suburban labor needed to fuel the traditional spring job expansion during April and May may be rather limited.

Over the year (February 1989 to February 1990) the suburban pattern is the same, employment increased more than the labor force and the number of unemployed declined. Compared to the same time last year, there are now 45,000 more suburbanites with jobs compared to a smaller increase of 42,500 people in the labor supply. Thus, over the year, the suburban jobless rolls dropped by 2,400 and the unemployment rate fell from a low 2.5 percent last February to an even lower 2.3 percent this February.

When market activity in the District and the suburbs is viewed at the Metropolitan Area level, there was little change produced in February. A small increase of only 2,800 people in the Area labor force was completely absorbed in jobs and the number of Area unemployed remained unchanged at 60,800, representing only 2.8 percent of the total Area labor force.

Viewing over-the-year changes at the Area level, offsetting statistical movements in the District and the suburbs produced virtually no

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb.a/ 1990	Jan.b/ 1990	Feb.b/ 1989
District of Columbia	5.6	4.9	5.3
Frederick County	4.2	4.5	4.3
Stafford County	3.9	3.8	2.5
Calvert County	3.6	4.4	4.4
Prince Georges County	2.9	3.0	3.3
Manassas City	2.6	2.5	1.8
Charles County	2.5	2.6	2.8
Alexandria City	2.5	2.6	2.4
Prince William County	2.4	2.7	2.1
Manassas Park City	2.4	2.2	1.6
Montgomery County	2.0	2.0	2.3
Loudoun County	1.9	2.0	1.7
Arlington County	1.8	2.1	2.1
Fairfax City	1.8	1.7	2.0
Fairfax County	1.6	1.8	1.8
Falls Church City	1.3	1.7	2.2

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA February 1990[a]

	Feb.[b] 1990	Jan.[c] 1990	Feb.[d] 1989	Jan.[d] 1989	Net Change From Jan.[c] 1990	Net Change From Feb. 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	304,100	307,000	317,700	318,700	-2,900	-13,600
Total Employed	287,000	292,100	300,900	301,400	-5,100	-13,900
Total Unemployed	17,100	14,900	16,900	17,300	2,200	200
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.6	4.9	5.3	5.4	0.7	0.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,902,800	1,897,100	1,860,300	1,864,700	5,700	42,500
Total Employed	1,859,100	1,851,200	1,814,100	1,818,900	7,900	45,000
Total Unemployed	43,700	45,900	46,100	45,700	-2,200	-2,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	-0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,206,900	2,204,100	2,178,000	2,183,400	2,800	28,900
Total Employed	2,146,100	2,143,300	2,115,000	2,120,300	2,800	31,100
Total Unemployed	60,800	60,800	63,000	63,000	——	-2,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	——	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

change in the metropolitan market. Between February 1989 and February 1990, only 28,900 new workers were added to the metropolitan labor pool and 31,100 to employer work forces. This was only a 1.3 percent increase in the labor supply and a 1.5 percent increase in employment, both relatively small over the year changes. This is another signal that growth in the local economy has slowed. In fact, the small growth in the labor pool may indicate that the labor supply may be a major contributor to slowing of job creation in the Washington Area. If a tight labor supply was not directly contributing to this sluggish growth, the market would probably show a slowing rate of job creation accompanied by increasing unemployment. While Area job creation has slowed, there is no corresponding increase in unemployment.

Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area February 1990 & February 1989 (percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		February 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.8	13.4	28.1
Suburbs	86.2	86.6	71.9
		February 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.6	14.2	26.8
Suburbs	85.4	85.8	73.2

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,498 in February 1990 down 938 claimants from January. In February, 56 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional technical and managerial workers accounted for 24 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales workers registering 23 percent and service workers recording 22 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.6 weeks for all claimants in February. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 8.6 weeks to 9.5 weeks. For females, the duration increased from 9.3 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In February 1989, the average duration for males was 9.1 weeks and for females 9.8 weeks.

Job Growth

The District

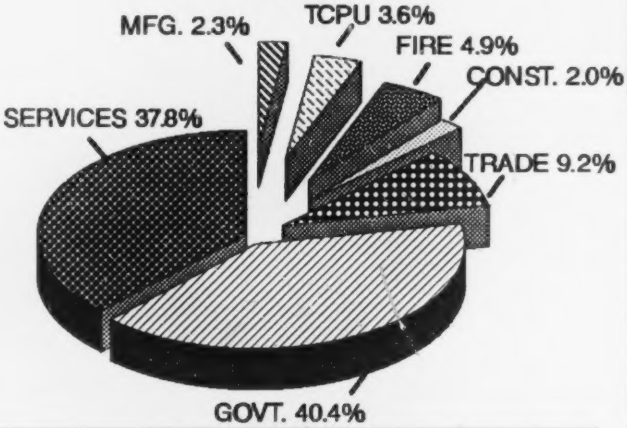
The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,300 for a gain of 0.5 percent between January and February. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains in Services (3,300 jobs). Seasonal gains in Educational Services (1,100 jobs) and Hotels (700 jobs) were primarily responsible for the increase in Services.

The public sector declined by 400 with a loss in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) partially offset by an increase in State and Local Government (800 jobs).

Over the year (February 1989 to February 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.9 percent for a gain of 12,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 2.8 percent, generating 11,000 jobs and accounting for 86 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 9,500 jobs and accounted for 74 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (2,200 jobs), Engineering and Management Services (1,800 jobs), Business Services (1,500 jobs), Hotels (1,300 jobs) and Health Services (1,000 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,500 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs February 1990



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased 0.1 percent for a loss of 1,300 jobs between January and February. The private sector accounted for all of the loss with a seasonal decline in Trade (5,800 jobs) partially offset by growth in Services (2,100 jobs).

The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 53 percent of the decline in Trade while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 57 percent of the Services growth.

The public sector increased by 3,300 jobs with gains in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (400 jobs). Three-fourths of the State and Local increase and all of the Federal decline occurred in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year (February 1989 to February 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.3 percent for a gain of 34,400 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 2.9 percent accounting**

Continued on page 6

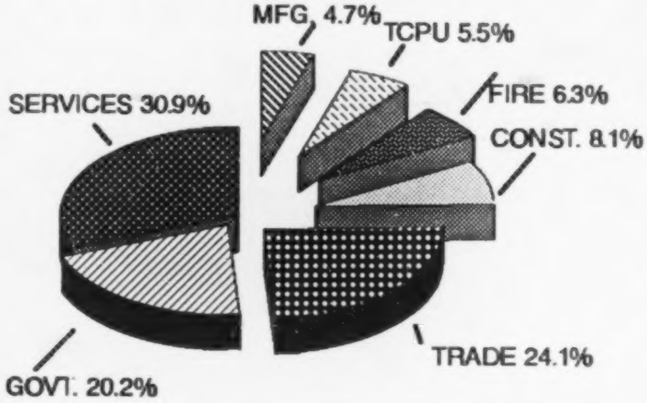
Continued from page 5

for 63 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 1.8 percent.

The private sector accounted for 73 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (13,800 jobs) and Trade (8,500 jobs) responsible for 89 percent of private sector growth. Two-thirds of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 70 percent of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,300 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and Local Government (6,400 jobs) and Federal Government (3,000 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.1 percent.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs February 1990



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The Area

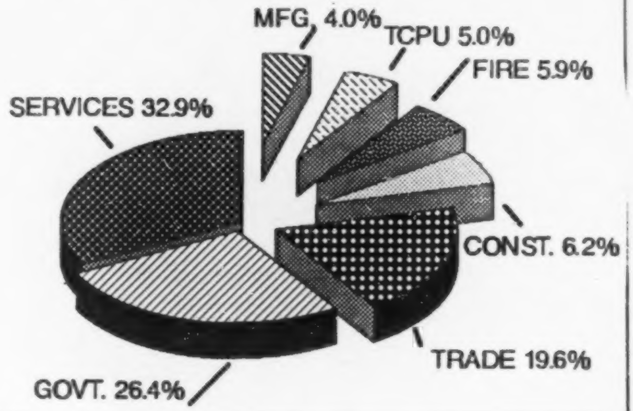
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 2,000 jobs between December and January for an increase of 0.1 percent. **The public sector was responsible for all of the increase with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (4,500 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (1,600 jobs).**

The private sector decreased by 0.1 percent with seasonal losses in Trade (5,600 jobs) virtually offset by a gain in Services (5,400 jobs).

Over the year (February 1989 to February 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 2.2 percent for a gain of 47,200 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent, generating 36,000 jobs and producing 76 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (23,300 jobs), was responsible for 65 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,200 jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,500 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.9 percent with growth of 3.1 percent in State and Local Government (6,700 jobs) and 1.2 percent in Federal Government (4,500 jobs).

Distribution of Area Jobs February 1990



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Feb.[b/] 1990	Jan.[c/] 1990	Feb.[c/] 1989	Feb.[b/] 1990	Jan.[c/] 1990	Feb.[c/] 1989
TOTAL	**683.8**	**680.5**	**671.0**	**2,232.7**	**2,230.7**	**2,185.5**
Total Private Sector	**407.7**	**404.0**	**396.7**	**1,642.8**	**1,643.7**	**1,606.8**
Total Government	**276.1**	**276.5**	**274.3**	**589.9**	**587.0**	**578.7**
Total Goods Producing	**30.0**	**29.9**	**29.2**	**229.1**	**230.0**	**230.3**
Manufacturing	**16.0**	**16.0**	**15.6**	**89.2**	**89.5**	**88.1**
Total Durables	2.3	2.3	2.3	43.1	43.3	43.4
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.2
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	17.4	17.4
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	22.7	22.8
Total Non-Durable	13.7	13.7	13.3	46.1	46.2	44.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.7	4.4
Printing & Publishing	13.0	13.0	12.6	35.6	35.6	34.4
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.9**	**13.8**	**13.5**	**138.8**	**139.4**	**141.2**
Total Service Producing	**653.8**	**650.6**	**641.8**	**2,003.6**	**2,000.7**	**1,955.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.7**	**24.6**	**24.5**	**110.6**	**110.7**	**109.1**
All Transportation	9.7	9.6	9.3	55.8	56.0	53.7
Railroads	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.6	5.5	5.3	50.6	50.8	48.6
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.2	54.8	54.7	55.4
Trade	**62.7**	**62.5**	**62.0**	**436.6**	**442.2**	**427.4**
Wholesale	8.1	8.2	8.2	77.4	78.1	77.4
Retail	54.6	54.3	53.8	359.2	364.1	350.0
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	43.5	38.9
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.2	52.3	48.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.2	38.0	38.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.2	28.4	27.7
Eating & Drinking Places	27.3	27.0	26.7	115.1	114.2	113.4
All Other Retail	27.3	27.3	27.1	86.2	87.7	83.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.2**	**33.2**	**33.4**	**131.2**	**130.9**	**128.0**
Finance	15.7	15.8	16.0	61.1	61.1	58.9
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.2	40.1	38.1
Other Finance	6.7	6.8	6.8	20.9	21.0	20.8
Insurance	7.6	7.6	7.6	26.8	26.9	26.6
Real Estate	9.9	9.8	9.8	43.3	42.9	42.5
Services	**257.1**	**253.8**	**247.6**	**735.3**	**729.9**	**712.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.0	15.4	36.3	35.3	34.2
Personal Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	23.6	23.0	22.9

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

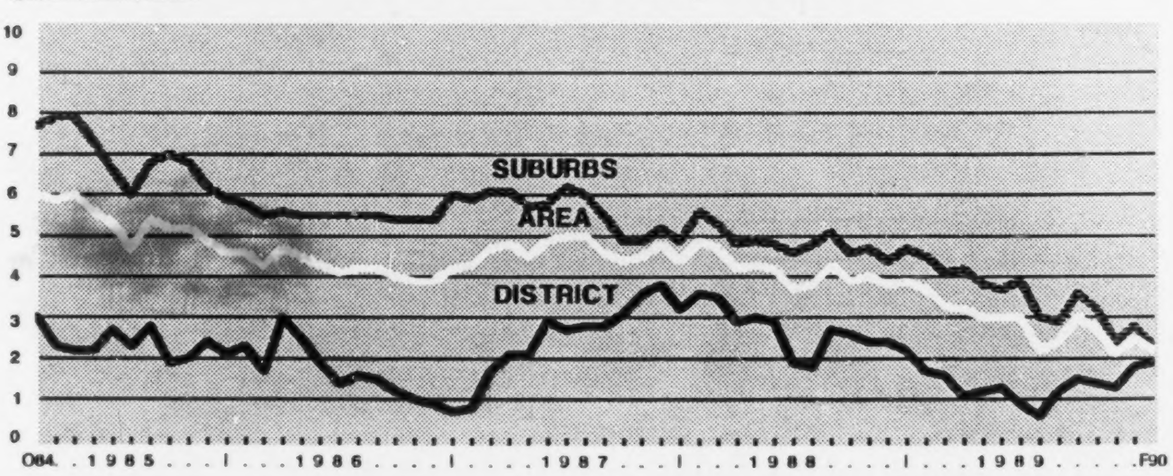
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Feb.b/ 1990	Jan.c/ 1990	Feb.c/ 1989	Feb.b/ 1990	Jan.c/ 1990	Feb.c/ 1989
Business Services	39.7	39.5	38.2	179.6	179.3	174.5
Services to Buildings	15.1	15.0	14.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.7	8.7	8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.1	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	9.8	9.7	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.3	37.0	36.3	113.4	112.6	109.7
Legal Services	30.0	29.6	27.8	40.8	40.3	37.9
Educational Services	30.3	29.2	30.3	43.9	42.6	43.4
Social Services	12.1	12.1	11.2	33.5	33.4	31.8
Membership Organizations	33.3	33.2	33.1	59.3	59.0	58.3
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.8	43.5	42.0	145.3	145.2	142.5
All Other Services	10.3	10.1	9.7	59.6	59.2	56.8
Government	**276.1**	**276.5**	**274.3**	**589.9**	**587.0**	**578.7**
Federal Government	219.6	220.8	218.1	365.1	366.7	360.6
State & Local Government	56.5	55.7	56.2	224.8	220.3	218.1
State Government	51.7	50.9	51.4	82.4	80.1	81.1
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	142.4	140.2	137.0
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - February 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 64 months, (October 1984 to February 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.4 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between February 1989 and February 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.2 percent. The over-the-year rate this February was also much smaller than the 3.7 percent recorded in February of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.3 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was much slower than the 4.5 percent registered in February 1989. **In fact, the over-the-year suburban growth rate recorded in February was the lowest for all of the 64 months in the study.** Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent, but less than its 64 month average of 2.2 percent. In February 1989, the annual job creation rate in the City was 1.7 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,900 new jobs produced between February 1984 and February 1985, to 47,200 between February 1989 and February 1990. Over the past year, 34,400 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 12,800 in the District. **Over the past year, the Washington Area created new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.2 percent vs. 2.4 percent for the U.S. economy).**

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Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to February 1990

The Area	
Average 64 months	4.4%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1989	2.1%
1-year ago	3.7%
Current month	2.2%
The Suburbs	
Average 64 months	5.4%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, February 1990	2.3%
1-year ago	4.5%
Current month	2.3%
The District	
Average 64 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.7%
Current month	1.9%

NOTE. Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

Continued on page 11

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

The Duration of Unemployment 1983-1988

Unemployment rates are the most common measurement of the severity of unemployment, but equally important is the length of time that unemployed people remain unemployed. For example in 1983 when the District's unemployment rate was a record high 11.7 percent, the average duration of unemployed was 19.9 weeks, or nearly 5 months. In 1988, when the District's unemployment rate dropped to only 5.0 percent, the average duration fell to 9.4 weeks or a little over 2 months.

This Profile examines the average duration of unemployment over the period 1983-1988 which coincides with the economic recovery from the recessions of the early 1980's. Comparisons are made for the national economy, the Washington Area and the District. Differences among selected demographic groups for 1983 and 1988 are also examined. The data used are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Unemployment and Duration 1983-1988

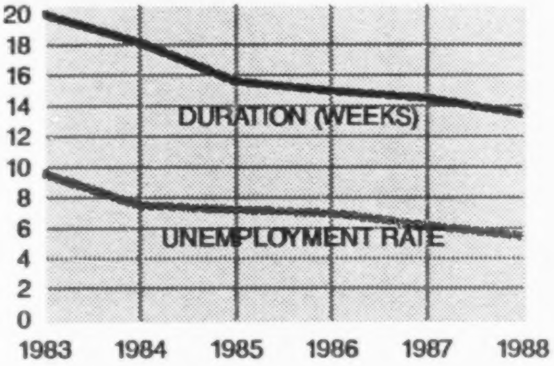
Over the five-year period covered in the study, both the unemployment rate and average duration of unemployment declined more steeply in the District than in the United States and in the Washington Area. The District's unemployment rate declined 6.7 percentage points, while the average duration of unemployment fell 10.5 weeks. This compares to a 4.1 percentage point decline in the U.S. unemployment rate and only a 6.5 week decline in the average duration. For the Area, a 2.6 point drop in the unemployment rate was accompanied by a 8.2 week decline in duration. However, only in the District did the duration increase in any one year (from 11.9 weeks in 1985 to 12.9 weeks in 1986). While the District's unemployment rate did not fall below the U.S. rate until 1988, over the whole period, the average duration of unemployment in the District was below the average for the nation.

Duration Among Selected Demographic Groups

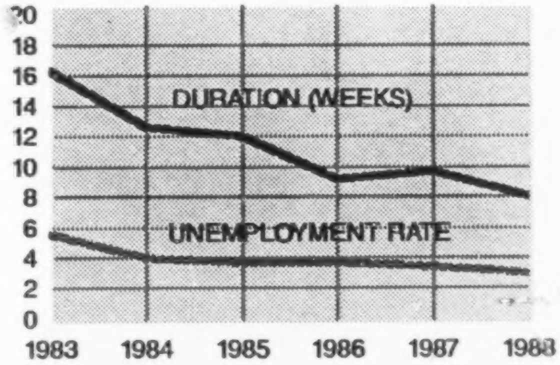
An examination of the duration of unemployment among selected groups for 1983, clearly shows that males were most impacted by the recessions of the early 1980's and, locally, a simultaneous cutback in Federal employment. At the peak of the recession, the longest unemployment duration (30.3 weeks) was among white males who lived in the District. Black males

Duration of Unemployment & Unemployment Rates
The United States, The Washington Area
& The District 1983 - 1988

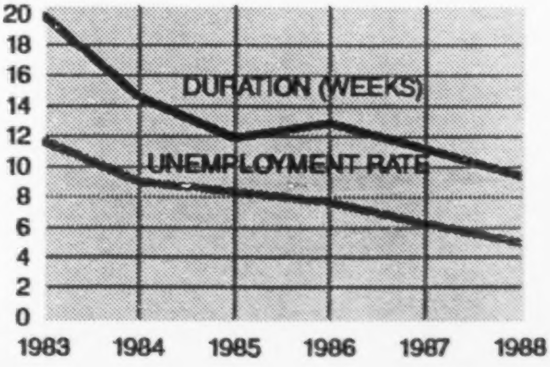
THE UNITED STATES



THE WASHINGTON AREA



THE DISTRICT



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from the District were not far behind with a duration of 22.5 weeks, but this was less than the 25.9 weeks for black men across the nation.

Five years later (1988), duration among all groups of U.S. workers was higher than among either District or Area workers. Comparing 1988 with 1983 shows that the most improvement took place among local males, the group experiencing the longest durations during the earlier recessions. The largest duration decrease—23.5 weeks—occurred among white males from the District, but District black male workers also registered a significant decline of 13 weeks. Females in all jurisdictions tended to show a reduction of about 5 weeks in their duration of unemployment between 1983 and 1988. Only two demographic groups, white females in the Washington Area and female teenagers in the District, recorded a small increase in their unemployment duration between 1983 and 1988—an increase of 1 week for Area females and 0.4 week for teenage females in the District.

Duration of unemployment among teenagers in all jurisdictions, both in 1983 and 1988 was among the lowest, possibly reflecting the fact that teenagers often tend to be in the labor market for short periods of time, for example eight to ten weeks in the summer, or for the holiday shopping period in the fall and early winter.

Observations

The Profile shows that the duration of unemployment in the Washington Area and in the District tends to be less than the average for all american workers both when unemployment is high and when it is low. Males tend to be more sensitive to cyclical swings in the economy both on the upward side and the down side. Changes in duration among females is less dramatic. While duration among teenages is the shortest of any group, probably reflecting their relatively weak attachment to the labor force. The lower durations among local workers is another sign of the tightness in the local labor market. With unemployment low, employers must be less selective and the unemployed are able to find employment more quickly. Still on average, people in the Washington Area are unemployed more than two months, even with low unemployment rates and tight labor markets.

Unemployment Rates and Average Duration of Unemployment
The United States, The Washington Area & The District
1983-1988

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (percent)			AVERAGE (MEAN) DURATION (weeks)		
	U.S.	AREA	D.C.	U.S.	AREA	D.C.
1983	9.6	5.6	11.7	20.0	16.3	19.9
1984	7.5	4.0	9.0	18.2	12.6	14.6
1985	7.2	3.7	8.4	15.6	12.0	11.9
1986	7.0	3.7	7.7	15.0	9.2	12.9
1987	6.2	3.4	6.3	14.5	9.7	11.2
1988	5.5	3.0	5.0	13.5	8.1	9.4
CHANGE	-4.1	-2.6	-6.7	-6.5	-8.2	-10.5
% CHANGE	-42.7	-46.4	-57.3	-32.5	-50.3	-52.8

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS)

Continued on page 12

Continued from page 11

Duration of Unemployment for Selected Groups The United States, Washington Area & The District 1983 and 1988

(average weeks-annual average ranked by duration in 1988)

	1983	1988	CHANGE IN WEEKS
U.S. Black Males	25.9	16.9	-9.0
U.S. Males	22.7	15.6	-7.1
U.S. Blacks	22.3	15.4	-6.9
U.S. White Males	22.1	15.2	-6.9
U.S. Adults (20+)	21.8	15.0	-6.8
U.S. Black Females	18.1	14.0	-4.1
U.S. Total	**20.0**	**13.5**	**-6.5**
U.S. Whites	19.4	12.9	-6.5
D.C. Female Teens	10.8	11.2	0.4
U.S. Females	16.1	11.0	-5.1
D.C. Adults	21.6	10.7	-10.9
D.C. Black Females	14.9	10.6	-4.3
D.C. Blacks	19.5	10.1	-9.4
U.S. White Females	15.4	10.0	-5.4
D.C. Females	15.1	10.0	-5.1
D.C. Black Males	22.5	9.5	-13.0
D.C. Total	**19.9**	**9.4**	**-10.5**
Area White Females	8.2	9.2	1.0
Area Black Males	21.8	9.0	-12.8
D.C. Males	23.0	8.9	-14.1
Area Blacks	18.8	8.9	-9.9
Area Black Females	14.6	8.8	-5.8
Area Male Teens	10.5	8.7	-1.8
Area Females	11.4	8.6	-2.8
Area Total	**16.3**	**8.1**	**-8.2**
Area Whites	14.0	7.7	-6.3
Area Adults	18.3	7.5	-10.8
U.S. Male Teens	12.3	7.5	-4.8
Area Males	20.1	7.4	-12.7
U.S. Teens	11.0	7.0	-4.0
D.C. White Males	**30.3**	**6.8**	**-23.5**
D.C. Male Teens	12.7	6.8	-5.9
D.C. Whites	25.1	6.7	-18.4
D.C. White Females	17.5	6.6	-10.9
U.S. Female Teens	9.5	6.5	-3.0
Area White Males	19.0	5.9	-13.1
D.C. Teens	11.7	5.5	-6.2
Area Teens	8.6	3.1	-5.5
Area Female Teens	6.7	1.7	-5.0

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS)

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In January 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 241 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's unemployment rate was 2.7 percent up from 2.5 percent posted in December. This was the ninth lowest rate of the 241 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was also 2.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. Areas with the next lowest rates were 3.3 percent in San Francisco, 3.5 percent in St. Paul-Minneapolis and Boston, 3.7 percent in Phoenix, 3.8 percent in San Diego and Nashville, and 3.9 percent in Oakland.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a January jobless rate of 3.6 percent down from 3.7 percent reported in December. A year ago, the rate was also 3.7 percent.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a January jobless rate of 4.5 percent up from 3.6 percent registered in December. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 6.7 percent.

Of the 241 metropolitan areas for which January data are available, 53 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 47 had increases of that magnitude. Forty-three areas had rates at or below 4 percent, and 33 had rates of 8 percent or more.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the thirty-fifth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was eleven notches below December's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.6 percent was up from 4.0 percent recorded in December. Maryland's rate was also up from 3.4 percent to 4.1 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-first and forty-ninth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.4 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

Nine states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest decrease was in Louisiana (2.8 percentage points). Over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more occurred in seven states—Rhode Island (3.2 points), New Hampshire (1.9 points), Michigan (1.6 points), Connecticut and Massachusetts (both 1.2 points), and Vermont and Wisconsin (both 1.0 point).

January unemployment rates were below 4 percent in two states—Hawaii (2.9 percent) and Nebraska (3.1 percent). Michigan (9.4 percent) and West Virginia (9.1 percent) had the highest rates.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) had the fourth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches below the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities edged up from 6.6 percent in December to 6.9 percent in January. A year ago, the rate also was 6.6 percent. There were ten cities with rates of 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia was in this grouping.

Gary joined Detroit in the double-digit column in January. Gary's rate at 10.1 percent was up from 9.4 percent recorded in December. This is the first time in 11 months that Gary has been in the double digit grouping. Detroit's rate was also up over the month, rising from 10.6 percent in December to 12.0 percent in January. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 10.9 percent, while Gary's was 9.4 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, only ten reported declines in joblessness over the year. **On the other hand, thirteen posted increases in unemployment.** Three cities reported rates unchanged over the year. The unemployment rates among the 26 central cities have been edging upwards for the last six months or so. The largest increases were reported in Los Angeles (1.6 percent), Dayton (1.5 percent), New York (1.3 percent) and Milwaukee and Detroit (1.1 percent each). The largest over-the-year decrease in joblessness was posted by New Orleans (3.9 percent). This was followed by Buffalo (2.1 percent) and Birmingham (2.0 percent). Salt Lake City, Columbus, and Baltimore reported no changes in their jobless rates at 4.4 percent, 5.9 percent, and 6.7 percent, respectively.

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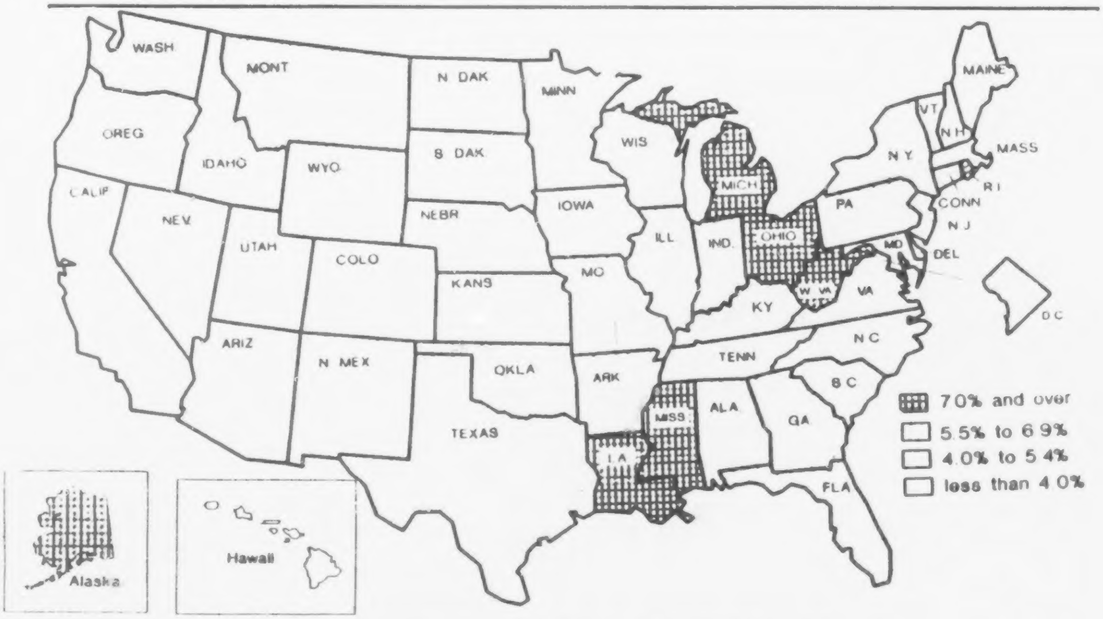
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Unemployment rates by state, January 1990


WASH
OREG
CALIF
IDAHO
NEV
MONT
WYO
UTAH
ARIZ
COLO
N MEX
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NEBR
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN
IOWA
MO
ARK
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MISS
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IND
KY
TENN
ALA
OHIO
W VA
GA
FLA
PA
VA
N C
S C
N Y
VT
N H
MAINE
MASS
R I
CONN
N J
DEL
MD
D C
Alaska
Hawaii
7.0% and over
5.5% to 6.9%
4.0% to 5.4%
less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	January 1990	1989
1. San Francisco, CA	4.0	4.3
2. Boston, MA	4.3	3.5
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.4	4.4
4. District of Columbia	**4.9**	**5.3**
5. Houston, TX	5.1	7.0
6. Pittsburgh, PA	5.2	4.7
7. Dallas, TX	5.3	6.8
8. Milwaukee, WI	5.6	4.5
9. Philadelphia, PA	5.9	5.1
10. Columbus, OH	5.9	5.9
11. Cincinnati, OH	6.4	6.2
12. New Orleans, LA	6.4	10.3
13. Los Angeles, CA	6.6	5.0
14. Baltimore, MD	6.7	6.7
15. Atlanta, GA	6.7	6.9
16. Birmingham, AL	6.8	8.8
17. New York, NY	7.0	5.7
18. Chicago, IL	7.7	7.0
19. Miami, FL	7.7	7.8
20. Buffalo, NY	7.8	9.9
21. St. Louis, MO	8.9	8.4
22. Cleveland, OH	9.1	9.2
23. Dayton, OH	9.9	8.4
24. Newark, NJ	10.0	9.2
25. Gary, IN	10.1	9.4
26. Detroit, MI	12.0	10.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UI Activities—February 1990

There were 2,890 claims filed for unemployment insurance benefits by persons who worked in the District of Columbia during February 1990—a 30 percent drop from January. The decline was expected, as January is a seasonally high month for claims filing purposes. In addition to the change-of-base period, seasonal factor last month, (the unseasonably cold weather in December and January) contributed to the level of January initial claims. Compared to February of last year, the claims level was 7 percent less.

The number of weeks claimed and number of weeks compensated dropped 20 percent each from last month. This movement was counter to the direction in the last several years. It was expected that the high level of claims in January would be reflected by a larger number of weeks claimed and compensated in February. Normally many claims filled in one month are compensated in the following month because of the certification process. This January many people filled early in the month, thus were paid in January and not carried over to February. The same can be seen in total outlay, which increased in prior years from January to February, but declined 20 percent this year. The February outlay was $6.5 million compared to $8.2 million the previous month.

The February 1990 average weekly benefit amount ($200.60) was just slightly lower than the $200.84 registered last month. This is also contrary to previous February experience following a January in which there was a mandated increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount. Effective last month, the maximum increased from $283 to $293. The average weekly amount as a percentage of the maximum this February was 66.2—compared to 67.9 in 1989.

The two-month (January-February) benefit outlay in 1990 is $14.7 million. In 1989, the comparable amount was $13.3 million. The rise in outlay is a reflection of the higher level of the average benefit amount and workload activity during the current period. Weeks compensated in 1990 for the two-month period totaled 73,300 compared to 69,800 in 1989.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
February 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	% Change From Jan. 1990	% Change From Feb. 1989
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,788	3,985	2,944	-30.0	-5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,284	40,129	34,906	-19.5	-7.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,510	38,207	32,759	-20.1	-6.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,077,138	$7,619,079	$6,231,763	-20.2	-2.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.19	$199.42	$190.23	-0.1	+4.7
Number of First Payments	1,672	2,822	1,927	-40.8	-13.2
Number of Final Payments	733	1,039	827	-29.5	-11.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,294	10,197	9,193	-8.9	+1.1
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	73	109	147	-33.0	-50.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,734	2,139	2,386	-18.9	-27.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,847	2,315	2,464	-20.2	-25.0
Total Benefits Paid	$413,000	$517,041	$538,817	-20.1	-23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$223.61	$223.34	$218.68	+0.1	+2.3
Number of First Payments	83	96	177	-13.5	-53.1
Number of Final Payments	42	69	67	-39.1	-37.3
Total Beneficiaries	528	566	705	-6.7	-25.1
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	33	31	21	+6.5	+57.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	217	312	251	-30.4	-13.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	177	249	208	-28.9	-14.9
Total Benefits Paid	$36,243	$52,257	$40,017	-30.6	-9.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$204.76	$209.87	$192.39	-2.4	+6.4
Number of First Payments	21	17	13	+23.5	+61.5
Number of Final Payments	18	19	14	-5.3	+28.6
Total Beneficiaries	60	65	66	-7.7	-9.1
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,894	4,125	3,112	-29.8	-7.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,235	42,580	37,543	-19.6	-8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,534	40,771	35,431	-20.2	-8.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,526,381	$8,188,377	$6,810,597	-20.3	-4.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.60	$200.84	$192.22	-0.1	+4.4
Number of First Payments	1,776	2,935	2,117	-39.5	-16.1
Number of Final Payments	793	1,127	908	-29.6	-12.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,882	10,828	9,964	-8.7	-0.8

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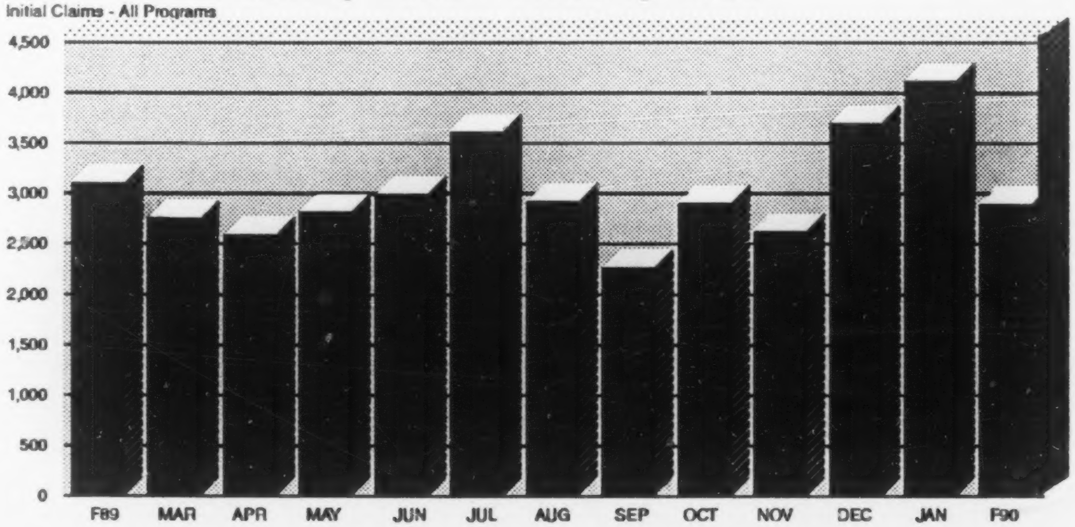
[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[c] No joint claims.

Initial Unemployment Compensation Claims
District of Columbia - All Programs
February 1989 - February 1990



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for February 1990 increased $5.54. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight increase of .2 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings rose 8 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings of $26.32. Weekly Hours rose 1.1 hours. The Hourly Earnings increased 31 cents, all due to more overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had the opposite effect with less overtime being worked. This caused a drop in the Weekly Hours of 1.7 hours and the Weekly Earnings of $18.69.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a longer scheduled workweek which caused the Weekly Earnings to increase $16.23. Weekly Hours rose 2.3 hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Manufacturing	476.91	471.37	454.57	38.9	38.7	39.7	12.26	12.18	11.45
Durable Goods	490.39	495.85	463.97	41.7	42.2	43.2	11.76	11.75	10.74
Stone Clay & Glass Products	518.67	492.35	495.38	45.9	44.8	43.8	11.30	10.99	11.31
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	428.93	447.62	427.23	39.9	41.6	41.6	10.75	10.76	10.27
Other Durable Goods	504.25	511.18	468.06	41.4	41.9	43.5	12.18	12.20	10.76
Non-Durable Goods	464.28	451.98	446.75	36.5	35.9	36.8	12.72	12.59	12.14
Food & Kindred Products	434.19	417.96	409.02	41.0	38.7	40.1	10.59	10.80	10.20
Printing & Publishing	487.87	470.94	476.20	35.2	34.4	35.3	13.86	13.69	13.49
Other Non-Durable Goods	382.55	387.59	359.38	40.1	40.5	40.7	9.54	9.57	8.83

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Production Workers	40,300	40,300	41,700

NOTE: Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MARCH 1990 MAY 1990

D.C. Unemployment Edges Down To 5.6%

Area Job Creation Slows To 1.8%—The Lowest Rate In Over Six Years

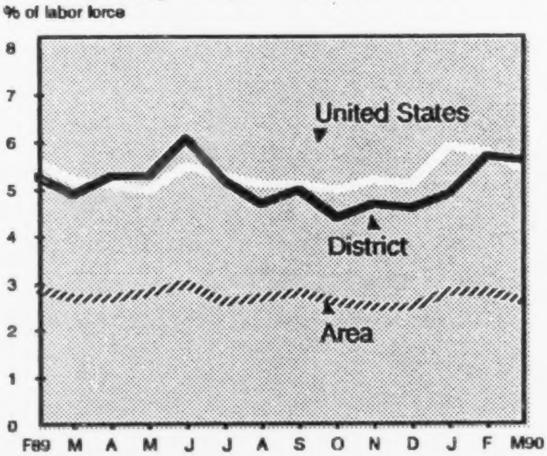
Labor Force

The District's unemployment rate in March dipped a slight tenth of a percentagte point to 5.6 percent. Only twice in the past 18 years (March 1988 and March 1989) has the March rate in the District been lower.

In both the suburbs and the Area, the March rate also declined. In the suburbs, the drop was from 2.4 percent in February to 2.1 percent in March. In the Area, the decline was from 2.8 percent in February to 2.6 percent in March. Both relatively low rates for March.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for all workers in the United States in March was 5.4 percent. March represents the first time in the past nine months that the District's rate has been above that for the nation.

Unemployment Rates
February 1989 - March 1990



The District

Labor market changes in the District between February and March were unusually small for this time of year. Just 200 new workers joined the labor force. Local employers hired 500 workers, thus, job expansions absorbed the small increase in new workers and drew 200 additional idle workers from the jobless rolls.

As has been the pattern for several months, the over-the-year comparison (March 1989 to March 1990) shows a relatively large decline in both the District's Labor Force (10,700 or 3.4 percent) and employed residents (12,400 or 4.1 percent). In addition to the declining labor force and

Continued on page 3

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District of Columbia
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MARCH 1990 MAY 1990

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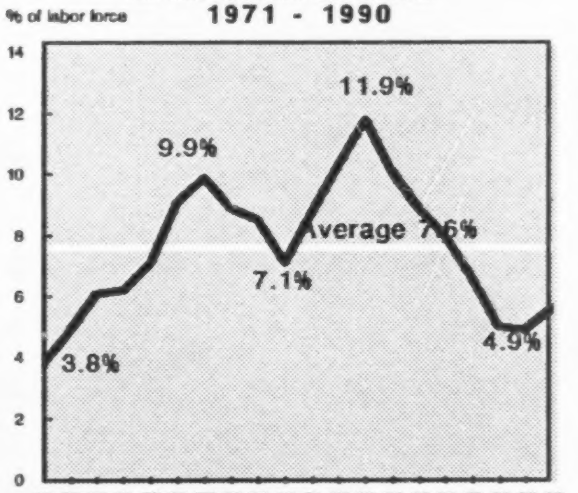
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1542.

Continued from page 1

employment, there were 1,600 more residents on the unemployment roster this March than in March 1989. As a result of the large decline in the labor force and the increase in jobless residents, the City's unemployment rate rose a significant seven-tenths of a percentage point when compared to March of last year. This was the first year since 1983 that both the March level of unemployment and the unemployment rate increased over the year. The labor market statistics during the first quarter of 1990 seem to be indicating a basic upward shift in the District's unemployment rate. Still at 5.6 percent, the rate is substantially below the long-term March average of 7.6 percent.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of March 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the basic over-the-year changes in the suburban labor force are still contributing to a downward turn in the unemployment rate. Between last March and this March, 42,000 additional suburbanites joined the labor force. As has been the case for many months, local employers have hired a greater number of workers over the year than have entered the labor force. Between march 1989 and march 1990, 44,700 more suburban workers found jobs. This was 2,700 more than the number who entered the labor force. As a result, suburban unemployment rolls declined and the unemployment rate dropped over the year by two-tenths of a percentage point to a very low 2.1 percent. Thus, the suburban market for workers continued to tighten.

Because the size of the suburban portion of the Area's labor market is so much larger than the District's the increasing unemployment in the City had only a small impact on the market for the total Washington Area. As in the suburbs, the Area's employment expansion over the year was greater than its increase in the labor supply. Between March 1989 and March 1990, 31,300 new Area workers entered the job market, but a larger 32,300 were hired, dropping the level of unemployment by 1,000 and reducing the unemployment rate by a modest tenth of a percent. At 2.6 percent of the labor force, unemployment in the Washington Area is the lowest of any major metropolitan area in the nation. Thus, despite a marked slowing of new job creation in the Washington Area, unemployment remains very low and the labor markets very tight.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Mar.a/ 1990	Feb.b/ 1990	Mar.b/ 1989
District of Columbia	5.6	5.7	4.9
Stafford County	3.2	3.7	2.1
Frederick County	3.1	4.2	3.4
Calvert County	3.0	3.6	4.2
Prince Georges County	2.7	2.9	3.1
Alexandria City	2.6	2.6	2.4
Prince William County	2.2	2.4	2.0
Charles County	2.2	2.5	2.8
Manassas City	2.1	2.7	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.9	2.4	1.4
Arlington County	1.9	2.1	2.1
Montgomery County	1.8	2.0	2.2
Fairfax County	1.7	1.9	1.7
Loudoun County	1.6	1.9	1.6
Fairfax City	1.6	1.9	1.7
Falls Church City	1.3	1.4	2.0

a/ Preliminary

b/ Revised

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
March 1990[a]

	Mar.[b] 1990	Feb.[c] 1990	Mar.[d] 1989	Feb.[d] 1989	Net Charge From Feb.[c] 1990	Net Charge From Mar. 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	304,400	304,200	315,100	317,700	200	-10,700
Total Employed	287,400	286,900	299,800	300,900	500	-12,400
Total Unemployed	17,000	17,200	15,400	16,900	-200	1,600
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.3	-0.1	0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,916,300	1,903,200	1,874,300	1,860,300	13,100	42,000
Total Employed	1,875,600	1,857,900	1,830,900	1,814,100	17,700	44,700
Total Unemployed	40,700	45,400	43,300	46,100	-4,700	-2,600
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	-0.3	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,220,700	2,207,400	2,189,400	2,178,000	13,300	31,300
Total Employed	2,163,000	2,144,800	2,130,700	2,115,000	18,200	32,300
Total Unemployed	57,700	62,600	58,700	63,000	-4,900	-1,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	-0.2	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 8,392 in March 1990 down 1,499 claimants from February. In March, 56 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers accounted for 24 percent each of the total claimants. This was followed by service workers recording 20 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants in March. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.5 weeks to 10.0 weeks. For females, the duratrion increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.1 weeks. In March 1989, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and for females 10.0 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1990 & March 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		March 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.7	13.3	29.4
Suburbs	86.3	86.7	70.6
		March 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.4	14.1	26.2
Suburbs	85.6	85.9	73.8

Job Growth

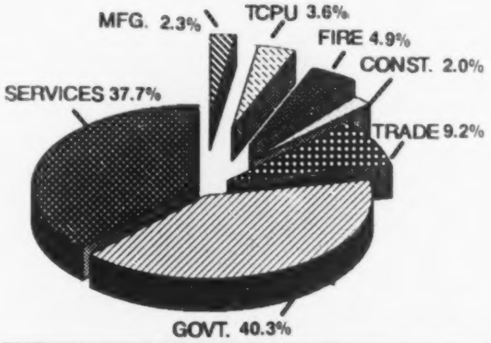
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 5,100 for a gain of 0.7 percent between February and March. The private sector accounted for three-fourths of the growth with gains in Services (2,600 jobs) and Trade (700 jobs). A seasonal gain in Educational Services (900 jobs) was responsible for a substantial portion of the gain in Services while Wholesale Trade (400 jobs) accounted for a majority of the Trade growth.

The public sector increased by 1,300 with growth in both Federal Government (600 jobs) and State and Local Government (700 jobs). Over the year (March 1989 to March 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.8 percent for a gain of 12,200 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 2.5 percent, generating 10,100 jobs and accounting for 83 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 8,600 jobs and accounted for 70 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (2,000 jobs), Engineering and Management Services (1,600 jobs), Business Services (1,000 jobs) and Health Services (1,000 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,500 jobs) and State and Local Government (600 jobs).

**Distribution of District Jobs
March 1990**



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.5 percent for a gain of 7,800 jobs between February and March. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of the gain with growth primarily in Services (5,000 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 63 percent of the Services growth.

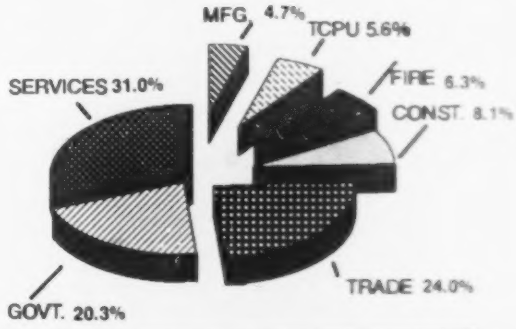
The public sector increased by 700 jobs with gains in State and Local Government (900 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (200 jobs). Two-thirds of the State and Local increase and all of the Federal decline occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year (March 1989 to March 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 1.8 percent for a gain of 28,000 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 2.3 percent, accounting for 62 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 1.4 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 65 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (10,100 jobs) and Trade (7,600 jobs), responsible for 96 percent of private sector growth. Sixty-nine percent of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 89 percent of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,000 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,500 jobs) as well as all of the decline in Construction (4,200 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and Local Government (6,700 jobs) and Federal Government (3,000 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.2 percent.

**Distribution of Suburban Jobs
March 1990**



Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

The Area

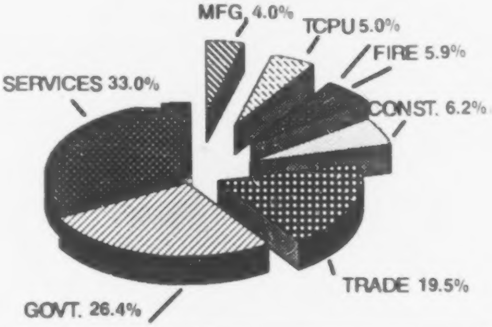
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,900 jobs between February and March for an increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector was responsible for 85 percent of the increase with gains in Services (7,600 jobs) and Trade (1,200 jobs).

The public sector grew by 0.3 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (1,600 jobs) and Federal Government (400 jobs).

Over the year (March 1989 to March 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 1.8 percent for a gain of 40,200 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 1.8 percent, generating 28,400 jobs and producing 71 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (18,700 jobs), was responsible for two-thirds of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (8,700 jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (2,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,500 jobs). Construction, on the other hand, declined by 2.7 percent for a loss of 3,900 jobs.

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.0 percent with growth of 3.3 percent in State and Local Government (7,300 jobs) and 1.2 percent in Federal Government (4,500 jobs).

Distribution of Area Jobs
March 1990



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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Mar.[b] 1990	 Feb.[c] 1990	 Mar.[c] 1989	Metropolitan Area Mar.[b] 1990	 Feb.[c] 1990	 Mar.[c] 1989
TOTAL	**688.6**	**683.5**	**676.4**	**2,243.9**	**2,231.0**	**2,203.7**
Total Private Sector	**411.2**	**407.4**	**401.1**	**1,650.8**	**1,639.9**	**1,622.4**
Total Government	**277.4**	**276.1**	**275.3**	**593.1**	**591.1**	**581.3**
Total Goods Producing	**30.2**	**30.0**	**29.6**	**229.7**	**228.5**	**233.0**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.0**	**15.8**	**89.3**	**89.1**	**88.8**
Total Durables	2.4	2.3	2.4	43.0	43.1	43.5
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	17.3	17.3
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	22.6	22.9
Total Non-Durable	13.7	13.7	13.4	46.3	46.0	45.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.6	4.5
Printing & Publishing	13.0	13.0	12.7	35.8	35.5	34.9
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.9	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Construction	**14.0**	**13.9**	**13.7**	**139.3**	**138.3**	**143.2**
Total Service Producing	**658.4**	**653.5**	**646.8**	**2014.2**	**2002.5**	**1970.7**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.6**	**24.6**	**24.6**	**110.9**	**110.8**	**109.4**
All Transportation	9.6	9.7	9.4	56.0	56.0	53.7
Railroads	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.3	5.3	5.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.5	5.6	5.4	50.7	50.7	48.5
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	14.9	15.2	54.9	54.8	55.7
Trade	**63.5**	**62.8**	**62.4**	**437.4**	**436.2**	**428.7**
Wholesale	8.5	8.1	8.3	77.7	77.5	77.4
Retail	55.0	54.7	54.1	359.7	358.7	351.3
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	39.9	38.6
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.1	52.2	47.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.3	38.2	39.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9	27.2	27.4
Eating & Drinking Places	27.6	27.3	27.0	116.1	115.1	114.1
All Other Retail	27.4	27.4	27.1	86.9	86.1	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.4**	**33.1**	**33.6**	**131.5**	**130.7**	**128.7**
Finance	15.8	15.7	16.1	61.3	61.0	59.2
Depository Institutions	9.1	9.0	9.3	40.4	40.2	38.3
Other Finance	6.7	6.7	6.8	20.9	20.8	20.9
Insurance	7.7	7.6	7.6	26.8	26.6	26.7
Real Estate	9.9	9.8	9.9	43.4	43.1	42.8
Services	**259.5**	**256.9**	**250.9**	**741.3**	**733.7**	**722.6**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.9	16.7	16.2	36.8	36.1	35.5
Personal Services	3.6	3.6	3.7	24.3	23.6	23.5

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/
(in thousands)

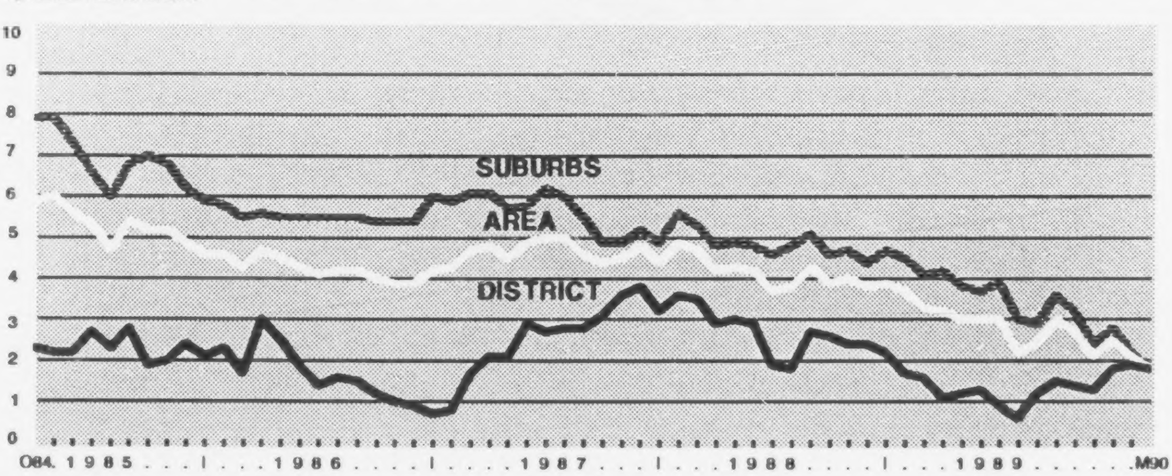
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Mar.b/ 1990	Feb.c/ 1990	Mar.c/ 1989	Metropolitan Area Mar.b/ 1990	Feb.c/ 1990	Mar.c/ 1989
Business Services	40.1	39.6	39.1	180.4	178.4	176.7
Services to Buildings	15.3	15.1	15.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.9	8.6	8.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.1	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	9.8	9.8	9.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.6	37.3	36.6	114.3	113.3	110.8
Legal Services	30.1	30.0	28.1	40.9	40.7	38.3
Educational Services	31.2	30.3	30.9	44.9	44.0	44.3
Social Services	12.2	12.1	11.4	33.7	33.5	32.3
Membership Organizations	33.7	33.3	32.8	59.9	59.2	58.3
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.9	43.7	42.3	145.0	145.4	143.7
All Other Services	10.2	10.3	9.8	61.1	59.5	59.2
Government	**277.4**	**276.1**	**275.3**	**593.1**	**591.1**	**581.3**
Federal Government	220.2	219.6	218.7	366.0	365.6	361.5
State & Local Government	57.2	56.5	56.6	227.1	225.5	219.8
State Government	52.4	51.7	51.9	83.5	82.4	82.0
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	143.6	143.1	137.8
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - March 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 65 months, (October 1984 to March 1990), the Washington Area created new jobs at a rate of 4.3 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 1.8 percent. The over-the-year rate of this past March was much smaller than the 3.3 percent recorded in March of last year. In fact, this March's growth rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 65 months in the local job growth series.

The local job growth rates in March were exactly the same (1.8 percent) for all three geographic areas (the District, the suburbs and the Area). Like in the Area, the 1.8 percent suburban growth rate was the lowest over-the-month growth in the past 65 months. The suburban growth was down significantly from the 4.1 percent registered a year ago in March 1989. **Only in the District did the 1.8 percent growth for this March exceed growth (1.6 percent) in March 1989.**

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between March 1984 and March 1985, to 40,200 between March 1989 and March 1990. Over the past year, 28,000 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 12,200 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (1.8 percent vs. 2.3 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the second consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

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Department of Employment Services

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to March 1990

The Area	
Average 65 months	4.3%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, March 1990	1.8%
1-year ago	3.3%
Current month	1.8%
The Suburbs	
Average 65 months	5.4%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, March 1990	1.8%
1-year ago	4.5%
Current month	1.8%
The District	
Average 65 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.6%
Current month	1.8%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

Continued on page 11

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE:

Washington Area Construction Jobs—1949-1989

Total Job growth in the Washington Area has declined to the lowest levels in over seven years. In 1989, the Washington Area recorded an annual average of 2.9 percent for job growth. Monthly over-the-year measurements seem to indicate that total job growth continued to decline through the first quarter of 1990. In addition, local newspapers have published many articles indicating that the local construction and related businesses are beginning to show signs of real market weakness.

As background for understanding the slowing of growth in the Construction industry, this Profile examines employment in the Washington Area's Construction industry over a period of 40 years and compares the long-term industry patterns to total job growth in the Area, to job growth nationally, and job growth in the U.S. Construction industry. The study also explores the relationship of job growth to national swings in the business cycle. Data used is Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work, commonly referred to as "jobs from the establishment survey." All job totals are annual averages.

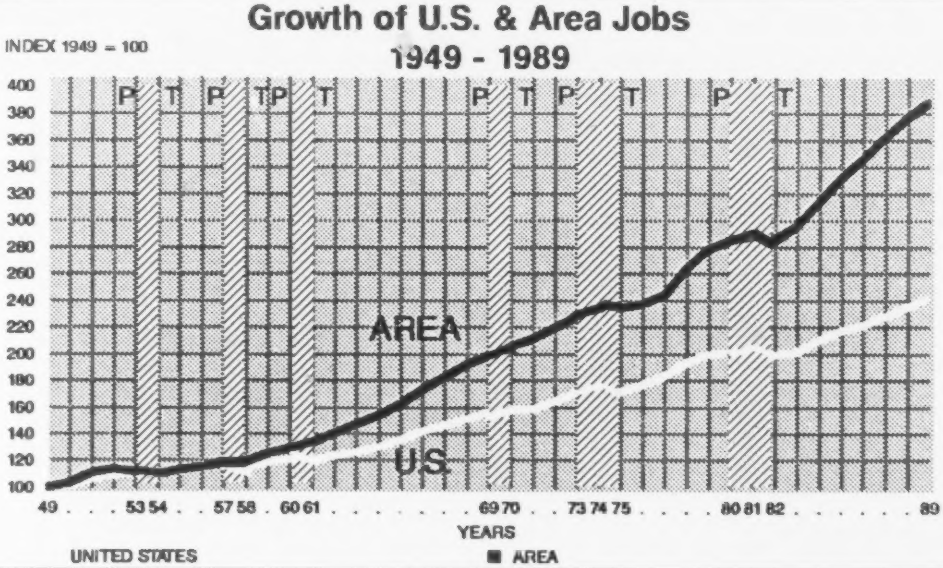
40 Year Washington Area Job Growth

In the last four decades, the Washington Area has produced 1,655,900 jobs—an increase of 288.0 percent. During the same period, the total U.S. jobs grew by 142.0 percent, or only half as rapidly as jobs in the local market. **So over this long period, the local economy has clearly outpaced the national economy in the rate at which it produces new jobs.**

Viewed in ten-year increments, national and local job growth falls into the following distribution:

	United States		Washington Area	
	Growth	%	Growth	
1950-1960	8,972.0	19.9	153.3	25.9
1960-1970	16,691.0	30.8	438.9	58.9
1970-1980	19,526.0	27.5	453.3	38.3
1980-1989	18,175.0	20.1	521.4	36.2

The 1960's represented the period of most rapid job growth in both the nation and the Washington Area. The most productive period



Growth of U.S. & Area Jobs
1949 - 1989

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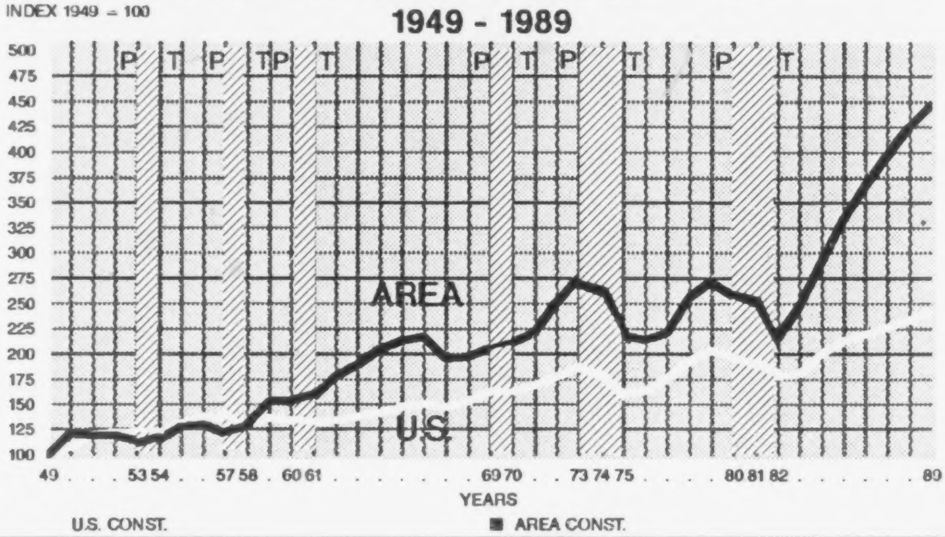
[1] The historical data series for jobs in the Washington Area began in 1949, the starting point for this Industry Profile.

Continued from page 10

locally in terms of absolute job growth, however occurred in the past nine years when the local economy added more than a half a million new jobs. **Interestingly, during the first nine years of the 1980's the Washington Area created over 3 percent of all the new jobs in the nation.** Thus, the Washington Area now contains over 2 percent of all the jobs in the country.

In each decade, local construction jobs have expanded more rapidly than its national counterpart. **But the most outstanding feature of the local construction growth has been the explosion of construction jobs during the 1980's, especially since 1982.** With a growth of 62.6 percent in the last nine years and 107.1 percent in just the past seven years, construction job growth is a clear statistical measure of the enormous size and strength of the recent building boom in the Washington Area. This extremely fast growth has probably also been the underlying cause of serious labor shortages in the industry. Similar to the slowing growth for total jobs in the Area, the growth in construction jobs has been slowly declining after reaching a peak of 18.2 percent in 1984 to 5.0 percent last year.

Growth of U.S. & Area Construction Jobs
1949 - 1989



40 Years of Job Growth in Construction

Between 1949 and 1989, Construction industry jobs in the Washington Area blossomed from just 33,300 to 148,500—a growth of 346 percent **Thus, local construction jobs grew at a much more rapid pace than total local jobs (288 percent).** Similar to the pattern for total jobs, the local Construction industry growth also occurred more rapidly than construction jobs for the nation (141.6 percent). Viewed in 10-year increments, construction jobs in the Area and the U.S. show the following growth patterns:

	United States		Washington Area	
	Growth	%	Growth	%
1950-1960	732.0	33.4	17.5	52.6
1960-1970	662.0	22.6	19.6	38.6
1970-1980	718.0	20.3	15.5	22.0
1980-1989	954.0	22.0	62.6	72.8
1982-1989	1,395.0	35.7	76.8	107.1

(Employment change in thousands)

Washington Area Construction Jobs

	Total	Change	%
1982	71.7		
1983	81.9	10.2	12.5
1984	96.8	14.9	18.2
1985	110.9	14.7	15.2
1986	121.9	11.0	9.9
1987	131.6	9.7	7.6
1988	141.4	9.8	7.4
1989	148.5	7.1	5.0

(Employment in thousands)

Continued on page 12

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Local Job Growth and Business Cycles

Since 1949, there have been seven national recessions (see table).[1] In five of these seven downturns, the U.S. economy lost jobs. On the other hand, the Washington Area lost jobs in only two (1953 and 1982)—21,900 jobs in 1953-1954 recession and 12,000 in 1982. In 1982, however, there was not only a national recession, but also a large layoff of Federal government workers. if the Federal employment cutback had not occurred, the Area economy probably would not have actually lost jobs due to just the impact of the recession.

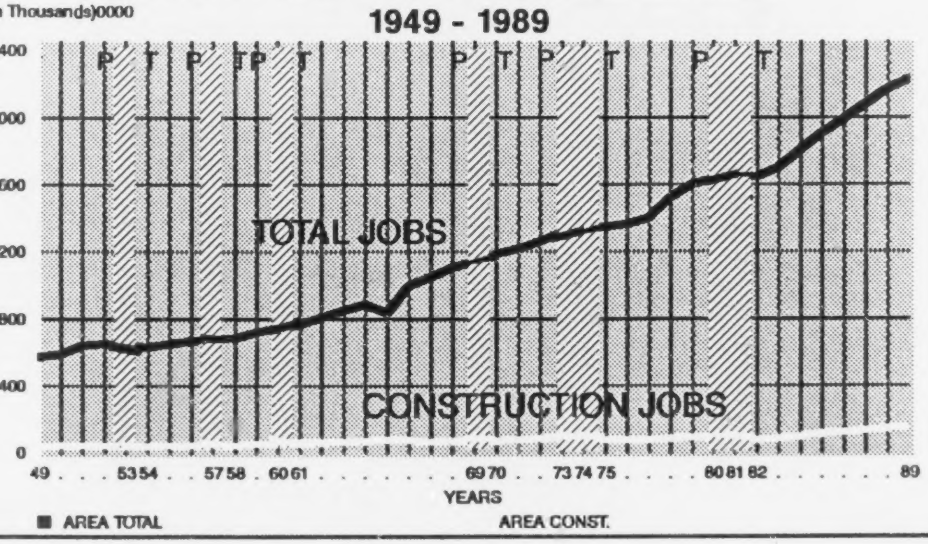
On the other hand, the local Construction industry shows job losses in six of the seven national recessions, the same as the national Construction industry, **Thus, the local construction business demonstrates the same employment sensitivity to downturns in the national economy as national construction.** Local construction also tends to be much more sensitive to general business swings than the overall Washington economy. In fact, the national and local construction industries, recorded negative growth back in 1967, when there were general monetary problems in the economy, but not sever enough to throw the nation into a recession. Conversely, three years later in 1970, there was a national recession, but neither total jobs nor construction jobs were negatively impacted either in the U.S. or the local economy. Thus, both 1967 and 1970 proved to be exceptions to the traditional cyclical patterns.

The Relationship of Construction Jobs to Total Jobs

Despite its rapid growth over both the long and the short runs, the Construction industry is still a relatively small part of the total job base, both in the nation and in the Washington Area. In 1949, the U.S. Construction industry comprised 4.9 percent of all of the jobs in the nation. In 1989, it held exactly the same position.

In the Washington Area, the Construction industry gained some market share, growing from 5.8 percent in 1949 to 6.7 percent in 1989. **While the Construction industry shows very rapid growth and large cyclical swings, because of its small size, its activity does not produce large employment impacts at the level of the total economy, especially in the Washington Area.** For example, when plotted on a graph showing both absolute employment for total jobs and construction jobs, construction employment is so small when compared to the total that it becomes a straight line at the very bottom of the chart, despite its very rapid growth and wide cyclical swings.

Growth of Total Jobs & Construction Jobs
1949 - 1989



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Observations

Both the total local economy and its Construction industry have clearly outperformed their national counterparts in terms of relative job creation for a period of 40 years. Local growth over the past seven years has been especially remarkable. The local growth in construction employment also produces an especially good statistical picture of the amazing local building boom that has occurred since the end of the last recession. Rapid job creation is probably the primary reason for the local tight labor market and extremely low unemployment. This is especially true of the labor shortages seen in the construction industry, which saw jobs expand by nearly 77,000, or the doubling of employment in just seven years. Clearly the local boom is beginning to run its course, especially in the Construction industry which seems to have built up excess inventories of some types of housing and office space.

Employment in the local Construction industry demonstrates a strong sensitivity to cyclical swings in the national economy. Thus, it is probably a good indicator of economic conditions over the short run. However, extreme caution must be exercised in using monthly changes in construction jobs for this purpose. Of all the local industries, construction is the one for which it is most difficult to estimate monthly changes. There are many small employers in construction who frequently move in and out of the market place and there is also difficulty in obtaining a significantly large number of local contractors to participate in the voluntary monthly employment survey.

It is important to recognize that while the Construction industry is highly visible with strong sensitivity to market swings, it is in fact a relatively small industry with a limited impact on the total job market. In contrast for example, the Services industry tends to demonstrate little, if any, impact from downturns in the business cycle, but Services is five times the size of construction and the Washington Area growth leader. Thus, while slow or even negative growth in construction is serious for those firms and people employed in the industry, its impact on the total economy and job market is less serious, and the local economy can remain relatively strong with modest growth, even if the construction component declines.

PERIODS OF RECESSION IN THE UNITED STATES

PEAK		THROUGH
NOV. 1948	TO	OCT. 1949
JUL. 1953	TO	MAY 1954
AUG. 1957	TO	APR. 1958
APR. 1960	TO	FEB. 1961
DEC. 1969	TO	NOV. 1970
NOV. 1973	TO	MAR. 1975
JAN. 1980	TO	JUL. 1980
JUL. 1961	TO	NOV. 1982

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Business Conditions Digest, January 1990.

Total Jobs and Construction Jobs in the United States & The Washington Metropolitan Area
1949-1989
(in thousands)

	U.S. TOTAL	AREA TOTAL	U.S. CONST.	AREA CONST.
1949	44,866.0	575.0	2,194.0	33.3
1950	45,197.0	592.4	2,364.0	40.2
1951	47,819.0	639.8	2,637.0	39.8
1952	48,793.0	654.2	2,668.0	39.6
1953	50,202.0	**641.4**	**2,659.0**	**38.0**
1954	**48,990.0**	**632.3**	**2,646.0**	38.2
1955	50,641.0	652.0	2,839.0	42.6
1956	52,369.0	667.2	3,039.0	43.3
1957	52,853.0	677.9	**2,962.0**	**40.4**
1958	**51,324.0**	684.6	**2,817.0**	43.3
1959	53,268.0	721.8	3,004.0	51.1
1960	54,189.0	745.7	**2,926.0**	**50.8**
1961	**53,999.0**	768.5	**2,859.0**	52.3
1962	55,549.0	810.7	2,948.0	59.2
1963	56,653.0	849.3	3,010.0	63.1
1964	58,283.0	886.1	3,097.0	68.2
1965	60,765.0	935.3	3,232.0	70.9
1966	63,901.0	999.8	3,317.0	72.3
1967	65,803.0	1,052.4	**3,248.0**	**65.0**
1968	67,897.0	1,105.8	3,350.0	65.8
1969	70,384.0	1,145.4	3,575.0	68.7
1970	70,880.0	1,184.6	3,588.0	70.4
1971	71,214.0	1,217.7	3,704.0	73.6
1972	73,675.0	1,262.4	3,889.0	83.5
1973	76,790.0	1,311.4	4,097.0	92.0
1974	78,265.0	1,336.0	**4,020.0**	**89.1**
1975	**76,945.0**	1,347.6	**3,525.0**	**73.1**
1976	79,382.0	1,365.4	3,576.0	**71.4**
1977	82,471.0	1,404.3	3,851.0	73.5
1978	66,697.0	1,519.8	4,229.0	85.2
1979	89,823.0	1,602.0	4,463.0	90.4
1980	90,406.0	1,637.9	**4,346.0**	**85.9**
1981	91,156.0	1,657.8	**4,188.0**	**81.6**
1982	**89,566.0**	**1,645.8**	**3,905.0**	**71.7**
1983	90,200.0	1,698.6	3,948.0	81.9
1984	94,496.0	1,805.4	4,383.0	96.8
1985	97,519.0	1,906.3	4,673.0	110.9
1986	99,525.0	1,987.9	4,816.0	121.9
1987	102,200.0	2,080.1	4,967.0	131.6
1988	105,584.0	2,167.2	5,125.0	141.4
1989	108,581.0	2,230.9	5,300.0	148.5

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary Employment by Place of Work.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Area

In February 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.8 percent in February, up from the 2.7 percent recorded in January. This was the fourth lowest jobless rate of the 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. Low unemployment rates for February were also recorded in San Francisco—3.0 percent, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oakland, and San Diego each 3.7 percent, and Nashville, Phoenix, and Milwaukee each 3.8 percent.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a February jobless rate of 3.9 percent up from 3.6 percent reported in January. A year ago, the rate was also 3.9 percent.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a February jobless rate of 4.3 percent down from 4.5 percent posted in January. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.5 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which February data are available, 34 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 52 had increases of that magnitude. Forty one areas had rates at or below 4 percent, and 58 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas

MSA	February	
	1990*	1989
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.8**	**2.9**
2. San Francisco, CA	3.0	3.4
3. Oakland, CA	3.7	4.5
4. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.7	3.9
5. San Diego, CA	3.7	4.0
6. Milwaukee, WI	3.8	3.9
7. Nashville, TN	3.8	3.8
8. Phoenix, AR	3.8	4.6
9. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.9	3.9
10. Seattle, WA	4.1	5.0
11. Salt Lake City, UT	4.2	4.8
12. Portland, OR	4.3	4.9
13. Baltimore, MD	4.3	4.5
14. Indianapolis, IN	4.3	4.5
15. Memphis, TN	4.4	4.8
16. Atlanta, GA	4.6	4.6
17. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	4.5
18. Boston, MA	4.7	3.2
19. Sacramento, CA	4.7	5.6
20. Philadelphia, PA	4.9	3.9
21. Kansas City, MO	5.0	5.8
22. Jackson, MS	5.0	5.4
23. Newark, NJ	5.1	4.5
24. Columbus, OH	5.2	4.7
25. Oklahoma City, OK	5.3	5.3
26. Cleveland, OH	5.3	5.0
27. Birmingham, AL	5.3	5.8
28. Dallas, TX	5.5	5.7
29. Los Angeles, CA	5.5	4.4
30. Buffalo, NY	5.6	6.9
31. Houston, TX	5.7	6.3
32. Louisville, KY	5.7	6.0
33. Denver, CO	5.7	6.4
34. Dayton, OH	6.0	4.8
35. New York, NY	6.0	5.3
36. Chicago, IL	6.0	5.4
37. Montgomery, AL	6.0	6.2
38. Gary, IN	6.0	6.4
39. Pittsburgh, PA	6.1	5.3
40. St. Louis, MO	6.1	6.0
41. Miami, FL	6.2	5.6
42. New Orleans, LA	6.3	8.0
43. Detroit, MI	7.8	6.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 5.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District held the twenty-fifth position. This was ten notches below January's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.4 percent was down, from 4.6 percent recorded in January. Maryland's rate was also down, falling from 4.1 percent to 3.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland have two of the seven lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-fifth and forty-eighth, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.5 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

Seven states experienced over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest reduction was in Louisiana (2.4 percentage point). Seven states had over-the-year increases of more than 1 percentage point. The largest were in the New England states—Rhode Island (3.6 points), New Hampshire (2.1 points), Massachusetts (1.9 points), and Connecticut (1.7 points), followed by Pennsylvania (1.4 points) and Delaware and Michigan (both 1.3 points).

February unemployment rates were at or below 4 percent in five states—Nebraska (2.8 percent), Hawaii (3.1 percent), Maryland and North Carolina (both 3.9 percent), and South Dakota (4.0 percent). Unemployment rates were 7 percent or higher in 10 states, including Alaska (8.8 percent), West Virginia (8.4 percent), and Michigan (8.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary rate of 5.6 percent) had the seventh lowest jobless rate. This was three notches above the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities edged down from 6.9 percent in January to 6.8 percent in February. A year ago, the rate was 6.6 percent. Eight cities had rates of 6 percent or below. From lowest to highest, the cities were: San Francisco—3.6 percent, Salt Lake City—4.6 percent, Milwaukee—4.8 percent, Boston—4.9 percent, Columbus—5.0 percent, Cincinnati—5.5 percent, and the District of Columbia and Pittsburgh both 5.6 percent.

As in January, both Gary and Detroit were in the double-digit column in February. Gary's rate at 10.3 percent was up from 10.1 percent recorded in January. This was the second time in twelve months that Gary has been a double digiter. Detroit's rate edged downward in February, falling from 12.0 percent to 11.1 percent. Detroit still has the highest jobless rate of the 26 selected central cities. A year ago, Gary's rate was 10.7 percent, while Detroit's rate was 9.5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, only eleven reported declines in joblessness over the year. **On the other hand, fifteen posted increases in unemployment.** The unemployment rates among the 26 central cities have been edging upward for the last seven or eight months. The largest increases were reported in Detroit (2.4 percent), Boston (1.4 percent), and Philadelphia (1.1 percent). The largest declines in joblessness were 1.9 percent in New Orleans and 1.8 percent in Buffalo.

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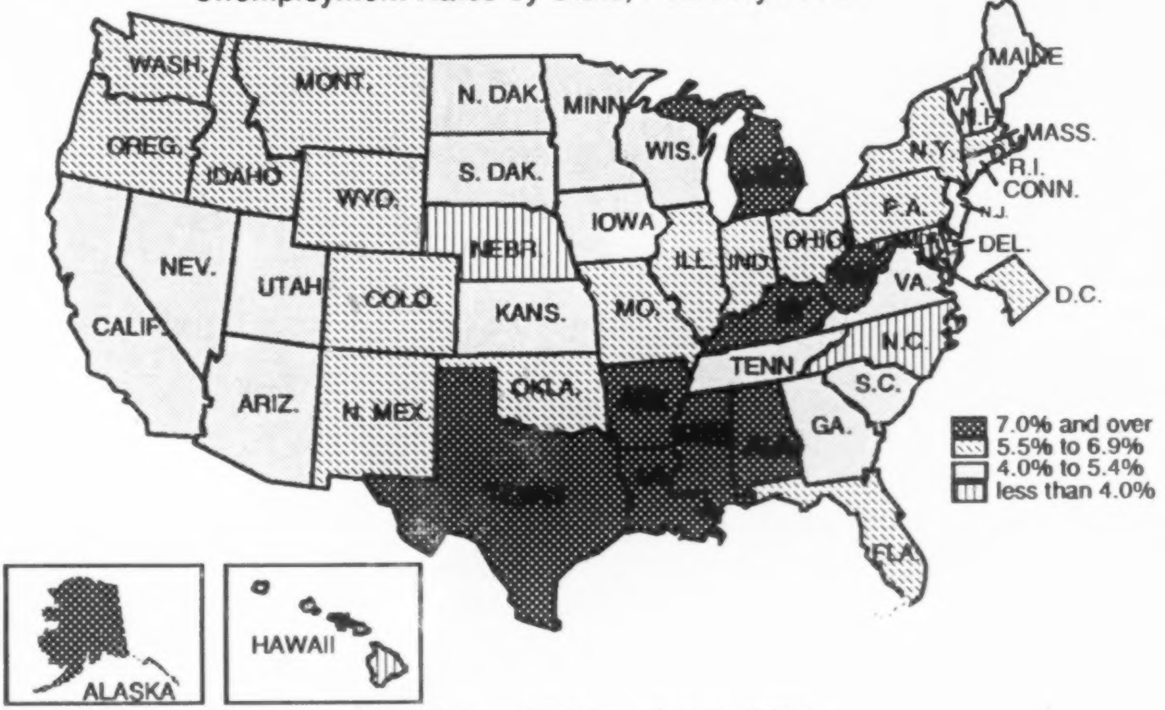
Unemployment Rates by State, February 1990



WASH.
MONT.
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IDAHO
WYO.
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CONN.
P.A.
N.J.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
DEL.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
VA.
D.C.
CALIF.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
GA.
7.0% and over
5.5% to 6.9%
4.0% to 5.4%
less than 4.0%
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	February 1990*	February 1989
1. San Francisco, CA	3.6	4.2
2. Salt Lake City, UT	4.6	5.3
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.8	4.9
4. Boston, MA	4.9	3.5
5. Columbus, OH	5.0	4.8
6. Cincinnati, OH	5.5	5.3
7. District of Columbia	**5.6**	**5.3**
8. Pittsburgh, PA	5.6	4.9
9. Houston, TX	6.2	6.7
10. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	5.1
11. Los Angeles, CA	6.2	5.0
12. Dallas, TX	6.4	6.7
13. Atlanta, GA	6.4	6.9
14. New Orleans, LA	6.4	8.3
15. New York, NY	6.5	5.6
16. Chicago, IL	7.5	6.7
17. Miami, FL	7.6	6.9
18. Buffalo, NY	7.9	9.7
19. Baltimore, MD	6.6	7.0
20. Birmingham, AL	7.2	7.9
21. Cleveland, OH	8.1	7.6
22. St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.1
23. Dayton, OH	8.5	7.1
24. Newark, NJ	9.8	9.0
25. Gary, IN	10.3	10.7
26. Detroit, MI*	11.1	9.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.4 percent during the 2 months ended in March, to a level of 133.8 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in March, the CPI-U rose 6.1 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.4 percent from January to March. The March level of 132.9 (1982-84=100) was 5.8 percent higher than the index in March 1989.

The 1.4 percent increase in the CPI-U from January to March follows an advance of 1.1 percent in the 2 months ended in January. Sharp turnarounds in the indexes for apparel and upkeep and entertainment were largely responsible for the acceleration. Prices decelerated for most other major categories of consumer spending.

The index for apparel and upkeep rose 10.7 percent from January to March, following a decrease of 8.2 percent in the preceding 2-month period. The sharp price increase reflected the introduction of spring and summer apparel, particularly, women's apparel, which accounted for more than half of the increase in the index.

Entertainment costs rose 2.6 percent, during the 2 months ended in March, compared with a decline of 0.8 percent from November to January 1990. Sharp increases in admission charges accounted for most of the increase.

The housing index rose 0.5 percent from January to March. Within the housing component, shelter costs rose 0.9 percent, reflecting increases of 2.1 and 0.2 percent in renters' and homeowners' costs, respectively.

The index for food and beverages increased 1.2 percent, from January to March, following an advance of 3.1 percent in the preceding 2 months. Grocery store food prices rose 1.2 percent after advancing 5.8 percent in the 2-month period ended in January. All major food groups contributed to the moderation; particularly the index for fruits and vegetables, which had risen sharply in the prior 2-months.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 1.7 percent, compared with an increase of 3.8 percent from November to January. Smaller increases were recorded for most medical care services. Transportation costs decreased 0.3 percent as a result of lower prices for new vehicles.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, since January the prices of goods and services tended to accelerate more rapidly locally than nationally. Prices tended to increase more rapidly locally in food and beverage, entertainment, other goods and services, and energy. On the other hand, prices tended to increase more rapidly nationally in housing and apparel and upkeep. Price increases in transportation and medical care were just about equal.

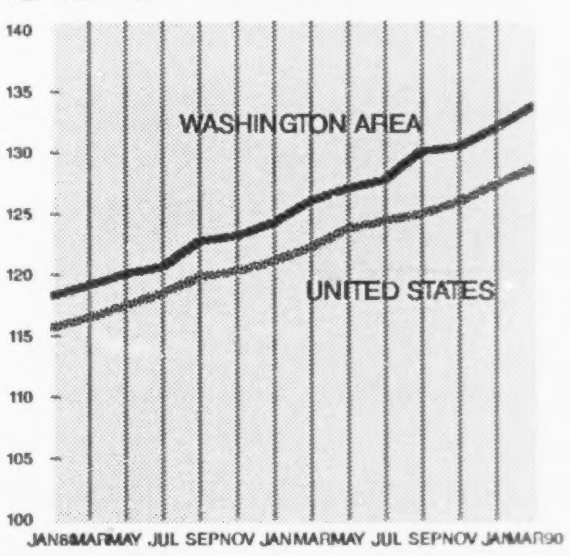
Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a/]

	Mar. 1990	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	128.7	+1.0	+5.2
Washington Area	133.8	+1.4	+6.1
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	133.3	+1.2	+7.2
Housing	134.8	+0.5	+5.6
Apparel & Upkeep	141.9	+4.6	+10.7
Transportation	117.1	-0.3	+4.9
Medical Care	157.9	+1.7	+9.6
Entertainment	131.1	+2.6	+4.1
Other Goods & Services	162.4	+1.1	+10.4
Special Index:			
Energyb/	96.6	+0.4	+6.2

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted.
b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U)
The United States &
Washington Area
January 1988 - March 1990



UI Activities March 1990

Claims for unemployment compensation benefits in March 1990 totalled 2,900 from former workers in the city and others who use our services in the national network of unemployment compensation systems. The March level of initial claims dropped 1.0 percent below the workload in February. Compared to March of 1989, the current month's claims increased 4.1 percent.

The number of weeks of unemployment claimed during March amounted to 36,350, while the number actually compensated totalled 35,210. These levels were 6 and 8 percent, respectively, above last month, but 5 percent below the same month last year.

As expected, the outlay for benefits rose from last month somewhat commensurate with the weeks compensated for benefits. Also, the average weekly payout rose $1.40 over the month. This increase (from $200.60 to $202.00) is a natural outgrowth of the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $283 to $293 effective January 1990, and the accompanying higher overall benefit scale. All claimants who qualified on the higher scale since January and those who recently exhausted from the lower scale effective prior to January, combined to make for the increase in the average weekly benefit amount. The total outlay in March was $7.1 million compared to $5.5 million last month.

The workload activity in the first quarter of 1990 rose from the previous quarter. Initial claims and weeks compensated rose 7 and 17 percent, respectively. Also with the workload activity, outlay was on the upswing, rising from $18.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1989 to $21.8 million in the first quarter of 1990. The rise in workload activity in the first calendar quarter of the year is a normal seasonal phenomenon, brought on by a surge of filers because of the change-of-base period in the first month of each calendar quarter, and from workers laid off after

Continued on page 20

Continued from page 19

the Christmas holiday peak period. Also during this quarter there was the added "seasonal" factor of extremely cold and snowy weather conditions at the end of December and the first weeks of January which caused layoffs and claims from outdoor activity/industries such as in the National Park Service and construction.

The average weekly benefit amount during the fourth quarter 1989 was $199 compared to $201 in the first quarter of 1990. The first quarter rise was also expected as explained earlier. The following tables outline the details of monthly and quarterly movements in workload and benefit outlays.

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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
March 1990

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	% Change From Feb. 1990	% Change From Mar. 1989
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,734	2,788	2,595	-1.9	+5.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,219	32,284	35,247	+6.0	-2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,051	30,510	33,951	+8.3	-2.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,623,602	$6,077,138	$6,583,756	+9.0	+0.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.41	$199.19	$193.92	+0.6	+3.3
Number of First Payments	1,662	1,672	1,730	-0.6	-3.9
Number of Final Payments	766	733	787	+4.5	-2.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,231	9,294	9,298	-0.7	-0.7
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	87	73	129	+19.2	-32.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,899	1,734	2,545	+9.5	-25.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,990	1,847	2,772	+7.7	-28.2
Total Benefits Paid	$455,024	$413,000	$627,232	+10.2	-27.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$228.66	$223.61	$226.27	+2.3	+1.1
Number of First Payments	91	83	189	+9.6	-51.9
Number of Final Payments	76	42	60	+81.0	+26.7
Total Beneficiaries	546	528	772	+3.4	-29.3
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	47	33	30	+42.4	+56.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	236	217	296	+8.8	-20.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	168	177	221	-5.1	-24.0
Total Benefits Paid	$33,569	$36,243	$41,917	-7.4	-19.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.82	$204.76	$189.67	-2.4	+5.4
Number of First Payments	20	21	20	-4.8	+0.0
Number of Final Payments	6	18	12	-66.7	-50.0
Total Beneficiaries	58	60	65	-3.3	-10.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,868	2,894	2,754	-0.9	+4.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,354	34,235	38,088	+6.2	-4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,209	32,534	36,944	+8.2	-4.7
Total Benefits Paid	$7,112,195	$6,526,381	$7,252,905	+9.0	-1.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$202.00	$200.60	$196.32	+0.7	+2.9
Number of First Payments	1,773	1,776	1,939	-0.2	-8.6
Number of Final Payments	848	793	859	+6.9	-1.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,835	9,882	10,135	-0.5	-3.0

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[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

[c] No joint claims

Unemployment Insurance Activities
Selected Quarters, 1989 and 1990
District of Columbia

	1st Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1989	1st Qtr 1989	Percent Change From 4th Qtr 1989	Percent Change From 1st Qtr 1989
Initial Claims	9,887	9,244	9,577	+6.9	+3.2
Weeks Compensated	108,514	92,772	106,742	+17.0	+1.7
Total Benefit Outlay	$21,826,953	$18,483,167	$20,573,926	+18.1	+6.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$201.14	$199.23	$192.74	+1.0	+4.4

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for March 1990 increased $10.43. Average Weekly Hours rose .4 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings increased 14 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings and Weekly Hours of $20.67 and 2.6, respectively. This was due to more business.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Printing and Publishing ~~Weekly~~ Earnings increased $7.02. The Hourly Earnings rose 32 cents, an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees was the cause of the increase. Other Non-Durable Goods had more overtime worked which caused Weekly Earnings to rise $27.04 and Weekly Hours to rise 2.6 hours. Hourly Earnings increased 5 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Manufacturing	489.74	479.31	455.86	39.4	39.0	39.4	12.43	12.29	11.57
Durable Goods	509.75	500.07	466.35	42.8	42.2	41.9	11.91	11.85	11.13
Stone Clay & Glass Products	545.31	524.64	486.87	48.3	45.7	42.3	11.29	11.48	11.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	440.67	445.46	413.31	41.3	41.4	39.4	10.67	10.76	10.49
Other Durable Goods	521.20	510.41	478.40	42.1	41.7	42.6	12.38	12.24	11.23
Non-Durable Goods	473.80	463.55	446.48	36.7	36.5	37.3	12.91	12.70	11.97
Food & Kindred Products	424.20	423.15	415.30	40.4	40.3	41.2	10.50	10.50	10.08
Printing & Publishing	493.84	486.82	471.80	34.9	35.2	35.5	14.15	13.83	13.29
Other Non-Durable Goods	411.20	384.16	370.94	42.7	40.1	42.2	9.63	9.58	8.79

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Production Workers	39,700	40,000	42,200

NOTE: Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

JUNE 1990

D.C. Unemployment Climbs To 5.8% In April

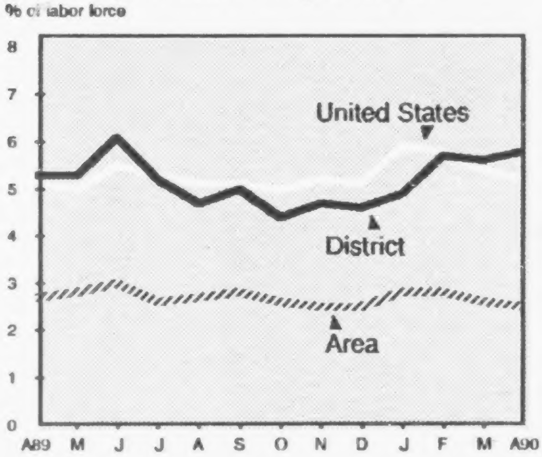
Area Job Creation Drops Again—To 1.7%

Labor Force

During April, the District's unemployment rate rose two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.8 percent of the labor force. The rate in both the suburbs and the Area continued to decline. For the suburbs, the rate dropped a tenth of a point to 2.0 percent. The increase in the District when combined with the suburban decrease resulted in the Area's rate falling slightly from 2.6 percent in March to 2.5 percent in April.

Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for American workers in April was 5.2 percent. This is the second consecutive month that the District's rate was higher than the national rate.

Unemployment Rates
April 1989 - April 1990



The District

As has been the pattern in recent months, the labor statistics show a relatively large decline in both the District's labor force and employment numbers with only a relatively small increase in the level of unemployment. In April, the labor force declined by 5,000 and employment by by 5,400. On the other hand, joblessness only rose by 400. The same pattern occurred over the year (April 1989 to April 1990). The number of people working or looking for work declined by 12,700. The number of residents on payrolls declined by an even larger 13,400. Despite the large yearly declines in the labor force and employment, unemployment over the year only increased by 700. Thus, the increase of half a percentage point in the unemployment rate over the year does not represent a significant increase in the level of unemployment. The increase

Continued on page 3

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1990 JUNE 1990

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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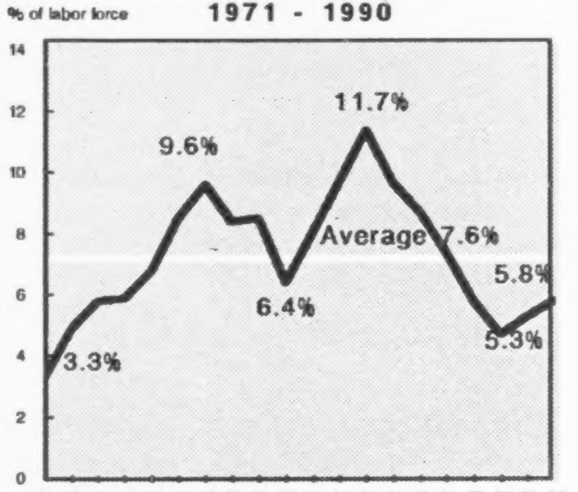
is a result of a decline in the size of the labor pool. Nevertheless, the basic trend in the District now points towards further increases in the unemployment rate.



District Unemployment Rates In the Month of April 1971 - 1990

The Area & Suburbs

Similar to the District, the April suburban labor numbers also showed an unusual decline in the labor force of 11,700 and a decline of 9,000 in employment. But unlike in the District, the number of suburban jobless declined by 2,800 producing a small tenth of a percentage point drop in the unemployment rate to 2.0 percent. This represents a very low level for April. Suburban markets are still demonstrating extreme tightness, even though the job creation in the Area and the suburbs has slowed.

Compared to April of last year, the over-the-year pattern is more traditional for the suburbs. The suburban labor force grew by 20,100 new workers. Employment expansion absorbed an even larger 22,200 workers. By drawing 2,200 suburbanites from the unemployment pool, this employment expansion dropped the jobless rate from 2.2 percent in April of last year to 2.0 percent this April.

Examining April Area job market activities, the unusual suburban declines in both the labor force and the employment level coupled with those in the District, resulted in a decline in the Area's labor supply and employment of 16,700 and 14,400, respectively. Because the monthly decrease in joblessness among suburbanites was larger than the increase in the District, the roster of unemployed Area residents shrunk by 2,400. The jobless rate declined another tenth of a percentage point to 2.5.

Over the year, the decreases in the District labor supply and employment almost offset the small suburban increases. Thus, the Area labor force only grew by 7,400 new workers and employment by only 8,800. Both the labor force and the employment changes are unusually small for a labor force containing over 2.2 million workers. The Area labor force growth seems to be slowing along with job growth. As a consequence, the Area's unemployment rate is not increasing as a result of slowing job growth.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Apr.a/ 1990	Mar.b/ 1990	Apr.b/ 1989
District of Columbia	5.8	5.6	5.3
Calvert County	3.0	3.0	3.6
Frederick County	2.8	3.1	2.5
Prince Georges County	2.8	2.7	3.1
Stafford County	2.5	3.2	1.7
Alexandria City	2.1	2.6	2.1
Charles County	2.1	2.2	2.5
Manassas City	1.9	2.1	1.3
Prince William County	1.8	2.2	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.0	1.2
Montgomery County	1.8	1.8	2.2
Arlington County	1.7	1.9	1.8
Fairfax County	1.5	1.8	1.5
Fairfax City	1.5	1.7	1.4
Loudoun County	1.2	1.6	1.2
Falls Church City	1.0	1.4	1.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
April 1990[a/]

	Apr.b/ 1990	Mar.c/ 1990	Apr.d/ 1989	Mar.d/ 1989	Net Change From Mar.c/ 1990	Net Change From Apr. 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	299,400	304,400	312,100	315,100	-5,000	-12,700
Total Employed	282,000	287,400	295,400	299,800	-5,400	-13,400
Total Unemployed	17,400	17,000	16,700	15,400	400	700
Unemployment Rate e/	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	0.2	0.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,905,900	1,917,600	1,885,800	1,874,300	-11,700	20,100
Total Employed	1,867,400	1,876,400	1,845,200	1,830,900	-9,000	22,200
Total Unemployed	38,400	41,200	40,600	43,300	-2,800	-2,200
Unemployment Rate e/	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	-0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,205,300	2,222,000	2,197,900	2,189,400	-16,700	7,400
Total Employed	2,149,400	2,163,800	2,140,600	2,130,700	-14,400	8,800
Total Unemployed	55,800	58,200	57,300	58,700	-2,400	-1,500
Unemployment Rate e/	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	-0.1	-0.1

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a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 8,216 in April 1990, down 1,381 claimants from March. In April, 58 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 24 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 20 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in April. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.8 weeks to 10.2 weeks. For females, the duration increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In April 1989, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and for females 10.3 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1990 & April 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		APRIL 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.6	13.1	31.2
Suburbs	86.4	86.9	68.8
		APRIL 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.2	13.8	29.1
Suburbs	85.8	86.2	70.9

Job Growth

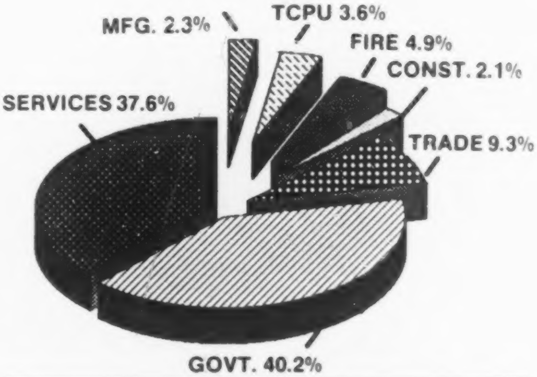
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 400 for a gain of 0.1 percent between March and April. The private sector accounted for the increase with seasonal gains in Retail Trade (700 jobs) concentrated in Eating and Drinking Places (800 jobs).

The public sector decreased by 400 with declines in both Federal Government (300 jobs) and State and Local Government (100 jobs). Over the year (April 1989 to April 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.8 percent for a gain of 12,000 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent, generating 9,200 jobs and accounting for 77 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 8,000 jobs and accounted for two-thirds of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,800 jobs), Engineering and Management Services (1,200 jobs) and Health Services (1,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,200 jobs).

**Distribution of District Jobs
April 1990**



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.2 percent for a gain of 3,100 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for all of the gain with growth primarily in Services (1,400 jobs) and Construction (1,200 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 71 percent of the Services growth and all of the gain in Construction.

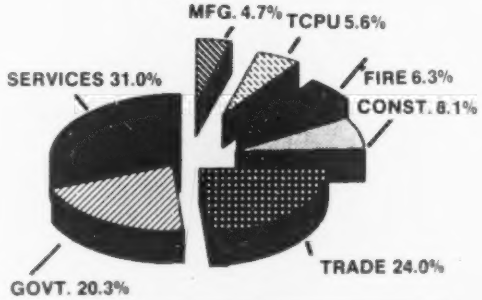
The public sector was unchanged over the month as a gain of 1,100 jobs in the Virginia suburbs was offset by an equal decline in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year, (April 1989 to April 1990) suburban jobs grew at a rate of 1.6 percent for a gain of 24,900 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 2.1 percent accounting for 63 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 1.2 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 60 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Trade (8,700 jobs) and Services (8,400 jobs), responsible for 69 percent of total growth. Sixty-eight percent of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 64 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (2,200 jobs) as well as 89 percent of the decline in Construction (7,500 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and Local Government (6,300 jobs) and Federal Government (3,600 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.2 percent.

**Distribution of Suburban Jobs
April 1990**



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The Area

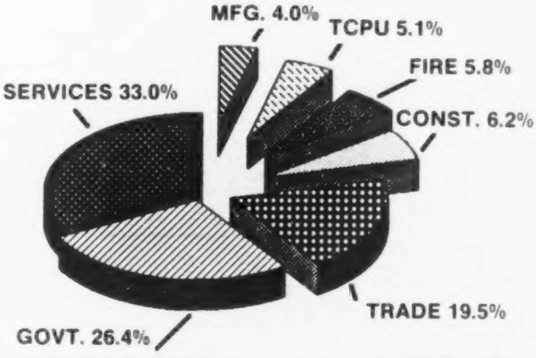
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 3,500 jobs between March and April for an increase of 0.2 percent. The private sector was responsible for all of the increase with gains in Trade (1,600 jobs), Services (1,400 jobs) and Construction (1,400 jobs).

The public sector declined by 0.1 percent with losses in State and Local Government (600 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (200 jobs).

Over the year, (April 1989 to April 1990), suburArea grew at a rate of 1.7 percent for a gain of 36,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 1.5 percent, generating 24,200 jobs and producing 66 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (16,400 jobs), was responsible for two-thirds of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also was generated by Trade (9,800 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (2,200 jobs). Construction, on the other hand, declined by 5.3 percent for a loss of 7,800 jobs.

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent with growth of 3.4 percent in State and Local Government (7,500 jobs) and 1.4 percent in Federal Government (5,200 jobs).

Distribution of Area Jobs
April 1990



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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Apr.[b] 1990	District of Columbia Mar.[c] 1990	District of Columbia Apr.[c] 1989	Metropolitan Area Apr.[b] 1990	Metropolitan Area Mar.[c] 1990	Metropolitan Area Apr.[c] 1989
TOTAL	**689.1**	**688.7**	**677.1**	**2,248.3**	**2,244.8**	**2,211.4**
Total Private Sector	**412.1**	**411.3**	**402.9**	**1,654.9**	**1,651.0**	**1,630.7**
Total Government	**277.0**	**277.4**	**274.2**	**593.4**	**593.8**	**580.7**
Total Goods Producing	**30.2**	**30.2**	**30.4**	**230.9**	**229.7**	**238.7**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**16.1**	**15.8**	**89.1**	**89.3**	**89.1**
Total Durables	2.3	2.4	2.3	42.9	43.1	43.5
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.3	17.4
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	22.6	22.8
Total Non-Durable	13.6	13.7	13.5	46.2	46.2	45.6
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Printing & Publishing	12.9	13.0	12.8	35.8	35.8	35.1
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.2**	**14.0**	**14.5**	**140.7**	**139.3**	**148.5**
Total Service Producing	**658.9**	**658.5**	**646.7**	**2017.4**	**2015.1**	**1972.7**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.1**	**24.9**	**24.8**	**114.4**	**111.3**	**107.8**
All Transportation	10.0	9.8	9.8	56.5	56.3	52.7
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.8	5.6	5.7	51.2	51.0	47.5
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	15.1	15.0	54.9	55.0	55.1
Trade	**64.1**	**63.4**	**63.0**	**438.8**	**437.2**	**429.0**
Wholesale	8.4	8.4	8.5	77.4	77.6	77.7
Retail	55.7	55.0	54.5	361.4	359.6	351.3
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.0	39.4	38.0
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.1	52.2	47.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.3	39.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.2	26.8	26.3
Eating & Drinking Places	28.3	27.5	27.7	117.6	115.9	115.4
All Other Retail	27.4	27.5	26.8	88.0	87.0	84.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.4**	**33.5**	**33.4**	**131.1**	**131.5**	**128.9**
Finance	15.9	16.0	15.9	61.3	61.4	59.1
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.1	9.2	40.2	40.3	38.4
Other Finance	6.9	6.9	6.7	21.1	21.1	20.7
Insurance	7.6	7.6	7.6	26.6	26.7	26.6
Real Estate	9.9	9.9	9.9	43.2	43.4	43.2
Services	**259.3**	**259.3**	**251.3**	**742.7**	**741.3**	**726.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.5	17.2	16.7	37.8	37.0	36.5
Personal Services	3.6	3.5	3.6	24.4	24.2	23.6

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

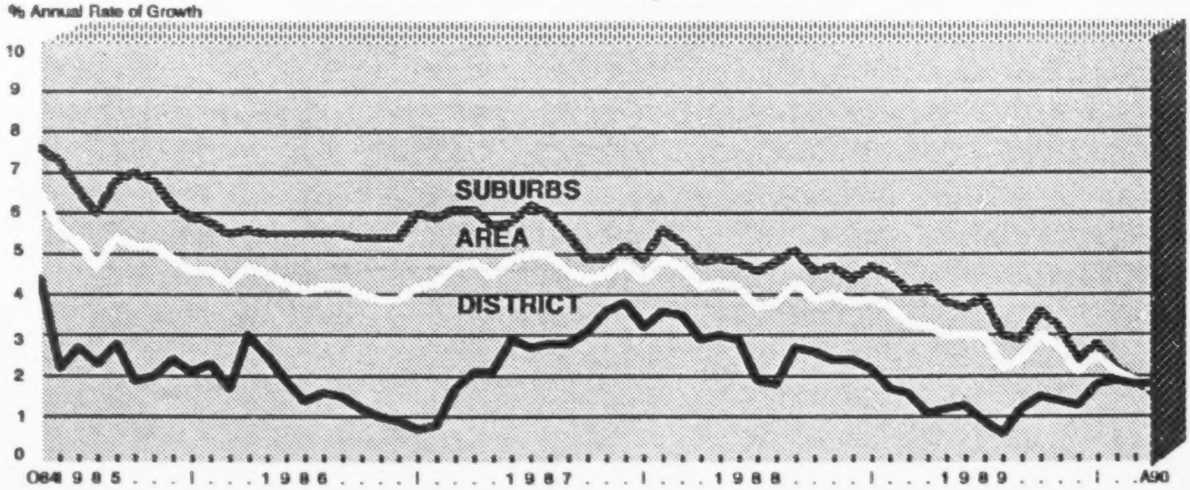
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Apr.[b] 1990	Mar.[c] 1990	Apr.[c] 1989	Apr.[b] 1990	Mar.[c] 1990	Apr.[c] 1989
Business Services	39.3	39.9	38.7	179.6	180.2	176.2
Services to Buildings	14.4	15.0	14.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.6	8.8	8.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.1	9.9	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.4	37.6	36.3	113.8	114.3	110.1
Legal Services	30.0	30.0	28.2	41.0	40.9	38.5
Educational Services	31.7	31.1	31.3	45.4	44.8	44.8
Social Services	12.5	12.3	11.7	34.0	33.7	32.7
Membership Organizations	33.6	33.7	32.8	59.6	59.7	58.4
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.5	43.8	42.3	144.6	145.0	144.6
All Other Services	10.2	10.2	9.7	62.5	61.5	60.9
Government	**277.0**	**277.4**	**274.2**	**593.4**	**593.8**	**580.7**
Federal Government	219.9	220.2	218.3	366.6	366.4	361.4
State & Local Government	57.1	57.2	55.9	226.8	227.4	219.3
State Government	52.3	52.4	51.1	83.7	83.8	81.3
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	143.1	143.6	138.0
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford, and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - April 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 66 months, (October 1984 to April 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.3 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. **Between April 1989 and April 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 1.7 percent. The over-the-year rate for this past April was much smaller than the 3.2 percent recorded in April of last year. In fact, this April's growth rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 66 months in the local job growth series.**

During April, suburban over-the-year growth slowed to 1.6 percent, down from the 4.2 percent registered in April 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past 66 months. Only in the District did the 1.8 percent growth for this April exceed growth (1.1 percent) in April 1989. **In fact, this was the first month in over six years that the over-the-year job growth rate in the District exceeded the growth in the Area and the suburbs.**

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April 1984 and April 1985, to 36,900 between April 1989 and April 1990. Over the past year, 24,900 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 12,000 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (1.7 percent vs. 2.1 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the third consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

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- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1990

The Area	
Average 66 months	4.3%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, April 1990	1.7%
1-year ago	3.2%
Current month	1.7%
The Suburbs	
Average 66 months	5.3%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, April 1990	1.6%
1-year ago	4.2%
Current month	1.6%
The District	
Average 66 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.1%
Current month	1.8%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

1989 Annual Averages From The Current Population Survey For The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area And The District Of Columbia

Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics released 1989 labor force statistics for the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area. These statistics were based upon annual population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The following article summarizes this information.

The Area

The new annual average estimates for 1989 indicate that the labor supply in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area experienced very slow growth during the past year. Growth of the working-age population (16 years of age and above) only measured 31,000, an increase of only 1.1 percent. Labor force growth was even more sluggish as the Area added a net of 6,000 to its base. This was down from the 66,000 new workers added in 1988, which represented an increase of 3.2 percent compared to 0.3 percent in 1989. More surprisingly, local employers only added 10,000 new workers to their payrolls, down sharply from nearly 73,000 in 1988. Over the year, the annual Area unemployment rate fell from 3.0 percent to 2.7 percent, one of the lowest rates in the nation.

Slow labor force growth is probably the reason the Area's unemployment rate has remained so low, despite the fact, job creation in the Area fell from 4.2 percent in 1988 to 2.9 percent in 1989[1]. Slow labor force growth may have been a major contributor to the slowing of the job growth. The job growth which occurred probably was fueled to a significant degree by out-of-town workers commuting to jobs in the Area. This being the case, another major expansion of the Washington Metropolitan Area will probably be foreshadowed in the 1990 Census data.

The Suburbs

Within the Area, there was a reasonably large 1989 increase in the suburban working-age population of 2.1 percent, or 50,000 new suburban residents. This population growth was accompanied by a 28,000-person increase (1.6 percent) in the labor force. The number of suburbanites on the payrolls of Area employers, however, increased more than the labor supply, as 31,000 additional suburbanites received paychecks. As a result, the unemployment rolls in the suburbs declined by 3,000 and the jobless rate dropped from 2.6 percent in 1988 to 2.3 percent in 1989.

The District

In the District, major reductions in virtually all labor force categories were recorded. According to the new Census Bureau's estimates, the City's working-age population declined from 473,000 to 454,000, a one-year drop of 19,000 residents, or 4.0 percent. The decline in the labor force was even larger, as 22,000 fewer residents were included in the statistics. This represents a drop of 6.5 percent from the previous year. Ninety-five percent of the labor force decline was due to a drop of 21,000 employed residents (6.6 percent). On the other hand, the District's unemployment roll remained relatively unchanged with a decline of 1,000. As a result of these labor force movements, the unemployment rate registered 5.0 percent. This 5.0 percent is identical to the 1988 rate. Five percent is the lowest annual rate in the City since the record low of 3.6 percent in 1971.

The Washington Area's labor force statistics showed little change over the year. However, there were major declines in the District and relatively large increases in the suburbs. The Census Bureau's figures seem to imply that many working City residents relocated to the suburbs during 1989. This means they were

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[1] For 1989 annual changes in Area jobs, see the March 1989 edition of the *Area Labor Summary*, pp 10-14

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

subtracted from the District employment statistics and added to those of suburbs. The internal movement between the central city and the suburbs produced the small net change for the Area.

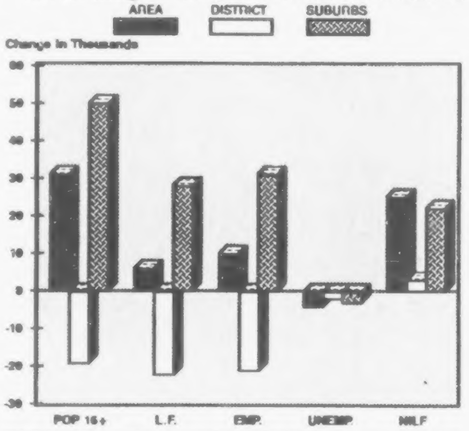
The Labor Force Recovery From The Recessions Of The Early 1980's

Despite the sluggish labor force growth in 1989, this marked the seventh consecutive year of growth in the Area. Since 1983, the Washington Area has added nearly half a million people to its working-age population. Its labor force has increased by 437,000, or 25.6 percent. More amazingly, 474,000 more Area residents held jobs in 1989 than in 1983. Since employment expanded by more than the labor supply, there were 36,000 people removed from the unemployment rolls. Thus, the Area's unemployment rate dropped from 5.6 percent in 1983 to only 2.7 percent in 1989. Despite the very large growth in the working-age population, the number of people not working or looking for work only increased by 21,000, or 3.1 percent during the last seven years.

In the Washington suburbs, the growth was even more remarkable, as the working-age population grew from 1,889,000 to 2,384,000, an increase of 26.2 percent in only seven years.[2] The growth of the suburban labor supply increased even more rapidly, by nearly a third. New Area job growth absorbed more workers than were added to the labor supply. In addition, 14,000 unemployed workers withdrew from the unemployment pool. This forced the unemployment rate to fall from 4.1 percent in 1983 to the 2.3 percent in 1989 and, thereby, created a labor shortage.

On the other hand, in the District, the working-age population recorded a seven-year decline of 37,000 residents, or 7.5 percent. More than half the decline occurred last year. Despite the large loss of working-age population, the City's labor force declined by only 10,000 As a result, the labor force participation rate rose from 66.2 percent in 1989. Surprisingly, compared to 1983, there were 12,000 additional District residents employed in 1989. This difference indicates the severity of the earlier recessions in the District and the strength of the post-recessionary recovery. As a consequence of the strong growth over the last seven years, there were 22,000 fewer residents unemployed in 1989 than in 1983, a reduction of nearly 58 percent. As a result of increased labor force participation, the number of working-age District residents not in the labor force declined by 27,000 during the recovery period.

Net Changes In The Labor Force 1988 To 1989
The Washington Area, The District & The Suburbs



Observations

The annual labor force statistics for 1989 indicate that the recovery from the recessions of the early 1980's is finally winding down after a period of remarkable growth. During the past year, most of the labor market changes seem to reflect the movement of District residents to the suburbs, renewing local migration patterns prevailing in the 1960's and 1970's. Since annual job growth in 1989 was stronger than labor force growth, this indicates that jobs in the Washington Area are attracting workers from beyond the boundaries of the MSA. Future additions to the definition of the Washington Metropolitan Area are likely to occur when the 1990 Census is released. The annual data also highlights the continuation of the Area labor shortage. It is conceivable that these labor force shortages are a major contributor to the slowing of job growth in combination with excessive inventories of office space, expensive housing, and the tightening credit markets. On the other hand, perhaps the Census Bureau is under-estimating population growth in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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[2] Suburban data has been derived by LMIR based on the Census Bureau's estimates for the Area and the District.

Continued on page 12

Continued from page 11

Labor Force Status of Residents of:
The District, The Suburbs and the Washington Area
Annual Averages: 1989, 1988 & 1983

(annual averages)
(in thousands)

	1989	1988	1983	Change 88-89	Percent Change 89-90	Change 83-89	Percent Change 83-89
DISTRICT:							
POPULATION 16+	454	473	491	-19	-4.0	-37	-7.5
LABOR FORCE	315	337	325	-22	-6.5	-10	-3.1
EMPLOYMENT	299	320	287	-21	-6.6	12	4.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	16	17	38	-1	-5.9	-22	-57.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0	5.0	11.7	0	0.0	-6.7	-57.3
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	139	136	166	3	2.2	-27	-16.3
SUBURBS:							
POPULATION 16+	2384	2334	1889	50	2.1	495	26.2
LABOR FORCE	1830	1802	1383	28	1.6	447	32.3
EMPLOYMENT	1787	1756	1325	31	1.8	462	34.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	43	46	57	-3	-6.5	-14	-24.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.3	2.6	4.1	-0.3	-11.5	-1.8	-43.9
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	554	532	506	22	4.1	48	9.5
AREA:							
POPULATION 16+	2838	2807	2380	31	1.1	458	19.2
LABOR FORCE	2145	2139	1708	6	0.3	437	25.6
EMPLOYMENT	2086	2076	1612	10	0.5	474	29.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	59	63	95	-4	-6.3	-36	-37.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.7	3.0	5.6	-0.3	-10.0	-2.9	-51.8
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	693	668	672	25	3.7	21	3.1

SOURCE: Current Population Survey. Suburban data derived by LMIRS.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In March 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 268 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.6 percent in March down from 2.8 percent recorded in February. This was the fifth lowest jobless rate of the 268 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.6 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. Low jobless rates for March were also recorded in San Francisco (2.8 percent) and Oakland and San Diego both (3.5 percent).

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a March jobless rate of 3.6 percent down from the 3.9 percent recorded in February. A year ago, the rate was 4.0 percent. Over the last 6 months, the Richmond-Petersburg rate has been on the decline.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, also reported a jobless rate of 3.6 percent, down 0.7 percentage point from February. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.3 percent. Baltimore's rate has been going down over the last year. It ranks among the lowest in the major metropolitan areas.

Of the 268 metropolitan areas for which March data are available, 34 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 59 had increases of that magnitude. Fifty-eight areas had rates below 4 percent, and 44 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas

MSA	March 1990*	March 1989
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.6**	**2.7**
2. San Francisco, CA	2.8	3.0
3. Oakland, CA	3.5	3.8
4. San Diego, CA	3.5	3.3
5. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	4.0
6. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.3
7. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	4.1
8. Nashville, TN	3.7	3.7
9. Seattle, WA	3.9	4.7
10. Portland, OR	4.1	4.5
11. Cincinnati, OH	4.2	4.5
12. Oklahoma City, OK	4.3	5.2
13. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.3	3.7
14. Atlanta, GA	4.3	5.1
15. Sacramento, CA	4.3	4.9
16. Phoenix, AR	4.3	4.8
17. Philadelphia, PA	4.4	3.4
18. Indianapolis, IN	4.4	4.3
19. Dallas, TX	4.5	5.0
20. Memphis, TN	4.5	4.5
21. Kansas City, MO	4.5	4.9
22. Houston, TX	4.6	5.5
23. Columbus, OH	4.7	4.8
24. Jackson, MS	4.7	5.5
25. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	5.7
26. Boston, MA	4.9	3.3
27. Cleveland, OH	5.0	4.9
28. Gary, IN	5.0	4.5
29. Buffalo, NY	5.0	5.7
30. Denver, CO	5.0	6.3
31. Newark, NJ	5.2	3.3
32. Louisville, KY	5.4	6.1
33. Miami, FL	5.4	5.8
34. Birmingham, AL	5.5	5.8
35. Dayton, OH	5.6	5.0
36. Chicago, IL	5.6	5.5
37. St. Louis, MO	5.8	5.9
38. Montgomery, AL	5.8	6.0
39. St. Louis, MO	5.8	5.9
40. New Orleans, LA	6.1	6.8
41. New York, NY	6.2	4.5
42. Pittsburgh, PA	6.4	6.1
43. Detroit, MI	7.3	6.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 5.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District held the twenty-second position. This was three notches below February's standing. Virginia's rate at 3.9 percent was down 0.5 percentage point from its February rate. Maryland's rate also declined falling from 3.9 percent to 3.3 percent. Virginia and Maryland have two of the five lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-seventh and forty-ninth, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.2 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Eight states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. Montana had the largest reduction (1.6 percentage points), followed by Colorado (1.4 points) and Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia (all 1.2 points). Nine states had over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest increases occurred in four New England states-Rhode Island (4.2 points), New Hampshire (2.4 points), Connecticut (2.0 points), and Massachusetts (1.9 points). The other two New England states--Maine and Vermont—were also in the group of nine, which also included Indiana, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

March unemployment rates were below 4 percent in five states—Nebraska (2.8 percent), Hawaii (3.0 percent), Maryland (3.3 percent), North Carolina (3.6 percent), and Virginia (3.9 percent). Unemployment rates were 7 percent or higher in seven state, with Rhode Island (8.2 percent) and Alaska (7.9 percent) the highest.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary rate of 5.6 percent) had the tenth lowest jobless rate. This was three notches above the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged down from 6.8 percent in February to 6.5 percent in March. A year ago, the rate was 6.3 percent. Eleven cities had jobless rates at or below 6 percent. San Francisco (3.4 percent), Columbus and Milwaukee (4.6 percent each), Pittsburgh (4.8 percent), Houston (4.9 percent), Cincinnati and Boston (5.1 percent each), Dallas (5.2 percent), Salt Lake City (5.4 percent) and the District of Columbia and Philadelphia (5.6 percent each).

Newark joined Gary and Detroit as double-digiters in March. Newark's rate at 10.1 percent was up from 9.8 percent recorded in February. Newark's rate has been in the neighborhood of 10 percent over the last six months. Gary's rate was up from 10.3 percent in February to 11.4 percent in March. Gary's rate has been moving upwards in the last year. On the other hand, Detroit's rate while at 10.2 percent was down from 11.1 percent recorded in February. A year ago, Newark's rate was 6.7 percent, Gary's rate was 10.2 percent, and Detroit's rate was 10.3 percent. Of these double digiters, Detroit seems to be the one with the most severe jobless problems.

Of the 26 selected central cities, only fourteen reported declines in joblessness over the year. On the other hand, eleven posted increases in unemployment. St. Louis at 8.0 percent reported no change in joblessness. The largest increases in joblessness over the year were in Newark (3.4 percent), Los Angeles (2.4 percent), New York (2.2 percent), Boston (1.5 percent) and Gary (1.2 percent). The largest decreases were recorded by Birmingham (1.2 percent) and Houston, Atlanta, and Baltimore each (1.0 percent).

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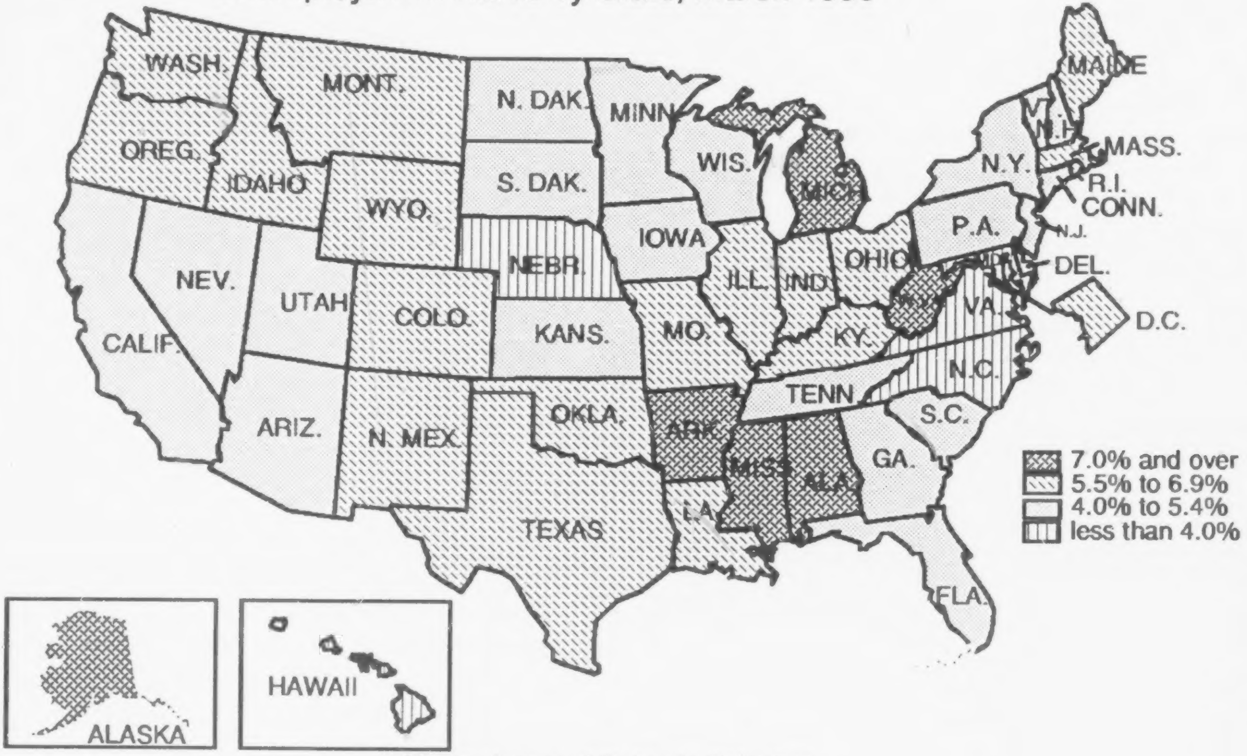
Unemployment Rates by State, March 1990


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
P.A.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
W.VA.
VA.
D.C.
CALIF.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 7.0% and over
▨ 5.5% to 6.9%
☐ 4.0% to 5.4%
▥ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas

MSA	March 1990*	March 1989
1. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.6
2. Columbus, OH	4.6	4.9
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.6	5.1
4. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.2
5. Houston, TX	4.9	5.9
6. Boston, MA	5.1	3.6
7. Cincinnati, OH	5.1	5.4
8. Dallas, TX	5.2	5.9
9. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	6.2
10. District of Columbia	**5.6**	4.9
11. Philadelphia, PA	5.6	4.7
12. Baltimore, MD	5.7	6.7
13. Atlanta, GA	6.2	7.2
14. New Orleans, LA	6.3	7.1
15. Los Angeles, CA	6.6	4.2
16. Miami, FL	6.6	7.1
17. New York, NY	6.8	4.8
18. Birmingham, AL	6.8	8.0
19. Chicago, IL	7.1	6.9
20. Buffalo, NY	7.1	8.0
21. Cleveland, OH	7.7	7.6
22. Dayton, OH	7.9	7.6
23. St. Louis, MO	8.0	8.0
24. Newark, NJ	10.1	6.7
25. Detroit, MI	10.2	10.3
26. Gary, IN	11.4	10.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates

UI Activities-April 1990

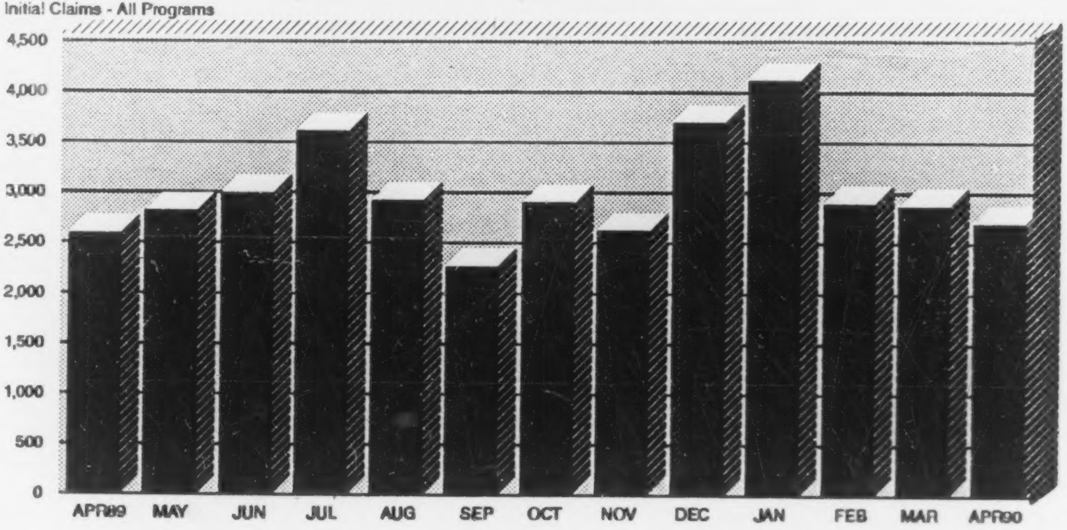
Unemployment compensation claims for initial benefits in the District of Columbia totalled 2,700 in April 1990. This total compares with 2,870 taken in March of this year, and represents a 6 percent monthly decline. This is the fourth year in a row when April claims ran counter to established trends for the first month of a calendar quarter. The first month of the quarter is the beginning of a new base period for determining the level of benefits for unemployment compensation, and claims tend to increase. This increase usually comes from claimants who are eligible in a prior period, but who opt to wait until the month when the base period changes to take advantage of the higher benefit amount.

Likewise, all other measures, with the exception of the average weekly benefit amount and the number of final payments, took a monthly plunge. This same pattern occurred at this time last year. The number of weeks claimed, the number actually compensated, and the total benefit outlay each decreased approximately 6 percent. The April benefit payout was $6.7 million, and is the second lowest month on record this year. The low point last year was $5.9 million in December.

The April average weekly benefit amount rose nearly a percentage point over the month to $283.89. This measure is expected to increase gradually each month—following the legislated increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount effective in January of this year, along with an accompanying higher scale of benefits. Compared to April 1989, all measures increased except the number of beneficiaries on record at the time.

The January-April 1990 experience compared to the previous year shows increases in the major measures. The 1990 four-month experienced outlayed $28.5 million in benefits—up 6 percent over 1989. The idle weeks compensated increased nearly 2 percent, while the average weekly payout rose 4 percent.

District of Columbia
Initial Unemployment Compensation Claims
April 1989 - April 1990



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
April 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	% Change From Mar. 1990	% Change From Apr. 1989
State UI Programa/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,599	2,734	2,409	-4.9	+7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,216	34,219	31,308	-5.9	+2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,900	33,051	29,730	-6.5	+3.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,254,716	$6,623,602	$5,753,437	-5.6	+8.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$202.42	$200.41	$193.52	+1.0	+4.6
Number of First Payments	1,499	1,662	1,313	-9.8	+14.2
Number of Final Payments	838	766	785	+9.4	+6.8
Total Beneficiaries	8,888	9,231	8,789	-3.7	+1.1
Federal Programb/					
Initial Claims Taken	70	87	144	-19.5	-51.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,656	1,899	2,415	-12.8	-31.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,824	1,990	2,701	-8.3	-32.5
Total Benefits Paid	$419,024	$455,024	$628,377	-7.9	-33.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$229.73	$228.66	$232.65	+0.5	-1.3
Number of First Payments	80	91	177	-12.1	-54.8
Number of Final Payments	68	76	63	-10.5	+7.9
Total Beneficiaries	506	546	803	-7.3	-37.0
Ex-Servicepersons Programc/					
Initial Claims Taken	36	47	35	-23.4	+2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	266	236	268	+12.7	-0.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	199	168	203	+18.5	-2.0
Total Benefits Paid	$38,976	$33,569	$39,676	+16.1	-1.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$195.86	$199.82	$195.45	-2.0	+0.2
Number of First Payments	29	20	24	+45.0	+20.8
Number of Final Payments	7	6	15	+16.7	-53.3
Total Beneficiaries	70	58	69	+20.7	+1.4
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,705	2,868	2,588	-5.7	+4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,138	36,354	33,991	-6.1	+0.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,923	35,209	32,634	-6.5	+0.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,712,716	$7,112,195	$6,421,490	-5.6	+4.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$203.89	$202.00	$196.77	+0.9	+3.6
Number of First Payments	1,608	1,773	1,514	-9.3	+6.2
Number of Final Payments	913	848	863	+7.7	+5.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,464	9,835	9,661	-3.8	-2.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for April 1990 decreased $13.44. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1.3 hours, however, Average Hourly Earnings rose 7 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, less overtime is reflected throughout. Stone, Clay and Glass Products shows a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $8.77 and in Weekly Hours of 1.5 hours. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies reflects a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $19.99. Weekly Hours and Hourly Earnings dropped 1.8 hours and one cent, respectively. Other Durable Goods' Weekly Earnings were down $4.64 and Weekly Hours were down 1.3 hours because of less overtime. Hourly Earnings rose 28 cents due to more business.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a shorter scheduled workweek. As a result, Weekly Earnings declined $17.11 and Weekly Hours dropped 1.1 hours. Hourly Earnings decreased 13 cents. Other Non-Durable Goods had less overtime being worked which caused Weekly Earnings, Weekly Hours and Hourly Earnings to drop $28.28, 2.6 hours and 8 cents, respectively.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Manufacturing	475.97	489.41	458.24	38.2	39.5	39.3	12.46	12.39	11.66
Durable Goods	501.28	508.69	473.88	41.6	43.0	42.5	12.05	11.83	11.15
Stone Clay & Glass Products	539.03	547.80	523.95	48.3	49.8	45.8	11.16	11.00	11.44
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	438.06	458.05	421.88	40.3	42.1	39.8	10.87	10.88	10.60
Other Durable Goods	511.15	515.79	480.38	40.6	41.9	42.7	12.59	12.31	11.25
Non-Durable Goods	456.18	473.80	445.17	35.5	36.7	36.7	12.85	12.91	12.13
Food & Kindred Products	431.58	448.69	417.38	40.6	41.7	40.8	10.63	10.76	10.23
Printing & Publishing	477.74	492.80	467.66	34.1	35.0	34.9	14.01	14.08	13.40
Other Non-Durable Goods	375.93	404.21	376.41	39.2	41.8	41.5	9.59	9.67	9.07

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Production Workers	40,600	39,900	42,600

NOTE. Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1990

JULY 1990

D.C. Unemployment Tops 6% In May

Area Labor Force Growth Less Than 1% Over The Year

Labor Force

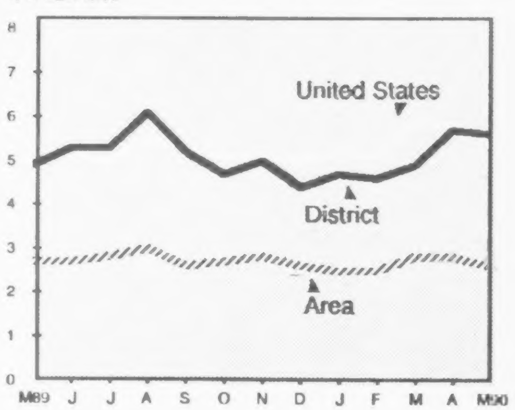
During May, unemployment in the District increased four-tenths of a percentage point to 6.2 percent of the labor force. This is the first time the District's rate has been 6 percent or above since November 1987. In the suburbs, the rate also rose marginally from 2.0 percent in April to 2.2 percent in May. These combined increases in both the District and the suburbs led to a two-tenths increase in the Area's unemployment rate which measured 2.7 percent in May. This is still the lowest rate among major metropolitan areas in the United States.

Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for all American workers in May was 5.1 percent, down from 5.2 percent in April. This is the third consecutive month that the District's rate was higher than the national rate.

The District

For the first time this year, the District's labor force showed a relatively large increase, as 2,000 new workers joined the labor pool. Local employers, however, were able to absorb only 800 new workers. As a result, the unemployment rolls increased by 1,200. This increase in the level of unemployment advanced the rate to 6.2 percent. It is not unusual for the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate to increase in the District between April and May. During the past thirteen years, the April-to-May changes have produced ten increases and only three decreases in the jobless rate. This year, the monthly pattern seems to reflect basic seasonal changes. However, supporting information indicates that a significant proportion of the increased unemployment in May was the result of workers losing

Unemployment Rates
May 1989 - May 1990



Continued on page 3

Government of the
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1990 JULY 1990

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1542.

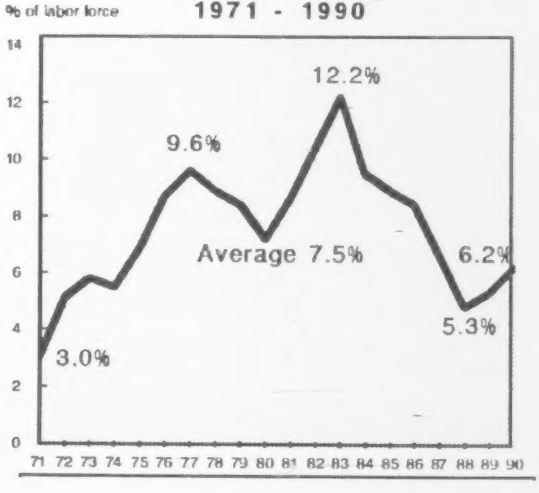
Continued from page 1

their jobs. In addition, there was the traditional increase caused by new workers entering the labor force for their first jobs or for seasonal summer work.

The significant figures, however, are the over-the-year changes. As has been the pattern for some time, the labor statistics for the District show relatively large over-the-year declines in both the labor force and employment. Compared to May 1989, there were 11,200 fewer District residents in the labor force and 13,300 fewer employed. This represents a 3.6 percent decline in the labor supply and a 4.7 percent decline in residents on payrolls. The level of unemployment was also up significantly over the year by 2,000 residents. This accounts for most of the increase in the unemployment rate which climbed from 5.3 percent in May of last year to 6.2 percent this May.

For the first five months of this year, the rate has averaged 5.6 percent compared to 5.0 percent for all of last year. With June representing the month which normally produces the highest unemployment rate in the District, the rate could go higher. However, it is likely to be far below its long-term average of 8.5 percent for the month of June.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of May 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

During May, the suburbs also showed an increase in the labor force as 15,100 new suburban workers entered the labor market. This raised the suburban total labor force to 1,920,100, or 86 percent of the Washington Area's resident labor supply. In May, local employers hired 11,300 new suburban workers. Unlike the patterns for most months in the recent past, this monthly employment expansion was less than the growth in the supply. Thus, the suburban unemployment roster increased by 3,800 and the jobless rate edged up from the very low 2.0 percent in April to a still low 2.2 percent in May.

The over-the-year pattern in the suburbs was more in keeping with recent patterns. Between May 1989 and May 1990, the increase in the labor supply was less than the expansion in employment. The labor force increased by 27,200, but employment rose 28,900. The excess of hiring over the increase in the supply drew an additional 1,700 suburbanites from the unemployment rolls and lowered the rate from 2.3 percent a year ago to 2.2 percent in May 1990. Thus, suburban labor markets still show statistical signs of tightness, despite a slowing in job creation.

For the Washington Area as a whole, the May statistics produced a relatively modest increase in both the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate. The number of unemployed Area residents rose by 5,000 between April and May, with more than three fourths of the increase occurring among suburbanites. The increase caused the Area rate to edge up to 2.7 percent.

Over the year, however, the Area rate was unchanged, though the number of unemployed increased by a small 500. The interesting statistic, however, is related to the change in the labor supply. **Between May 1989 and May 1990, the Area's labor force grew by 16,000 new workers, or a rate of less than 1 percent.** By way of comparison, over the past 5 years (May 1985 to May 1990), the Washington Area's economy added over 270,000 new workers, or a growth of 13.8 percent to its worker base. This means that

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
May 1990[a]

	May[b] 1990	April[c] 1990	May[d] 1989	April[d] 1989	Net Change From April 1990	Net Change From May 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	301,200	299,200	312,400	312,100	2,000	-11,200
Total Employed	282,700	281,900	296,000	295,400	800	-13,300
Total Unemployed	18,600	17,400	16,400	16,700	1,200	2,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,920,100	1,905,000	1,892,900	1,885,800	15,100	27,200
Total Employed	1,877,700	1,866,400	1,848,800	1,845,200	11,300	28,900
Total Unemployed	42,300	38,500	44,000	40,600	3,800	-1,700
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.2	-0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,221,300	2,204,200	2,205,300	2,197,900	17,100	16,000
Total Employed	2,160,400	2,148,300	2,144,800	2,140,600	12,100	15,600
Total Unemployed	60,900	55,900	60,400	57,300	5,000	500
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.2	——

a/ Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding b/ Preliminary c/ Revised

d/ Data reflects Benchmark revisions e/ Seasonally unadjusted

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park, the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford, and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert

SOURCE Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U S Bureau of Labor Statistics

Continued from page 3

during the past five years, the Area economy produced an average of 54,000 new workers between each May, but only 16,000 this past May. This is a yearly average growth of about 2.6 percent for the past five years vs. just 0.7 percent last year. At the total Area economy level, labor market changes over the year principally represent internal adjustments with little net change for the Area. The labor force is not growing as in the past

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1990 & May 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		MAY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.6	13.1	31.2
Suburbs	86.4	86.9	68.8
		MAY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.2	13.8	29.1
Suburbs	85.8	86.2	70.9

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May[a] 1990	Apr.[b] 1990	May[b] 1989
District of Columbia	6.2	5.8	5.3
Calvert County	3.0	2.9	4.1
Stafford County	3.0	2.5	1.7
Prince Georges County	2.9	2.8	3.3
Frederick County	2.7	2.7	2.7
Alexandria City	2.5	2.2	2.3
Manassas City	2.3	1.9	1.6
Charles County	2.2	2.1	2.8
Prince William County	2.1	1.8	1.7
Arlington County	2.0	1.7	2.0
Montgomery County	1.9	1.8	2.3
Fairfax County	1.8	1.6	1.7
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.5	2.1	1.2
Loudoun County	1.5	1.2	1.3
Falls Church City	1.4	1.2	1.6

a Preliminary

b Revised

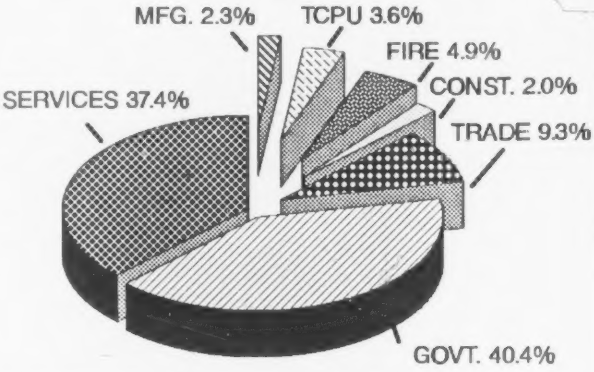
SOURCE The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 7,850 in May 1990, down 1,623 claimants from April. In May, 57 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 23 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 20 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.4 weeks for all claimants in May. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.0 weeks to 10.5 weeks. For females, the duration increased from 10.1 weeks to 10.2 weeks. In May 1989, the average duration for males was 11.0 weeks and for females 10.4 weeks.

Distribution of District Jobs
May 1990



Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 900 for a loss of 0.1 percent between April and May. The private sector accounted for all of the decline with primarily seasonal losses in Services (1,700 jobs) concentrated in Educational Services (800 jobs), Business Services (500 jobs) and Personal Services (300 jobs).

The public sector increased by 1,000 with gains in both Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (100 jobs). Over the year (May 1989 to May 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.3 percent for a gain of 8,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 1.4 percent, generating 5,500 jobs and accounting for 63 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 5,500 jobs and accounted for all new private sector jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,500 jobs) and Health Services (1,000 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,700 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.7 percent for a gain of 10,500 jobs between April and May. The private sector accounted for 66 percent of the gain with growth primarily in Trade (3,400 jobs) and Services (2,500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 71 percent of the Trade growth and 64 percent of the gain in Services.

The public sector increased by 1.1 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 61 percent of the public sector growth.

Over the year (May 1989 to May 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 1.6 percent for a gain of 24,200 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 1.8 percent accounting for 59 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 1.3 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 61 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Trade (8,700 jobs) and Services (7,900 jobs), responsible for 69 percent of total growth. Two-thirds of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 58 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications,

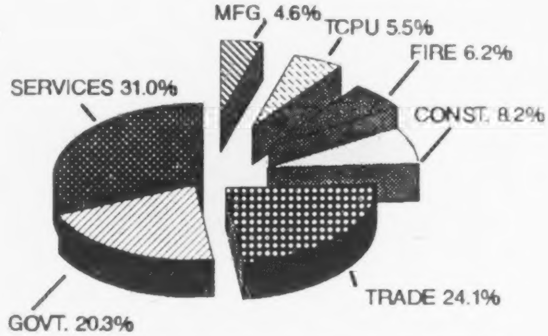
Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

and Public Utilities (3,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (2,000 jobs) as well as all of the decline in Construction (6,200 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and Local Government (7,000 jobs) and Federal Government (2,500 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.1 percent. Seventy-seven percent of the growth in government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
May 1990



The Area

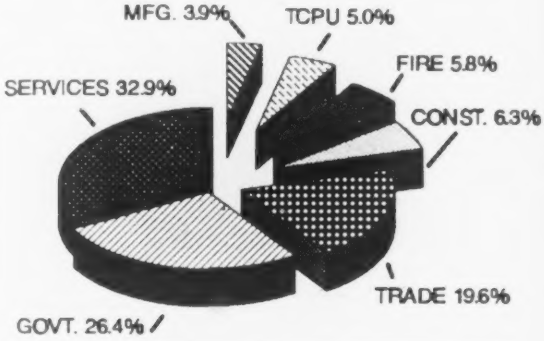
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 9,600 jobs between April and May for an increase of 0.4 percent. The private sector was responsible for 52 percent of the increase with gains in Trade (3,100 jobs) and Construction (1,100 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.8 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) and Federal Government (2,300 jobs). The increase in Federal Government reflects in part the hiring of temporary workers by the Bureau of the Census.

Over the year (May 1989 to May 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 1.5 percent for a gain of 33,000 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent, generating 20,200 jobs and producing 61 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (13,400 jobs), was responsible for two-thirds of all new private sector jobs. **Compared to this time last year, however, Services growth has declined by 60 percent accounting for a majority of the reduction in private job growth in the Area.** Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,700 jobs). **Construction, on the other hand, declined by 4.5 percent for a loss of 6,800 jobs.**

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent with growth of 3.9 percent in State and Local Government (8,700 jobs) and 1.1 percent in Federal Government (4,100 jobs). The increase in Federal jobs reflects the temporary increase of workers for the 1990 Census.

Distribution of Area Jobs
May 1990



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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^{a}

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	May^{b} 1990	Apr.^{c} 1990	May^{c} 1989	May^{b} 1990	Apr.^{c} 1990	May^{c} 1989
TOTAL	**687.3**	**688.2**	**678.5**	**2,258.1**	**2,248.5**	**2,225.1**
Total Private Sector	**409.3**	**411.2**	**403.8**	**1,661.6**	**1,656.6**	**1,641.4**
Total Government	**278.0**	**277.0**	**274.7**	**596.5**	**591.9**	**583.7**
Total Goods Producing	**30.2**	**30.1**	**30.5**	**232.5**	**231.8**	**239.9**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**15.9**	**15.8**	**88.7**	**89.1**	**89.3**
Total Durables	2.4	2.3	2.3	42.6	42.9	43.7
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.3	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	17.1	17.3
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2	22.5	23.1
Total Non-Durable	13.7	13.6	13.5	46.1	46.2	45.6
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Printing & Publishing	13.0	12.9	12.8	35.7	35.8	35.1
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.0**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**142.7**	**141.6**	**149.5**
Total Service Producing	**657.1**	**658.1**	**648.0**	**2025.6**	**2016.7**	**1985.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.0**	**24.9**	**24.9**	**112.1**	**111.5**	**108.8**
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.8	57.2	56.7	53.6
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.7	5.7	5.7	51.9	51.4	48.3
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	15.0	15.1	54.9	54.8	55.2
Trade	**63.7**	**64.0**	**63.2**	**442.0**	**438.9**	**432.8**
Wholesale	8.4	8.5	8.4	77.6	77.9	78.0
Retail	55.3	55.5	54.8	364.4	361.0	354.8
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	39.1	38.2
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.5	52.0	48.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.5	39.2
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.4	26.1	26.8
Eating & Drinking Places	28.2	28.2	27.8	118.5	117.2	116.8
All Other Retail	27.1	27.3	27.0	88.8	88.1	85.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.3**	**33.4**	**33.6**	**131.2**	**131.4**	**129.5**
Finance	15.9	15.9	16.0	61.3	61.4	59.5
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.0	40.2	38.6
Other Finance	6.9	6.9	6.8	21.3	21.2	20.9
Insurance	[illegible]	7.5	7.7	26.6	26.5	26.7
Real Estate	9.9	10.0	9.9	43.3	43.5	43.3
Services	**257.1**	**258.8**	**251.6**	**743.8**	**743.0**	**730.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.7	17.4	16.8	38.2	37.8	36.9
Personal Services	3.3	3.6	3.4	23.1	24.2	22.6

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

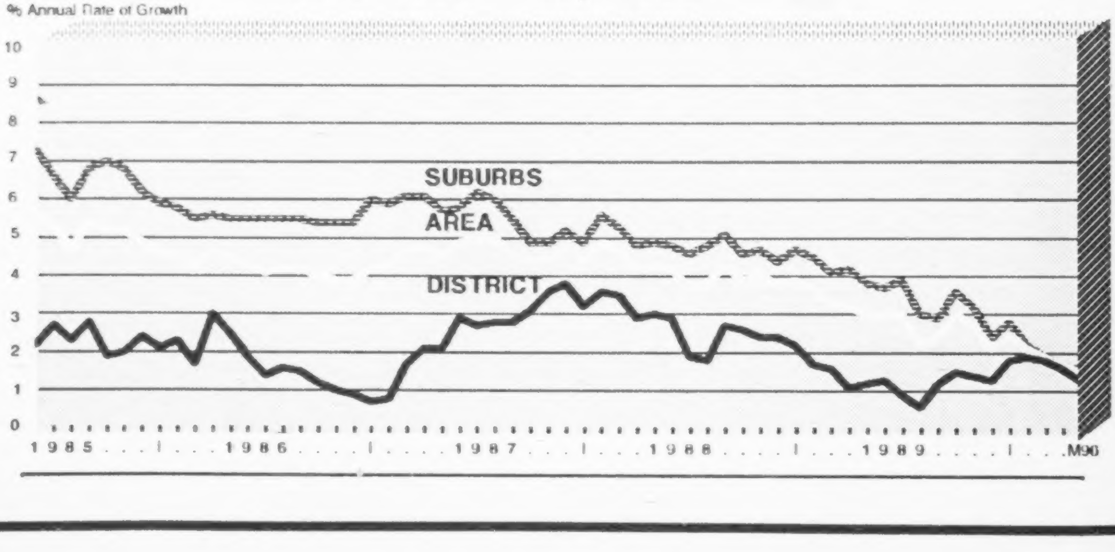
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia May[b] 1990	District of Columbia Apr[c] 1989	District of Columbia May 1989	Metropolitan Area May[b] 1990	Metropolitan Area Apr[c] 1989	Metropolitan Area May[c] 1989
Business Services	38.7	39.2	39.3	180.4	179.7	178.0
Services to Buildings	14.4	14.3	14.6	N.A	N.A	N.A
Personnel Supply	7.9	8.5	8.8	N.A	N.A	N.A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	5.7	N.A	N.A	N.A
Other Business Services	10.2	10.2	10.2	N.A	N.A	N.A
Health Services	37.2	37.3	36.2	113.9	113.7	110.3
Legal Services	29.9	29.9	28.4	40.9	40.9	38.7
Educational Services	31.1	31.9	30.5	44.6	45.6	43.9
Social Services	12.2	12.4	11.8	33.9	33.9	33.1
Membership Organizations	33.7	33.6	32.9	59.9	59.7	58.6
Engineering Management Ser	43.3	43.4	42.5	144.8	145.2	145.2
All Other Services	10.0	10.1	9.8	64.1	62.3	63.1
Government	**278.0**	**277.0**	**274.7**	**596.5**	**591.9**	**583.7**
Federal Government	220.8	219.9	219.2	367.5	365.2	363.4
State & Local Government	57.2	57.1	55.5	229.0	226.7	220.3
State Government	52.4	52.3	50.7	83.7	83.7	80.9
Local Government	N.A	N.A	N.A	145.3	143.0	139.4
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N.A	N.A	N.A

a Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding   b Preliminary   c Revised

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
June 1985 - May 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 67 months, (October 1984 to May 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.3 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. **Between May 1989 and May 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 1.5 percent. The over-the-year growth rate for this past May was just half the 3.0 percent recorded in May of last year. In fact, this May's growth rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 67 months in the local job growth series.**

During May, suburban over-the-year growth slowed to 1.6 percent, down from the 3.8 percent registered in May 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past 67 months. Only in the District did the 1.3 percent growth for this May exceed growth (1.2 percent) in May 1989.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985, to 33,000 between May 1989 and May 1990. Over the past year, 24,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 8,800 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (1.5 percent vs. 2.1 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the fourth consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

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Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to May 1990

The Area	
Average 67 months	4.3%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, May 1990	1.5%
1-year ago	3.0%
Current month	1.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 67 months	5.3%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, May 1990	1.6%
1-year ago	3.8%
Current month	1.6%
The District	
Average 67 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.2%
Current month	1.3%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Jobs and Workers in the Metropolitan Area

A Review of the Past Five Years

One of the primary characteristics of the Area's labor market over the past year has been a sharp slowing in the rate of new job creation. At the same time, however, the Area's unemployment rate has remained rather stable at a very low level, indicating a continuation of a labor shortage even in a rapidly cooling economy. Traditionally, a slowing in the rate of job creation leads to an increase in unemployment. This has not occurred.

In order to explore this paradox, this article examines the relationship between the two different data bases used to measure Washington Area jobs and the labor force. These two time series are "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment," which estimates the number of Area jobs, and "Local Area Unemployment Statistics" (LAUS), which estimates the Area's labor supply. Both time series are a part of the Federal State Cooperative Statistical Program supported throughout the United States by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Because the two data series are not strictly comparable, there are several very important conceptual differences in the two series that need to be understood. First, the wage and salary data is a **count of jobs**, whereas the labor force data is a **count of people.** Thus in the jobs series, if an individual works two jobs, both jobs are counted. In the labor force series, multiple job holders are counted only once. Further, the jobs series is a count of **only "wage and salary workers"** and thus, it contains no estimates for the "self-employed" (ie., proprietors, unpaid family workers and domestics). The labor force numbers, on the other hand, **do contain estimates for the "self-employed."** Thirdly, a very significant local difference is that jobs are counted according to **where people work.** The labor force, on the other hand, is a count according to **where people live.** Thus, workers who live outside the Washington Metropolitan Area, such as Baltimore or West Virginia, are estimated in the jobs numbers, but not in the labor force numbers.

Despite these and other differences, an examination of the movement of the two series over time can be instructive in understanding local labor market conditions. However, because of the differences, caution must be exercised in interpreting the exact numeric relationships between the two statistical series.

For this study, we assembled from each of the two series 60 months of information for the period from May 1985 to May 1990. While unemployment totals are not included, they are represented in the tables and charts by the difference between labor force and employment.

Area Jobs, Labor Force and Employment—Five Years of Uneven Growth

In May 1985, there were an estimated 1,886,000 jobs in the Washington Area, matched against an even larger estimated labor force of 1,951,000 workers, with 1,879,000 residents actually holding a job. Thus, the number of Area jobs was smaller than either the labor force or the number of employed residents. Unemployment in May 1988 numbered over 72,000 and the rate stood at 3.7 percent of the labor force.

Over the past five years, job creation in the Washington Area significantly exceeded the growth in the labor supply, as well as the growth in resident employment. Between May 1985 and May 1990, the Area economy produced according to the Wage and Salary series about 362,000 new jobs. According to the LAUS series, the Area added an estimated 270,000 new resident workers to the labor force. During the same period, the number of Area residents actually holding jobs increased by about 281,000. The level of unemployment dropped 11,000 and the rate fell by a full percentage point. This represents growth of

[1] Persons interested in exploring the technical differences in the two series may wish to consult the description contained in the explanatory notes published in Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly publication, Employment and Earnings.

[2] For a recent analysis of the difference between the two series, see Paul O. Flaim, "How many new jobs since 1982? Data from two surveys differ," Monthly Labor Review, August 1989, pp. 10-15.

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

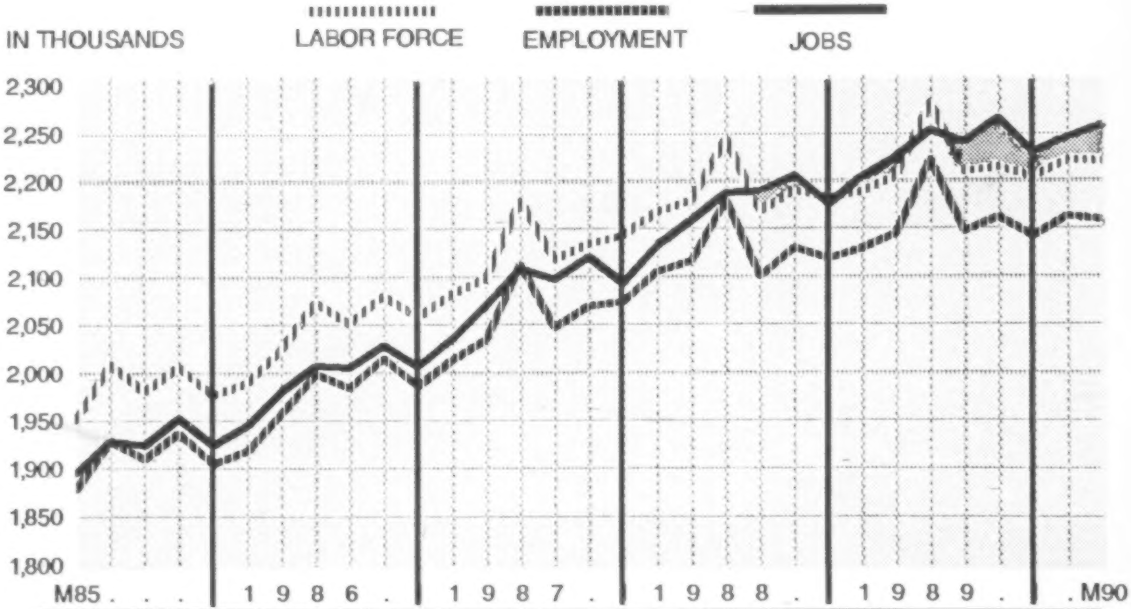
about 19 percent for jobs, 14 percent for the labor supply, and 15 percent for employment with a decline of 18 percent in unemployment.

As a result of these uneven growth rates, the Washington Area this past May contained an estimated 2,258,000 jobs, with an estimated labor supply of 2,221,000 with 2,160,000 residents working and nearly 61,000 jobless. Between May 1985 and May 1990, the Area moved from a condition where there was an estimated excess of about 55,000 workers in the labor force when compared to the jobs count to the opposite position where the estimated number of jobs exceeded the labor supply by about 36,000. Looking at the resident employment level, the situation changed from a condition in May 1985 where as the number of jobs exceed the number of residents employed by an estimated 17,000, to a position where the total jobs exceed employment by nearly 89,000.

Viewed in the historical perspective (see Chart No. I), from May 1985 through about August 1988, the Area labor supply exceeded the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area. The condition changed in September of that year as the economy adjusted from its traditional seasonal peak. That September the labor supply declined by about 45,000 workers. Employment declined by 47,000. However, the number of jobs fell by only a thousand. This was not an especially unusual seasonal pattern, but this 1988 adjustment left the number of jobs in the Area larger than the labor force. Since that time, except for the summer months, the number of jobs in the Washington Area has continued to exceed the resident labor supply.

More importantly, the estimated rate of growth for both jobs and the labor force slowed significantly after the seasonal adjustment of September 1988. For example, during the 40 months between May 1985 and September 1988, the Washington Area added an average of 7,300 new jobs

Jobs, Labor Force & Employment
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1985 -- May 1990



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and 5,500 new workers each month. Since September 1988, the monthly averages have declined by almost half, or to approximately 3,900 new jobs and 2,900 new workers each month.

Chart II presents the graphic picture of the relative growth rates for jobs, the labor force, and employment during the past five years. Beginning in May 1985 through all of 1986, growth rates for all three measures remained in relative balance. During 1987, however, jobs began to grow at a faster rate than the labor supply, forshadowing the point in September 1988 when the number of actual jobs exceeded the actual number of workers in the labor force. This difference between the estimated job and labor force growth rates continues to the present, but at substantially slower rates for both jobs and the labor force.

Observations

Given the fact that the two series used in this study are designed to measure two different aspects of the labor market using different concepts and definitions, this means that the exact numeric relationships are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, several important observations can be made about the relative movements of the two series over time and their interrelationships.

The combined job and labor force data draw a graphic picture of the severity of the labor shortage that has existed in the Washington Area during the latter part of the 1980's. Job growth clearly outpaced the growth in the resident labor pool. It probably means that the slow labor force growth served as a major constraint on job growth, and contributed significantly to the slowing of new job creation during the latter part of the 1980's.

Slow labor force growth may also indirectly explain the fall off in the Area's consumer demand for other goods and services, because there were relatively fewer new workers/consumers being added to the economy.

It also indicates that job creation in the Washington Area during the latter part of the 1980's was probably fueled by many workers commuting

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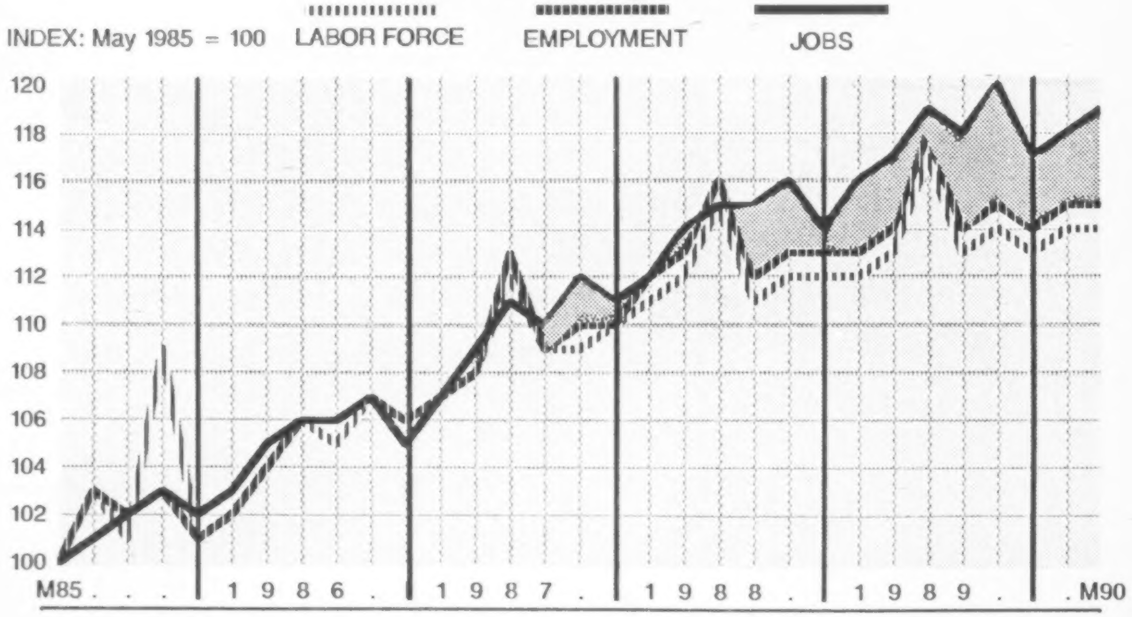
Index: Jobs, Labor Force & Employment
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1985 -- May 1990



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to Area-based jobs from homes outside the Washington Area. This probably foreshadows an additional major expansion of the official definition of the Washington Area once data from the 1990 Census becomes available. It may also suggest that these workers commuted from outside the Area, because they could not find affordable housing within the Area.

The data also clearly suggests the basic reason why the Area's unemployment rate has remained so low, despite the marked slowing of new jobs. The increase in the supply of new workers has simply been much smaller than the growth of jobs. Consequently, the much lower rate of job growth has been more than sufficient to absorb all of the very small increase in new Area workers. Thus, even with slower job growth, the Area's economy has been drawing workers from the pool of idle workers.

The slow growth in the labor supply probably means that the number of new workers migrating from other areas of the country to live and work in the Washington Area has also significantly slowed.

With the most recent changes in the marketplace related to tightening credit, excess inventories of expensive housing and office space and layoffs resulting from increasing costs or declining profits, it probably is fortunate that the local labor supply is growing slowly. If it were not, there would undoubtedly have been a sizable increase in Area joblessness. However, the Area needs to use this period of adjustment to prepare for the future. The demographics of the 1990s indicate that labor shortages of the late 1980's are likely to continue through the next decade.

While Area unemployment is not currently increasing due to the slow labor force growth, unemployment in the District is on the rise. This suggests that the Area's labor market is not efficiently clearing the excess workers in the District. Those Area employers seeking workers need to expand their recruitment in the District and address any market barriers that may be identified through expanded training, day care, housing and transportation support.

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world of work
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

Jobs, Labor Force and Employment
Washington Area
May 1985 to May 1990
(in thousands)

	Labor Force	Employment	Jobs
1985			
May	1,951.1	1,879.0	1,896.0
June	1,978.6	1,902.0	1,917.0
July	2,008.7	1,929.9	1,928.8
August	2,005.6	1,929.7	1,928.4
September	1,981.2	1,909.6	1,925.2
October	1,995.1	1,924.5	1,937.9
November	2,007.1	1,937.6	1,952.7
December	2,022.9	1,953.0	1,967.9
1986			
January	1,977.4	1,904.7	1,925.1
February	1,973.6	1,900.3	1,927.1
March	1,990.4	1,919.4	1,945.2
April	2,008.0	1,939.6	1,962.4
May	2,026.6	1,958.6	1,981.1
June	2,060.9	1,987.4	1,999.5
July	2,074.2	1,999.5	2,008.0
August	2,067.5	1,997.4	2,009.7
September	2,052.3	1,985.4	2,005.8
October	2,070.2	2,002.9	2,015.8
November	2,080.9	2,015.5	2,029.7
December	2,091.5	2,025.6	2,045.3
1987			
January	2,058.8	1,986.3	2,006.9
February	2,063.1	1,991.8	2,009.1
March	2,083.1	2,013.8	2,036.4
April	2,090.0	2,025.9	2,056.1
May	2,099.5	2,035.4	2,071.1
June	2,132.1	2,063.5	2,097.2
July	2,179.7	2,114.4	2,109.3
August	2,168.9	2,102.3	2,109.6
September	2,119.2	2,048.7	2,098.4
October	2,123.6	2,059.8	2,104.0
November	2,134.6	2,070.1	2,121.0
December	2,156.2	2,094.9	2,142.6
1988			
January	2,144.0	2,074.0	2,094.3
February	2,151.8	2,086.1	2,108.4
March	2,168.0	2,106.6	2,132.8
April	2,175.0	2,112.0	2,142.5
May	2,180.8	2,116.9	2,160.2
June	2,217.0	2,151.3	2,184.7
July	2,245.6	2,180.5	2,188.0
August	2,214.4	2,148.1	2,190.1
September	2,169.4	2,101.5	2,189.2
October	2,174.7	2,113.5	2,186.7
November	2,191.5	2,131.2	2,206.1
December	2,184.2	2,130.5	2,223.9
1989			
January	2,183.4	2,120.3	2,176.0
February	2,177.8	2,115.0	2,185.6
March	2,189.4	2,130.7	2,203.7
April	2,197.9	2,140.6	2,211.4
May	2,205.3	2,144.8	2,225.1
June	2,255.2	2,186.1	2,249.2
July	2,282.4	2,223.1	2,252.7
August	2,252.3	2,194.4	2,239.3
September	2,209.2	2,147.9	2,241.4
October	2,212.5	2,155.2	2,251.4
November	2,215.4	2,161.5	2,265.0
December	2,212.0	2,159.0	2,269.5
1990			
January	2,204.1	2,143.3	2,230.7
February	2,207.4	2,144.8	2,231.0
March	2,222.0	2,163.8	2,244.8
April	2,204.2	2,148.3	2,248.5
May	2,221.3	2,160.4	2,258.1

Jobs: Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Labor Force and Employment: Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, in cooperation with the Maryland and Virginia Job Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.5 percent in April down from 2.6 percent recorded in March. This was the seventh lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported an April jobless rate of 3.6 percent, unchanged from March. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.0 percent. As stated in March, the Baltimore rate has been going down over the last year or so. It ranks third lowest among the major metropolitan areas.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted an April jobless rate of 3.1 percent, down 0.5 percentage point from the rate of 3.6 percent recorded in March. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent. As stated in March, over the last 6 months, the Richmond-Petersburg rate has been on the decline.

In addition, to the Washington, Richmond-Petersburg, and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas, jobless rates between 2.5 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 6 other areas—San Francisco (3.1 percent), Portland (3.7 percent), Oakland, Seattle, and Nashville each (3.8 percent), and San Diego (3.9 percent).

There were 21 large metropolitan areas with rates between 4.0 and 4.9 percent. There were 6 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 4 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent. No rates were reported at or above 7.0 percent.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which April data are available, 47 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 56 had increases of that magnitude. A total of 62 areas had April 1990 rates below 4 percent, while 34 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	April 1990*	April 1989
1. Washington, DC	**2.5**	**2.6**
2. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.1	3.4
3. San Francisco, CA	3.1	3.4
4. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.0
5. Portland, OR	3.7	4.5
6. Nashville, TN	3.8	3.7
7. Oakland, CA	3.8	4.3
8. Seattle, WA	3.8	4.6
9. San Diego, CA	3.9	3.9
10. Indianapolis, IN	4.0	3.5
11. Milwaukee, WI	4.0	3.6
12. Cincinnati, OH	4.0	4.0
13. Kansas City, MO	4.0	4.7
14. Phoenix, AR	4.1	4.4
15. Oklahoma City, OK	4.1	4.9
16. Columbus, OH	4.3	4.3
17. Memphis, TN	4.4	4.6
18. Atlanta, GA	4.4	5.2
19. Philadelphia, PA	4.5	3.4
20. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.5	4.1
21. Sacramento, CA	4.5	5.2
22. Boston, MA	4.6	3.1
23. Jackson, MS	4.6	5.2
24. Denver, CO	4.6	5.8
25. Newark, NJ	4.7	3.7
26. Cleveland, OH	4.8	4.4
27. Buffalo, NY	4.8	6.6
28. Pittsburg, PA	4.9	4.3
29. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	5.4
30. Dallas, TX	4.9	5.6
31. Houston, TX	4.9	6.1
32. Dayton, OH	5.1	4.5
33. St. Louis, MO	5.1	5.1
34. Louisville, KY	5.1	5.1
35. Birmingham, AL	5.1	5.8
36. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	4.3
37. New York, NY	5.4	5.7
38. New Orleans, LA	5.4	7.4
39. Montgomery, AL	5.9	5.9
40. Chicago, IL	6.0	5.3
41. Miami, FL	6.1	6.1
42. Gary, IN	6.6	4.9
43. Detroit, MI	6.8	5.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 5.8 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District held the fourteenth position. This was eight notches above March's standing. Virginia's rate at 3.4 percent was down from the 3.9 percent reported in March. Maryland's rate remained unchanged at 3.3 percent. Virginia and Maryland have two of the four lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-eighth and forty-ninth, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 3.5 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

Seven states, all in the South or West, reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. Louisiana had the largest reduction (2.6 percentage points), followed by West Virginia (1.9 points) and Arkansas (1.6 points). Seven states had over-the-year increases of more than 1 percentage point. The largest increases occurred in four New England states—Rhode Island (3.2 points), Connecticut (1.9 points), Massachusetts (1.8 points), and New Hampshire (1.7 points).

There were seven states with unemployment rates below 4 percent in April. Nebraska (2.4 percent) and Hawaii (2.6 percent) had the lowest rates, while Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia ~~had~~ rates between 3.3 and 3.7 percent. In contrast, unemployment rates were 7 percent or higher in three states—Alaska (7.9 percent), Rhode Island (7.1 percent), and Michigan (7.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary rate of 5.8 percent) had the twelfth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches below the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged down from 6.5 percent in March to 6.4 percent in April. A year ago, the rate also was 6.4 percent.

Fourteen cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in San Francisco (3.8 percent), Columbus (4.4 percent), and Pittsburgh (4.8 percent, unchanged from March). Baltimore's rate at 5.7 percent was unchanged over the month. Baltimore and the District of Columbia switched positions in April. In March, Baltimore held the twelfth position and the District the tenth position. Now Baltimore holds the tenth position and the District the twelfth.

Gary was the only city to report a double-digit jobless rate in April—11.2 percent, down from 11.4 percent recorded last month. A year ago, Gary's rate was 8.4 percent. Detroit and Newark dropped out of the double-digit category for the time being, reporting rates of 9.7 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 8.9 percent and Newark's rate was 7.5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, over the year, thirteen cities reported increases in joblessness and thirteen cities reported decreases in joblessness. The largest decreases were reported by Buffalo (2.4 percent) and New Orleans (2.2 percent). The largest increase was 2.8 percent recorded in Gary.

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VIP Services
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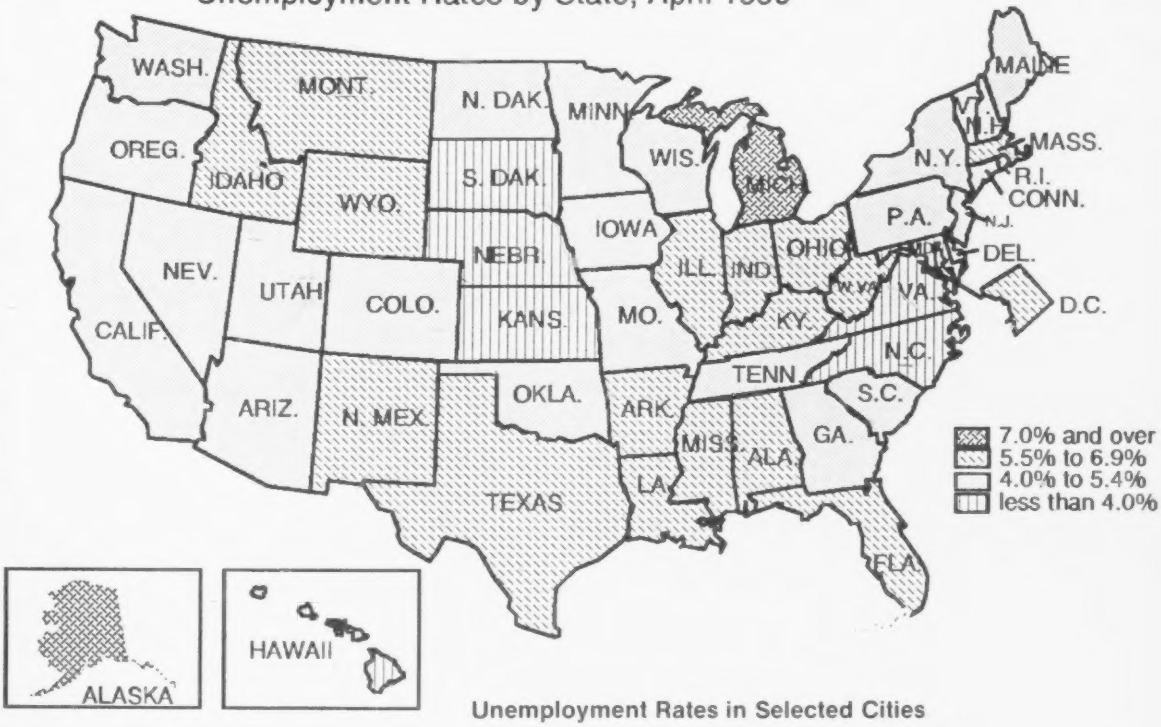
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1990


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
V.
N.H.
MASS.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
R.I.
CONN.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
P.A.
N.J.
MD.
DEL.
W.VA.
VA.
D.C.
CALIF.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
N.C.
TENN.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
TEXAS
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 7.0% and over
▨ 5.5% to 6.9%
☐ 4.0% to 5.4%
▥ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	April 1990*	April 1989
1. San Francisco, CA	3.8	4.2
2. Columbus, OH	4.4	4.5
3. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.1
4. Boston, MA	5.0	3.6
5. Cincinnati, OH	5.0	4.8
6. Milwaukee, WI	5.1	4.7
7. Houston, TX	5.3	6.6
8. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	6.0
9. New Orleans, LA	5.5	7.7
10. Baltimore, MD	5.7	6.4
11. Dallas, TX	5.7	6.6
12. District of Columbia	**5.8**	**5.3**
13. New York, NY	5.9	6.0
14. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	4.7
15. Los Angeles, CA	6.1	4.9
16. Atlanta, GA	6.3	7.5
17. St. Louis, MO	6.7	7.5
18. Buffalo, NY	6.8	9.2
19. Birmingham, AL	7.3	8.1
20. Cleveland, OH	7.4	6.8
21. Miami, FL	7.5	7.6
22. Dayton, OH	7.7	6.8
23. Chicago, IL	7.8	6.9
24. Newark, NJ	9.3	7.5
25. Detroit, MI	9.7	8.9
26. Gary, IN	11.2	8.4

*Preliminary unemployment rate

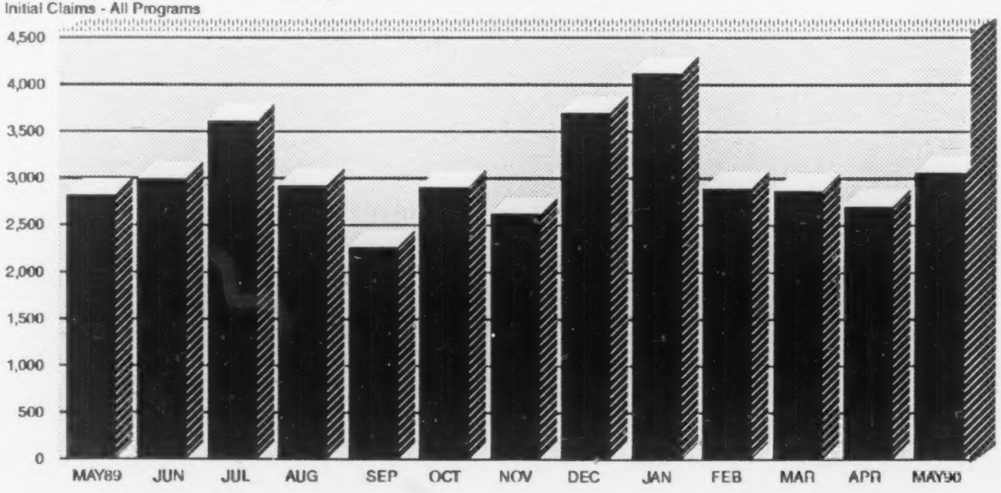
Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1990

There were 3,060 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits filed and processed for former District of Columbia workers in May 1990. This amount was 13 percent above last month. There was a significant number of claimants from the National Capital Chapter of the American Red Cross, which shifted its blood collection and processing activities to its Central Maryland Chapter. In similar fashion, the idle weeks claimed were up 6 percent to 36,210. The weeks actually compensated increased 7 percent over the month. Total benefits paid during the month amounted to $7.3 million.

Compared to May of last year, initial claims, total benefit outlay, the average weekly benefit amount, and the number of first payments all increased. The initial claims for benefits rose 9 percent. The weeks claimed and weeks compensated decreased 2 and 3 percent, respectively, from last May. The benefit outlay rose less than one percent above last year's level.

During the five-month period from January to May 1989, 14,980 initial claims were filed. In the same period this year, the claims rose 5 percent to 15,650. The weather-related layoffs in January combined with recent layoffs from American Red Cross are primary contributing factors. The other principal workload factors (weeks claimed and weeks compensated) went in opposite directions. Weeks claimed dropped less than one percent to 181,510, while weeks actually compensated dropped also less than one percent to 176,730. The average weekly benefit amount has risen from $195 to $203 during this five-month period from last year, and so has the total benefit outlay—from $34.2 million to $35.8 million. This rise is attributable to the rise in the weekly payout level. The latter occurred because of the legislated increase in the maximum benefit level beginning in January 1990.

District of Columbia
Initial Unemployment Compensation Claims
May 1989 - May 1990



U.I. Quality Control Report Issued

Recently the Department of Employment Services issued its annual quality control report covering payments under the City's unemployment compensation program. The study found that nearly 92 percent of all U.I. payments during 1989 were "paid properly." This was a 3 percent improvement over 1988.

Of the 8 percent of the claims representing overpayments, most (nearly 8 of every 10) were due to a claimant not reporting or under-reporting earnings. A few other errors resulted from employers incorrectly reporting workers base year earnings or from an employer's inability to prove an initial disqualification for a claim. The remainder of the errors were mainly due to staff miscalculations in determining allowances for dependents. Persons interested in receiving a free copy of the report may do so by calling (202) 639-2000.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.1 percent during the 2 months ended in May, to a level of 134.0 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in May, the CPI-U rose 5.4 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.1 percent from March to May. The May level of 132.8 (1982-84=100) was 4.9 percent higher than the index in May 1989.

The 0.1 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May follows an increase in the preceding 2-month period. The substantial slowdown reflected declines in the indexes for apparel and upkeep, food and beverages, housing, and other goods and services, each of which turned down in May. However, these declines were offset by a sharp increase in entertainment costs, the continued rise in the cost of medical care, and an upturn in the index for transportation.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which had increased 10.7 percent from January to March in response to the introduction of spring and summer merchandise, declined 1.1 percent from March to May, reflecting a lowering of prices from their spring introduction levels.

Prices for food and beverages declined 0.4 percent. Grocery store food prices dropped 2.3 percent, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables, fish and seafood, eggs, and poultry. In contrast, the other two components of the food and beverage index—restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages—rose 1.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

The index for housing decreased 0.1 percent from March to May. Within the housing component, shelter costs declined 0.5 percent, reflecting decreases of 0.5 percent in both homeowners' and renters' costs. The household fuels index dropped 4.7 percent, mainly as a result of lower natural gas rates. However, price increases for housefurnishings and housekeeping supplies nearly offset these declines.

Entertainment costs rose 4.4 percent, reflecting higher costs for most entertainment services.

The medical care index rose 1.4 percent, the smallest 2-month increase since September 1989. The index for medical services rose 1.2 percent, following an increase of 1.8 percent in the preceding 2-month period.

Transportation costs rose 0.1 percent, following a decline of 0.3 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Motor fuel prices, which declined 0.8 percent from January to March were unchanged, on average, during the 2 months ended in May.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, the first three months of the year saw the prices of goods and services accelerating more rapidly nationally than locally. However, this changed in the March-to-May period. The

Continued on page 20

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local index only rose 0.1 percent, while the national index rose 0.4 percent.

Over the year, the national index rose 4.4 percent, while the local index rose 5.4 percent, a full percentage point higher locally.

Over the month, the prices of goods and services tended to be higher nationally for food and beverages, housing, apparel and upkeep, transportation, and other goods and services. On the other hand, medical care and entertainment prices tended to be higher locally. There were huge differences in the prices of energy. Nationally, the price of energy was up 1.3 percent, while locally the price of energy was down 2.4 percent. Much of this can be attributable to seasonal factors in the weather.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U[a]

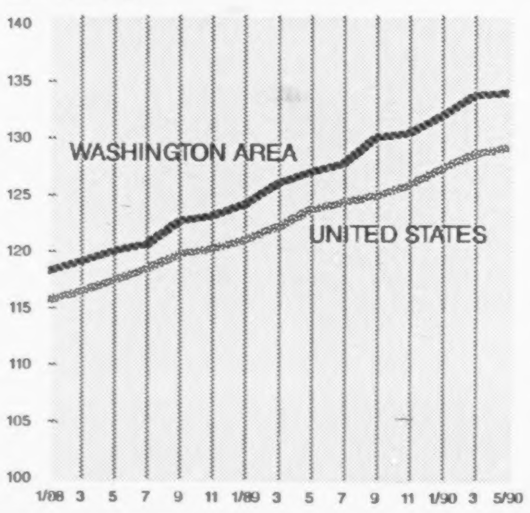
		Percent Change	
	May 1990	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	129.2	+0.4	+4.4
Washington Area	134.0	+0.1	+5.4
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	132.8	-0.4	+5.0
Housing	134.6	-0.1	+5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	140.4	-1.1	+3.5
Transportation	117.9	+0.1	+3.6
Medical Care	160.1	+1.4	+10.1
Entertainment	136.9	+4.4	+8.5
Other Goods & Services	162.3	-0.1	+9.4
Special Index: Energy[b]	94.3	-2.4	+1.3

[a] 1982-84=100, except as noted

[b] June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor–Bureau of Labor Statistics, table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U)
The United States & Washington Area
January 1988 - May 1990



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	% Change From Apr. 1990	% Change From May 1989
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,948	2,599	2,700	+13.4	+9.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,202	32,216	33,788	+6.2	+1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,228	30,900	33,009	+7.5	+0.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,807,342	$6,254,716	$6,417,729	+8.8	+6.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$204.87	$202.42	$194.42	+1.2	+5.4
Number of First Payments	1,662	1,499	1,402	+10.9	+18.5
Number of Final Payments	841	838	947	+0.4	-11.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,853	8,888	8,515	-0.4	+4.0
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	76	70	83	+8.6	-8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,666	1,656	2,656	+0.6	-37.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,787	1,824	3,220	-2.0	-44.5
Total Benefits Paid	$411,399	$419,024	$765,305	-1.8	-46.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$230.22	$229.73	$237.67	+0.2	-3.1
Number of First Payments	71	80	136	-11.3	-47.8
Number of Final Payments	76	68	69	+11.8	+10.1
Total Beneficiaries	468	506	806	-7.5	-41.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	38	36	34	+5.6	+11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	342	266	328	+28.6	+4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compesated	275	199	243	+38.2	+13.2
Total Benefits Paid	$55,396	$38,976	$47,807	+42.1	+15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.44	$195.86	$196.74	+2.8	+2.4
Number of First Payments	32	29	22	+10.3	+45.5
Number of Final Payments	14	7	10	+100.0	+40.0
Total Beneficiaries	82	70	67	+17.1	+22.4
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,062	2,705	2,817	+13.2	+8.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,210	34,138	36,772	+6.1	-1.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,290	32,932	36,472	+7.2	-3.2
Total Benefits Paid	$7,274,137	$6,712,716	$7,230,841	+8.4	+0.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$206.12	$203.89	$198.26	+1.1	+4.0
Number of First Payments	1,765	1,608	1,560	+9.8	+13.1
Number of Final Payments	931	913	1,026	+2.0	-9.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,403	9,464	9,388	-0.6	+0.2

---

[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

[c] No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for May 1990 increased $6.71. Average Weekly Hours rose .6 hour. However, Average Hourly Earnings had a slight decrease of 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Electric Machiery, Equipment and Supplies reflects an increase of $30.77 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose 1.3 hours, as Hourly Earnings increased 40 cents, all due to overtime being worked.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products shows an increase in Average Weekly Earnings of $5.91 and an increase in Hourly Earnings of 39 cents due to overtime. Other Non-Durable Goods had a longer workweek, thus, causing Weekly Earnings to rise $9.76. The Weekly Hours increased 1.7 hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989
Total Manufacturing	483.45	476.74	462.17	38.8	38.2	39.3	12.46	12.48	11.76
Durable Goods	507.73	501.70	481.08	42.1	41.6	42.2	12.06	12.06	11.40
Stone Clay & Glass Products	539.68	547.24	477.42	48.1	48.3	43.6	11.22	11.33	10.95
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	468.83	438.06	444.93	41.6	40.3	42.7	11.27	10.87	10.42
Other Durable Goods	513.75	511.15	493.66	41.1	40.6	41.8	12.50	12.59	11.81
Non-Durable Goods	464.45	456.89	446.49	36.2	35.5	36.9	12.83	12.87	12.10
Food & Kindred Products	437.49	431.58	437.06	39.7	40.6	41.0	11.02	10.63	10.66
Printing & Publishing	485.45	478.08	467.81	34.7	34.1	35.2	13.99	14.02	13.29
Other Non-Durable Goods	385.69	375.93	367.69	40.9	39.2	40.9	9.43	9.59	8.99

	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989
Total Production Workers	41,000	41,000	42,200

NOTE Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark

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Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1990

AUGUST 1990

D.C. Unemployment Registers 7.2% In June

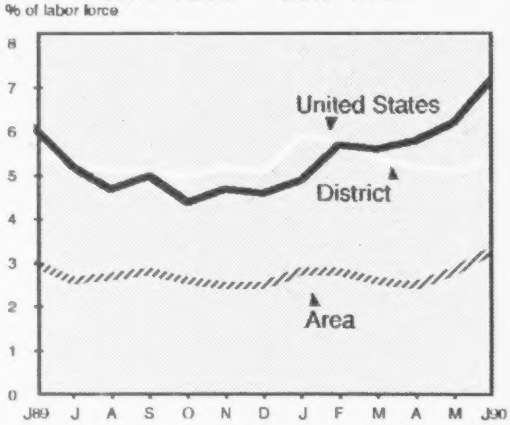
Area Labor Force & Job Growth Weak

Labor Force

During June, unemployment rates across the Washington Area increased. In the District, the rate jumped a full percentage point from 6.2 percent in May to 7.2 percent in June. In the suburbs, the rate rose sharply from 2.2 percent in May to 2.6 percent in June. The increases in the District and the suburbs caused the Area's rate to climb a half a percentage point to 3.3 percent at year's mid-point.

Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for all American workers was 5.3 percent in June, up from 5.1 percent recorded in May. This marked the fourth consecutive month that the District's rate was above that of the nation.

Unemployment Rates
June 1989 - June 1990



The District

Although the May-to-June increase in the District's jobless rate was significant, it represents a rather traditional seasonal movement. Only once during the past 19 years has the District's unemployment rate actually declined between May and June. During the 19-year period, the monthly May-to-June increases averaged 0.9 percent, almost equal to this year's change.

On the other hand, this June's labor statistics showed a decline in the labor force of 2,100, as well as a decline in employment of 5,000. These declines were very unusual. This is the only time in 19-years that either the June labor force or June employment have fallen. These labor market adjustments increased the level of unemployment by 2,800 to a total of 21,400 jobless residents. This represents the largest pool of unemployed workers in the District since the 22,500 recorded in September 1987.

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1990 AUGUST 1990

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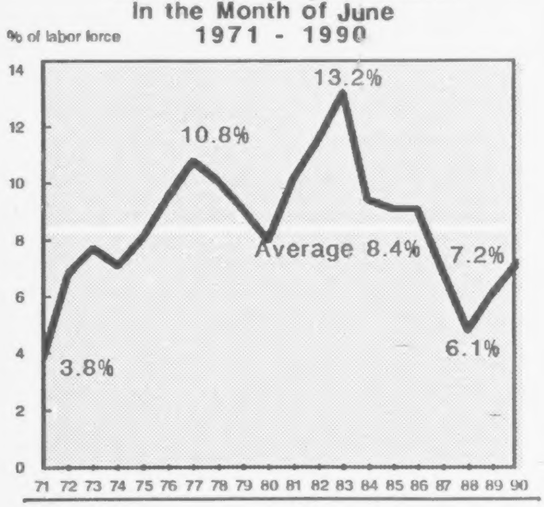
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

The most significant fluctuations are the over-the-year changes. Compared to June 1989, there are now 23,000 fewer District residents in there are 23,000 fewer District residents in the labor force and 24,800 fewer on payrolls. This represents a decline of over 7 percent in the labor supply and over 8 percent in employment. dents was increased by 1,800, or approximately 9 percent. The decreases in the labor supply and residents on payrolls are relatively large. This probably reflects a decrease in the District's working-age population, as well as an increase in labor market discouragement resulting from slow job creation in the Washington Area.


District Unemployment Rates In the Month of June 1971 - 1990

The Area & Suburbs

In the suburbs, the over-the-year measurements of the labor force and employment also produced declines. However, these declines were smaller than in the District. Over the year, the suburban labor supply shrunk by 8,300 workers or approximately four-tenths of a percent. The number of suburban jobholders dropped by 9,800, or half a percentage point. These changes are nominal in a labor force of nearly 2 million workers. As a result, the unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year at 2.6 percent. Nevertheless, the changes are significant for they reflect both a suburban labor supply that did not grow during the past 12 months and an over-the-year decline in the number of suburban jobholders.

Over the month, the suburbs registered a small increase in the labor force of 7,700. The number of jobholders declined slightly by 600. The increase in the labor force and the decrease in employment produced an 8,400-person increase in the suburban jobless rolls and a four-tenth of a percent increase in the jobless rate.

These monthly changes, however, are dramatically different from the monthly changes that occurred at the same time last year. In June 1989, the suburban labor force added approximately 41,000 new workers compared to only about 8,000 this year. Further, last year Area employers hired approximately 35,000 suburbanites between May and June. This compares to the decrease of 600 this year. Thus, there is a marked difference in the suburban labor market

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June a/ 1990	May b/ 1990	June b/ 1989
District of Columbia	7.2	6.2	6.1
Calvert County	3.7	3.0	3.9
Prince Georges County	3.7	2.9	3.8
Frederick County	3.2	2.7	2.9
Stafford County	3.0	2.9	1.8
Alexandria City	2.9	2.4	2.4
Charles County	2.9	2.2	2.9
Manassas City	2.5	2.2	1.6
Montgomery County	2.4	1.9	2.6
Prince William County	2.3	2.2	1.9
Arlington County	2.2	1.9	2.0
Fairfax City	2.1	1.7	1.8
Fairfax County	2.0	1.9	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.0	1.5
Loudoun County	1.8	1.6	1.6
Falls Church City	1.6	1.6	2.0

a/ Prelminary. b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

this year compared to last year, despite the fact that the suburban unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year.

Viewed from the perspective of the total Area, the labor market activity in the District and the suburbs during June combined to produce a very small increase of 5,600 new Area workers. The number of Area jobholders also declined by 5,600. When the job losers were added to the unsuccessful jobseekers, the Area's jobless roll increased by 11,200. As a result, the Area's unemployment rate moved up a half of a percentage point to 3.3 percent.

Thus, the Area's labor market showed unusually small changes for the month of June. Contrasted with June 1989, the Area's labor force grew last year by 49,800 new workers, or 44,400 more than this June. More importantly, in June 1989, Area employers hired 41,300 more workers compared to a reduction of 5,600 this June.

As in the District and the Suburbs, the significant statistics are the over-the-year changes. **Compared to June 1989, the Area's labor supply has fallen by 1.4 percent, or a decrease of 31,300 workers. Further, the number of Area residents working dropped by 34,600, or 1.6 percent.** The pool of unemployed grew by 3,200 workers.

June is the time when large numbers of young workers (16-24 year olds) generally swell the labor market as they seek summer employment or permanent jobs. This younger segment of the U.S. population has shown large declines in recent years as the baby boom generation ages. Perhaps the slow Area labor force growth in June reflects the impact of this demographic shift in the Area's population. Due to the seasonal nature of employment during the summer months, the June Area labor force changes may be masking other fundamental changes resulting from the slowing of job growth.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 8,731 in June 1990, down 471 claimants from May. In June, 56 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 24 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 19 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in June. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.3 weeks to 10.4 weeks. For females, the duration decreased from 10.2 weeks to 9.9 weeks. In June 1989, the average duration for males was 11.0 weeks and for females 9.7 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1990 & June 1989

(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		June 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.4	12.9	29.6
Suburbs	86.6	87.1	70.4
		June 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.3	13.8	28.4
Suburbs	85.7	86.2	71.6

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
June 1990[a]

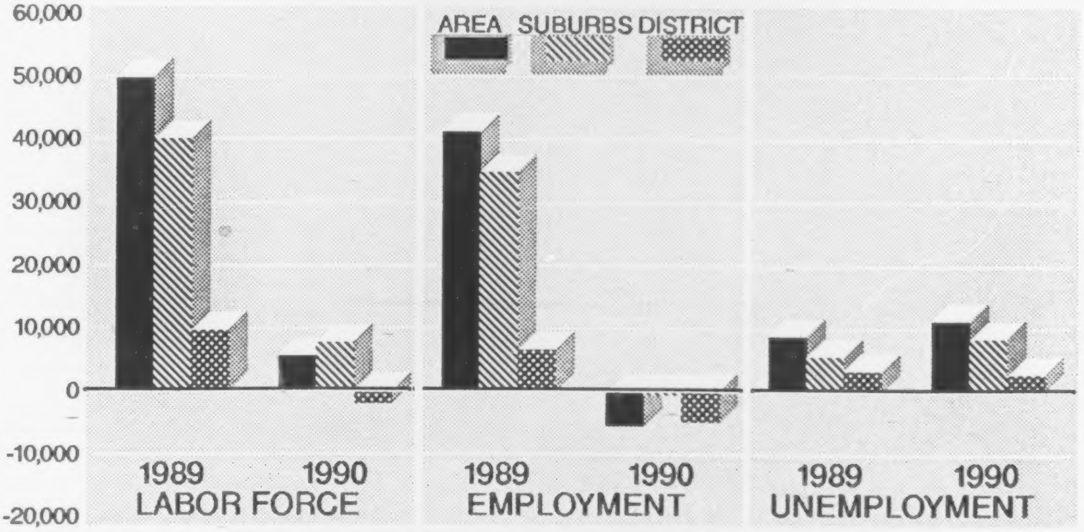
	June[b] 1990	May[c] 1990	June[c] 1989	May[c] 1989	Net Change From May 1990	Net Change From June 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	299,100	301,200	322,100	312,400	-2,100	-23,000
Total Employed	277,700	282,700	302,500	296,000	-5,000	-24,800
Total Unemployed	21,400	18,600	19,600	16,400	2,800	1,800
Unemployment Rate[e]	7.2	6.2	6.1	5.3	1.0	1.1
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,924,700	1,917,000	1,933,000	1,892,900	7,700	-8,300
Total Employed	1,873,800	1,874,400	1,883,600	1,848,800	-600	-9,800
Total Unemployed	50,900	42,500	49,500	44,000	8,400	1,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	0.4	——
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,223,800	2,218,200	2,255,100	2,205,300	5,600	-31,300
Total Employed	2,151,500	2,157,100	2,186,100	2,144,800	-5,600	-34,600
Total Unemployed	72,300	61,100	69,100	60,400	11,200	3,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	0.5	0.2

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects benchmark revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park, the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Changes in the Labor Force in: June 1989 and June 1990



Job Growth

The District

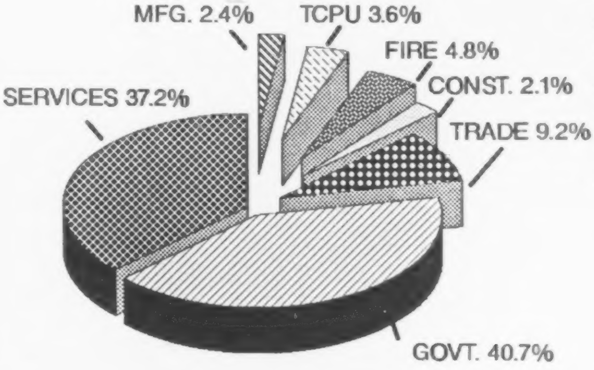
The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,600 for a gain of 0.7 percent between May and June. The public sector accounted for 80 percent of the growth with primarily seasonal gains in Federal Government (3,900 jobs) partially offset by a seasonal loss in State and Local Government (200 jobs).

The private sector increased by 900 with seasonal gains in Services (300 jobs) and Construction (200 jobs).

Over the year (June 1989 to June 1990), the number of District jobs increased 0.8 percent for a gain of 5,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent, generating 2,900 jobs and accounting for half of all new jobs.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 3,600 jobs while growing at a rate of 1.4 percent. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,400 jobs), Membership Organizations (90[illegible] jobs), Hotels (800 jobs) and Health Services (8[illegible] jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,500 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs June 1990



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.5 percent for a gain of 7,900 jobs between May and June. The private sector accounted for the gain with growth primarily in Services (4,200 jobs) and Trade (3,400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 60 percent of the gain in Services and 71 percent of the Trade growth.

The public sector decreased by 1.0 percent with a loss in State and Local Government (4,300 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,000 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 79 percent of the decline in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 80 percent of the Federal Government growth.

Over the year (June 1989 to June 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 1.0 percent for a gain of 15,600 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 1.3 percent accounting for 64 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 0.8 percent.**

The public sector accounted for 62 percent of all new suburban jobs with gains in both State and Local Government (6,900 jobs) and Federal Government (2,800 jobs) resulting in growth over the year of 3.2 percent. Two-thirds of the growth in government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

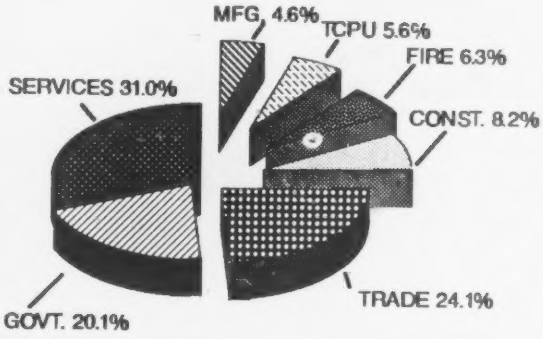
The private sector accounted for only 38 percent of all new suburban jobs with growth in the service-producing sector (14,700 jobs) partially offset by a decline in the goods-producing sector (8,800 jobs). The primary job gainers were Trade (7,500 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs) while job losses were primarily concen-

Continued on page 7

Continued from page 6

trated in Construction (7,600 jobs). Three-fourths of the growth as well as 79 percent of the decline in these industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 90 percent of the growth in Services (2,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,200 jobs).

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
June 1990



The Area

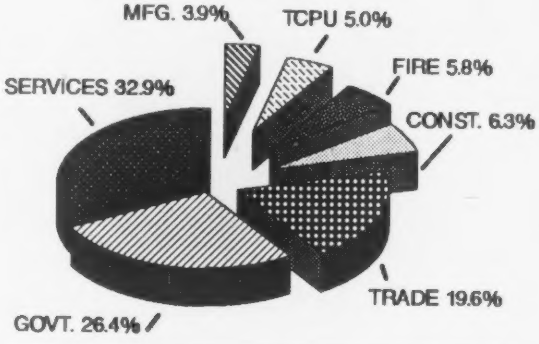
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,500 jobs between May and June for an increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector was responsible for 97 percent of the increase with gains primarily in Services (4,500 jobs) and Trade (3,300 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.1 percent with gains in Federal Government (4,900 jobs) partially offset by seasonal losses in State and Local Government (4,500 jobs).

Over the year (June 1989 to June 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 1.0 percent for a gain of 21,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 0.5 percent, generating 8,800 jobs and producing 41 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Trade (7,100 jobs), was responsible for 81 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Services (6,300 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs). Construction, on the other hand, declined by 5.3 percent for a loss of 8,000 jobs.

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent with growth of 3.9 percent in State and Local Government (8,400 jobs) and 1.1 percent in Federal Governement (4,200 jobs). A significant portion of the growth in Federal Government is due to temporary workers hired for the census.

Distribution of Area Jobs
June 1990



Job Service...

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient referrals

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Jun[b] 1990	May[c] 1990	Jun[c] 1989	Jun[b] 1990	May[c] 1990	Jun[c] 1989
TOTAL	**691.8**	**687.2**	**686.0**	**2,270.6**	**2,258.1**	**2,249.2**
Total Private Sector	**410.1**	**409.2**	**407.2**	**1,672.0**	**1,659.9**	**1,663.2**
Total Government	**281.7**	**278.0**	**278.8**	**598.6**	**598.2**	**586.0**
Total Goods Producing	**30.6**	**30.2**	**30.6**	**233.6**	**232.2**	**242.4**
Manufacturing	**16.3**	**16.1**	**15.9**	**89.3**	**88.9**	**90.1**
Total Durables	2.5	2.4	2.3	42.8	42.7	44.1
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.4
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.1	17.5
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.5	22.4	23.2
Total Non-Durable	13.8	13.7	13.6	46.5	46.2	46.0
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.6	4.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.0	12.9	36.0	35.8	35.4
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.2**	**14.0**	**14.6**	**143.2**	**142.2**	**151.2**
Total Service Producing	**661.2**	**657.0**	**655.4**	**2037.0**	**2025.9**	**2006.8**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.0**	**24.9**	**25.0**	**113.4**	**112.0**	**110.1**
All Transportation	10.0	9.9	9.9	58.2	57.1	54.8
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.8	5.7	5.8	52.9	51.8	49.5
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.1	55.2	54.9	55.3
Trade	**63.6**	**63.7**	**64.0**	**444.8**	**441.5**	**437.7**
Wholesale	8.3	8.4	8.5	77.6	77.5	78.5
Retail	55.3	55.3	55.5	367.2	364.0	359.2
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.8	39.4	39.3
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.2	52.5	49.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.8	39.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.6	26.3	27.3
Eating & Drinking Places	28.3	28.2	28.2	118.8	118.6	118.0
All Other Retail	27.0	27.1	27.3	87.9	88.4	86.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.5**	**33.3**	**33.8**	**132.6**	**131.1**	**131.7**
Finance	16.0	15.9	16.1	61.8	61.3	60.8
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.4	40.0	39.6
Other Finance	7.0	6.9	6.9	21.4	21.3	21.2
Insurance	7.5	7.5	7.7	26.8	26.6	26.8
Real Estate	10.0	9.9	10.0	44.0	43.2	44.1
Services	**257.4**	**257.1**	**253.8**	**747.6**	**743.1**	**741.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.6	17.7	16.8	38.6	38.2	37.3
Personal Services	3.4	3.3	3.4	23.1	23.0	22.7

Continued on page 9

Continued from page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

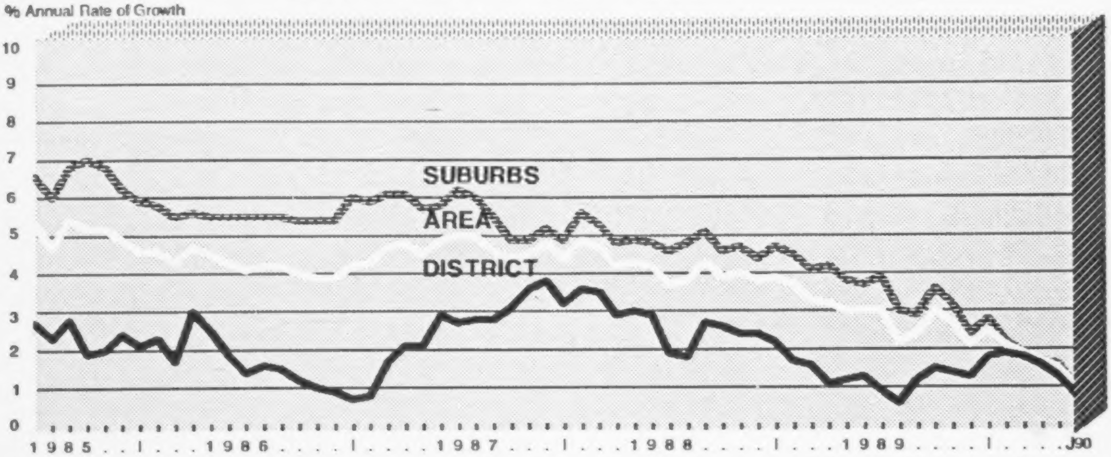
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	June[b] 1990	May[c] 1990	June[c] 1989	June[b] 1990	May[c] 1990	June[c] 1989
Business Services	39.1	38.9	39.9	181.5	180.3	180.2
Services to Buildings	14.6	14.4	15.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.0	8.1	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.3	10.2	10.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.9	37.1	36.1	113.9	113.8	110.9
Legal Services	31.3	29.9	29.9	42.6	40.9	40.6
Educational Services	28.9	31.0	28.8	41.6	44.5	41.8
Social Services	12.4	12.2	12.3	34.1	33.8	33.4
Membership Organizations	33.9	33.7	33.0	60.3	59.9	59.6
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.8	43.3	43.4	145.5	144.7	147.8
All Other Services	10.1	10.0	10.2	66.4	64.0	67.0
Government	**281.7**	**278.0**	**278.8**	**598.6**	**598.2**	**586.0**
Federal Government	224.7	220.8	223.3	374.1	369.2	369.9
State & Local Government	57.0	57.2	55.5	224.5	229.0	216.1
State Government	52.2	52.4	50.7	80.7	83.7	78.0
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	143.8	145.3	138.1
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source. Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
June 1985 - June 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (June 1985 to June 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 3.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.6 percent in June 1985. **Between June 1989 and June 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to just 1.0 percent. The over-the-year rate for this past June was down substantially from the 3.0 percent recorded in June of last year. In fact, this June's rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 60 months in the local job growth series.**

During June, suburban over-the-year growth also fell to 1.0 percent, down from the 3.6 percent registered in June 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past five years. Job growth in the District measured 0.8 percent over the year, down from 1.3 percent recorded in June of last year.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985, to 21,400 between June 1989 and June 1990. Over the past year, 15,600 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 5,800 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at an even slower pace than the sluggish U.S. economy (1.0 percent vs. 2.0 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the fifth consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

Successful businesses need success oriented employees. Our business is finding the right employees for you.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services Include:

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Profile of Job Growth Rates
June 1985 to June 1990

The Area	
Average 60 months	3.9%
High, June 1985	5.6%
Low, June 1990	1.0%
1-year ago	3.0%
Current month	1.0%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	4.8%
High, June 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1990	1.0%
1-year ago	3.7%
Current month	1.0%
The District	
Average 60 months	2.0%
High, December 1987	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.3%
Current month	0.8%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

Metropolitan Area

In May 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.7 percent in May up from 2.5 percent recorded in April. This was the eleventh lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate also was 2.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported a May jobless rate of 3.6 percent, unchanged from March and April. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.1 percent. The Baltimore rate has been going down over the last year or so. It ranks fourth lowest among the major metropolitan areas.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a May jobless rate of 3.6 percent, up 0.5 percentage point from the rate of 3.1 percent recorded in April. A year ago, the rate was 3.5 percent. Although the Richmond-Petersburg Area reported a sizeable increase in May, their jobless rate seems to be on the decline.

In addition, to the Washington, Richmond-Petersburg, and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas, jobless rates between 2.5 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 5 other areas—San Francisco (3.3 percent), Milwaukee (3.7 percent), Portland (3.8 percent), and Minneapolis-St. Paul and Seattle each (3.9 percent).

There were 23 large metropolitan areas with rates between 4.0 and 4.9 percent. There were 8 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 3 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent. Only 1 large metropolitan area, Detroit, recorded a rate at 7.0 percent.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which May data are available, 33 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 44 had increases of that magnitude. A total of 67 areas had May 1990 rates below 4 percent, while 29 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	May	
	1990*	1989
1. **Washington, D.C.**	**2.7**	**2.7**
2. San Francisco, CA	3.3	3.5
3. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.5
4. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.1
5. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	4.0
6. Portland, OR	3.8	4.2
7. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.9	4.0
8. Seattle, WA	3.9	4.7
9. Indianapolis, IN	4.0	3.5
10. Nashville, TN	4.0	3.5
11. Oakland, CA	4.0	4.5
12. Kansas City, MO	4.0	4.7
13. Jackson, MS	4.2	5.4
14. Philadelphia, PA	4.3	3.6
15. Phoenix, AR	4.3	3.9
16. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.1
17. Boston, MA	4.4	2.9
18. Cincinnati, OH	4.4	4.4
19. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	4.4
20. Denver, CO	4.4	5.4
21. Columbus, OH	4.5	4.4
22. Buffalo, NY	4.5	6.0
23. Atlanta, GA	4.6	4.9
24. Sacramento, CA	4.6	5.2
25. Salt Lake City, UT	4.7	5.3
26. Birmingham, AL	4.7	5.3
27. Cleveland, OH	4.8	4.4
28. Louisville, KY	4.8	5.2
29. St. Louis, MO	4.8	5.3
30. Memphis, TN	4.8	5.3
31. Newark, NJ	4.9	3.2
32. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	4.9
33. Dayton, OH	5.2	4.7
34. Dallas, TX	5.2	4.8
35. Houston, TX	5.3	5.3
36. Chicago, IL	5.3	5.7
37. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	4.6
38. New Orleans, LA	5.7	7.1
39. Montgomery, AL	5.9	6.1
40. Miami, FL	6.1	7.2
41. New York, NY	6.3	5.5
42. Gary, IN	6.4	4.8
43. Detroit, MI	7.0	6.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 6.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the seventh highest jobless rate in the Country. This was seven notches above April's standing. Virginia's rate at 3.7 percent was up from the 3.4 percent reported in April. Maryland's rate remained unchanged at 3.3 percent, same as March and April. Virginia and Maryland have two of the six lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-sixth and forth-ninth, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, Virginia and Maryland reported jobless rates each of 3.7 percent.

Five states reported over-the-year declines in their unemployment rates of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in two Gulf-coast states, Mississippi (1.9 percentage points) and Louisiana (1.7 points). The other three states were West Virginia and Wyoming (both 1.1 points) and Colorado (1.0 point). Seven states had increases of 1 percentage point or more; the largest increases occurred in four New England states—Rhode Island (3.0 points), New Hampshire (2.1 points), Connecticut (2.0 points) and Massachusetts (1.8 points).

Eleven states had May unemployment rates below 4 percent. Nebraska (2.0 percent) and Hawaii (2.5 percent) had the lowest rates, followed by Maryland (3.3 percent) and Kansas (3.4 percent). In contrast, unemployment rates were higher than 7 percent in four states—West Virginia (7.4 percent), Alaska (7.3 percent), and Arkansas and Michigan (both 7.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 6.2 percent) had the fourteenth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches above the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged up from 6.4 percent in April to 6.5 percent in May. A year ago, the rate also was 6.4 percent.

Fourteen cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in San Francisco (4.0 percent), Pittsburgh (4.3 percent), Columbus (4.6 percent), Milwaukee (4.7 percent) and Boston (4.8 percent). Baltimore's rate at 5.6 percent was down 0.1 percentage point from the 5.7 percent recorded in April. Baltimore held the twelfth position. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 6.5 percent.

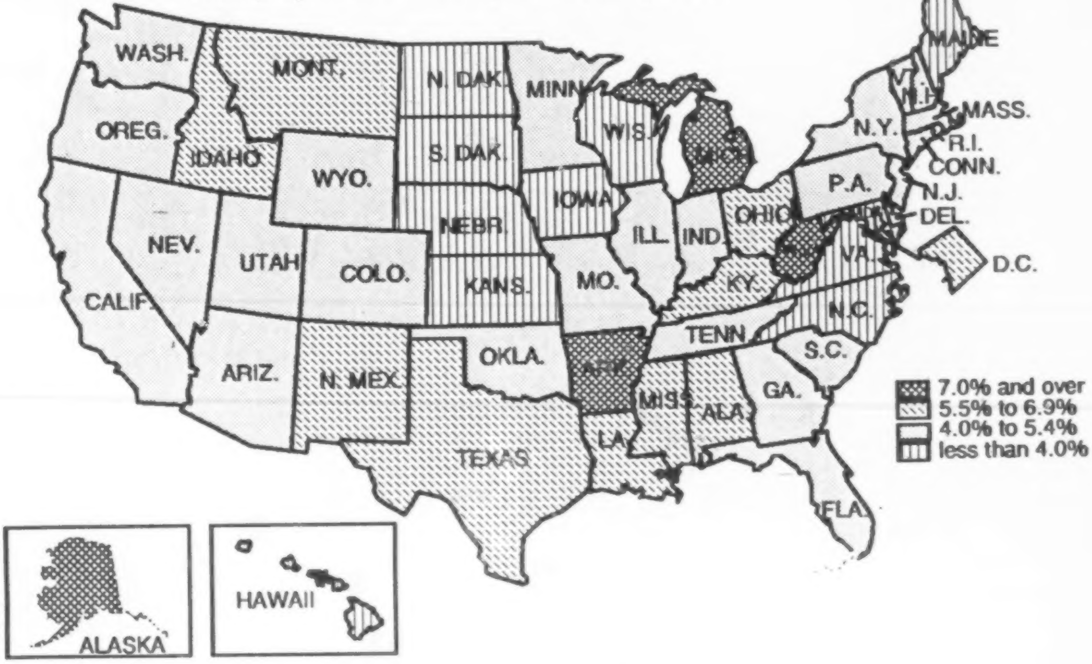
The City of Boston is experiencing rising rates of joblessness, as are all of the large cities in New England. In May, the rate was 4.8 percent down from 5.0 percent in April. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.4 percent.

The jobless rate in Newark has been fluctuating over the last five months. The City is on the fringes of double-digit joblessness. Two of the five months this year it has experienced double-digit joblessness. The rate in Newark was 9.7 percent in May compared to 9.3 percent in April. A year ago, Newark's rate was 6.5 percent, up 2.8 percentage points over the year.

Two central cities, Detroit and Gary, reported double-digit unemployment rates in May. Those rates being 10.1 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 9.8 percent and Gary's rate was 8.2 percent.

As in April, of the 26 selected central cities, thirteen cities reported increases in joblessness and thirteen cities reported decreases in joblessness over the year. The largest decreases were reported by Buffalo (2.0 points), New Orleans (1.4 points), and Miami (1.3 points). The largest increases in joblessness were recorded by Newark (3.2 points), Gary (2.7 points), and Boston (1.4 points).

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1990


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
R.I.
CONN.
P.A.
N.J.
IOWA
NEBR.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
DEL.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
VA.
D.C.
CALIF.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
OKLA.
ARK.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 7.0% and over
▨ 5.5% to 6.9%
☐ 4.0% to 5.4%
▥ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	May	
	1990*	1989
1. San Francisco, CA	4.0	4.3
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.3	4.4
3. Columbus, OH	4.6	4.7
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.7	5.3
5. Boston, MA	4.8	3.4
6. Salt Lake City, UT	5.0	5.8
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.5	5.2
8. Cincinnati, OH	5.6	5.4
9. Baltimore, MD	5.6	6.5
10. Houston, TX	5.7	5.6
11. New Orleans, LA	6.0	7.4
12. Los Angeles, CA	6.1	5.2
13. Dallas, TX	6.1	5.6
14. District of Columbia	**6.2**	**5.3**
15. Buffalo, NY	6.4	8.4
16. Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.3
17. Birmingham, AL	6.7	7.7
18. New York, NY	6.9	5.8
19. St. Louis, MO	6.9	7.7
20. Chicago, IL	7.0	7.6
21. Cleveland, OH	7.6	7.0
22. Miami, FL	7.6	8.9
23. Dayton, OH	8.0	7.3
24. Newark, NJ	9.7	6.5
25. Detroit, MI	10.1	9.8
26. Gary, IN	10.9	8.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates

Unemployment Insurance Activities—June 1990

The District of Columbia took 3,230 claims for UI benefits in June 1990—5 percent more than in May. Layoffs in the retail trade and medical services industries coupled with seasonal separations in the food services and crossing guard activity associated with decreased demand in educational institutions are primary reasons for this increase. However, the number of idle weeks claimed and those actually compensated declined 7 and 8 percent, respectively. Late claims filed in June apparently had not reached these stages of the process. This is also reflected in total benefits paid, which also dropped 7 percent to $6.8 million. For the most part, all measures increased from June of 1989.

For the semi-annual period that ended in June, 209,310 idle weeks were compensated, and $42.6 million in benefits were paid. The average weekly payout was $207.76. All these measures increased from the same period last year and the primary factor in the total outlay increase was the average weekly benefit amount. Compared to the 1988-89 annual changes, the current changes indicate a slowing down in overall activity. This is reflected in both the semi-annual and quarterly periods. The accompanying chart shows all the details.

Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods
District of Columbia
1988, 1989 and 1990

	JANUARY-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1988	**1989**	**1990**	**1989-89**	**1989-90**
Weeks Compensated	205,752	208,710	209,313	+2,958	+603
Total Outlay	$37,542,182	$40,832,698	$42,383,863	+$3,290,516	+$1,751,165
Average Weekly Benefit	$182.46	$195.64	$207.76	+$13.18	+$12.12
	APRIL-JUNE			**CHANGE**	
	1988	**1989**	**1990**	**1988-89**	**1989-90**
Weeks Compensated	97,375	101,968	100,799	+4,593	-1,169
Total Outlay	$17,973,153	$20,258,772	$20,756,910	+$2,285,619	+$498,138
Average Weekly Benefit	$184.58	$198.68	$205.92	+$14.10	$7.24

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1990

				% Change From	
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	May 1990	June 1989
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,113	2,948	2,888	+5.6	+7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,024	34,202	30,789	-6.4	+4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,806	33,228	29,847	-7.3	+3.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,362,612	$6,807,342	$5,891,364	-6.5	+8.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$206.54	$204.87	$196.24	+0.8	+5.2
Number of First Payments	1,694	1,662	1,432	+1.9	+18.3
Number of Final Payments	806	841	869	-4.2	-7.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,906	8,853	8,363	+0.6	+6.5
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	83	76	79	+9.2	+5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,496	1,666	2,263	-10.2	-33.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,512	1,787	2,762	-15.4	-45.3
Total Benefits Paid	$350,485	$411,399	$663,006	-14.8	-47.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$231.80	$230.22	$240.05	+0.7	-3.4
Number of First Payments	73	71	88	+2.8	-17.0
Number of Final Payments	47	76	57	-38.2	-17.5
Total Beneficiaries	434	468	740	-7.3	-41.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	32	38	27	-15.8	+18.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	311	342	299	-9.1	+4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compesated	268	275	253	-2.5	+5.9
Total Benefits Paid	$56,960	$55,396	$52,071	+2.8	+9.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$212.54	$201.44	$205.81	+5.5	+3.3
Number of First Payments	26	32	25	-18.8	+4.0
Number of Final Payments	11	14	13	-21.4	-15.4
Total Beneficiaries	82	82	72	0.0	+13.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,228	3,062	2,994	+5.4	+7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,831	36,210	33,351	-6.6	+1.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,586	35,290	32,862	-7.7	-0.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,770,057	$7,274,137	$6,606,441	-6.9	+2.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$207.76	$206.12	$199.99	+0.8	+3.9
Number of First Payments	1,793	1,765	1,545	+1.6	+16.1
Number of Final Payments	864	931	939	-7.2	-8.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,422	9,403	9,175	+0.2	+2.7

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[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

[c] No joint claims

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for June 1990 increased $5.71. Average Weekly Hours increased slightly, rising by .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 6 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings of $16.65 and a 1.2 hours increase in Weekly Hours. Hourly Earnings rose slightly by 6 cents all due to overtime being worked. Other Non-Durable Goods had an increase in Hourly Earnings of 23 cents due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products shows a decrease in Weekly Earnings of 11 cents, however, Weekly Hours rose 1 hour. Hourly Earnings dropped 26 cents, this was attributable to piece work or lower incentive pay.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Total Manufacturing	491.18	485.47	463.74	39.2	38.9	39.4	12.53	12.48	11.77
Durable Goods	523.81	511.34	488.45	42.9	42.4	42.4	12.21	12.06	11.52
Stone Clay & Glass Products	570.86	554.21	545.10	49.9	48.7	47.4	11.44	11.38	11.50
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	476.58	474.75	442.04	42.4	42.2	42.3	11.24	11.25	10.45
Other Durable Goods	530.01	514.18	490.23	41.7	41.2	41.3	12.71	12.48	11.87
Non-Durable Goods	465.00	465.17	443.17	36.3	36.2	36.9	12.81	12.85	12.01
Food & Kindred Products	445.00	445.11	478.86	42.1	41.1	46.0	10.57	10.83	10.41
Printing & Publishing	482.29	485.80	454.82	34.4	34.7	34.3	14.02	14.00	13.26
Other Non-Durable Goods	397.57	385.69	380.30	41.5	40.9	41.7	9.58	9.43	9.12

Total Production Workers	June 1990 42,000	May 1990 41,800	June 1989 42,300

Personal Income of District Residents: First Quarter 1990

On an annual basis, personal income of District residents in the first quarter of 1990 totaled $14.7 billion—up $849.0 million, or 6.1 percent from the first quarter of 1989. Across the nation, however, personal income rose 6.9 percent. Therefore, incomes of District residents rose less rapidly than for most Americans.

Between March 1989 and March 1990, the Washington Area Consumer Price Index also increased 6.1 percent, or at the same rate as the personal income of District residents. This indicates that over the past year incomes of residents merely kept pace with inflation.

Over the year, the most rapidly increasing component of personal income in the District was dividends, interest and rents which grew by 8.1 percent, or by $176.0 million dollars. Net earnings from work, however, also increased faster than total personal income (6.4 percent for earnings vs 6.1 percent for income). Increases in earnings from work added $583.0 million to resident incomes over the year. On the other hand, income from transfer payments increased only 3.4 percent and, thus, failed to keep pace with the other two components of personal income and inflation.

In the District, 65.3 percent of all personal income was derived from earnings at work. Nationally, slightly more income came from work—68.2 percent. Similarly, income from dividends, interest and rents also constituted a larger share of national personal income (17.5 percent) than in the District (15.8 percent). Thus, only income from transfer payments were a larger proportion of income in the District than in the nation—18.4 percent in the District vs. 14.4 percent in the nation.

In summary, over the past year increases in personal income for District residents failed to keep pace with increases in personal income in the nation. This reflects, in part, the fact that transfer payments comprise a larger proportion of income in the District than for the nation.

Personal Income in the United States & The District of Columbia
First Quarter 1989 and First Quarter 1990
(Million of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted, Annual Rates)

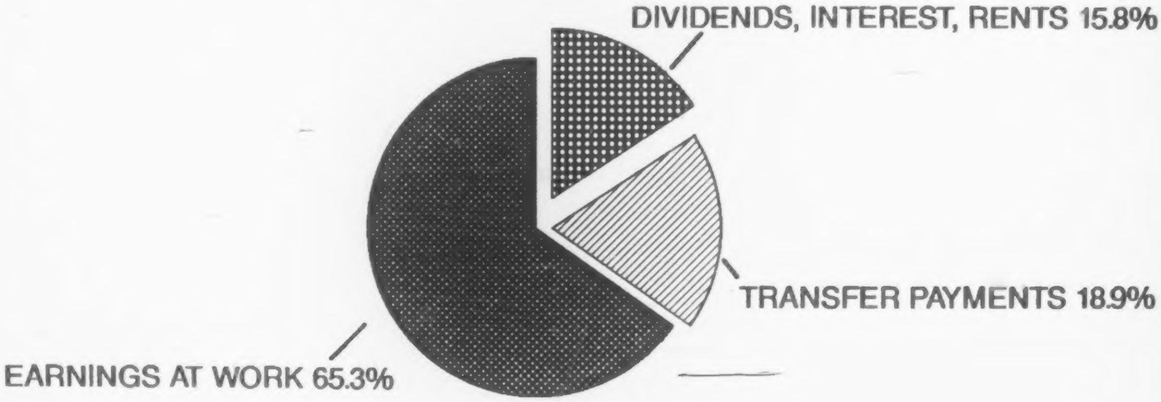
Personal Income	1 QTR '89	1 QTR '90	CHANGE	% CHANGE
United States	4,254,200	4,548,951	294,751	6.9
The District	13,892	14,741	849	6.1

Sources of Personal Income In The District	1 QTR '89	1 QTR '90	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Net Earnings By Place of Work[1]	9,041	9,624	583	6.4
Plus Dividends, Interest, Rents	2,160	2,336	176	8.1
Plus Transfer Payments	2,691	2,782	91	3.4
UI Payments	59	62	3	5.1
Other Transfers	2,631	2,719	88	3.3

[1] Adjusted for place of residents.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Source of Personal Income
District of Columbia
First Quarter, 1990



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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1990 SEPTEMBER 1990

Area Job Growth Drops To 1/2% Over The Year

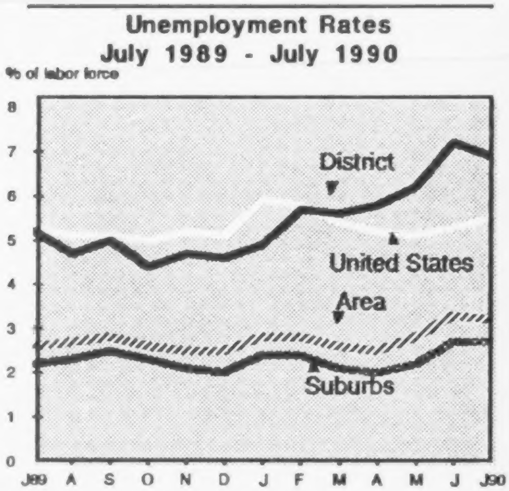
D.C. Unemployment Declines To 6.9%

Labor Force

During July, the District's unemployment rate declined seasonally from 7.2 percent to 6.9 percent. Unemployment in the suburban jurisdictions remained unchanged at 2.7 percent. The rate for the Washington Area showed a marginal decline of one-tenth of a percentage point to measure 3.2 percent of the labor force.

Unemployment unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations in the United States during July measured 5.5 percent, up from 5.3 percent in June. July marked the fifth consecutive month that the District's rate was above that for the nation.

Unemployment Rates
July 1989 - July 1990



The District

Between June and July, the District's labor force grew by 5,600 new workers, while local employers added 5,900 residents to their payrolls. As a consequence, the unemployment rolls declined by 300 workers and the jobless rate dropped by 0.3 percentage point. These movements represent a historical monthly pattern. For the past twelve years, the unemployment rate in the District has declined every year between June and July. However, this year's decline was the smallest of any in the past dozen years. The 6.9 percent rate represents the highest July rate in the District since the 7.7 percent recorded in July 1986. Supporting data indicates that more than half of the 19,600 persons found on the unemployment rolls during July were new labor force entrants and about a third were persons who had lost their jobs.

Over the year, (July 1989 to July 1990), the District's labor force registered a decline of 13,400 workers, or 4.2 percent. Employment during the year was down by an even larger

Continued on page 3

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District of Columbia
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1990 SEPTEMBER 1990

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

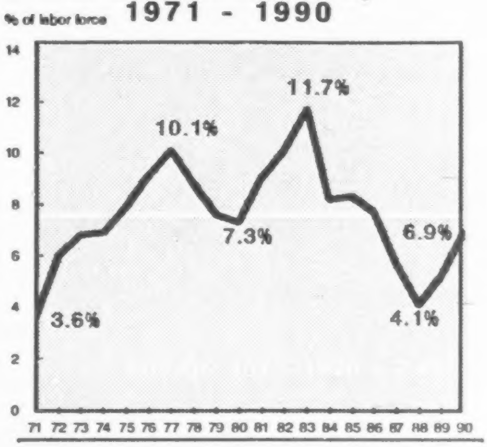
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

number—17,900 or 5.9 percent. As a result, unemployment was up by 4,500 and the rate rose by 1.7 percentage points. The decline in the labor force probably signals an increase in labor market discouragement, as some residents become disillusioned by their inability to locate employment in a stagnant Area job market.

The deterioration in the labor statistics since January has been steep and rapid. In January, the unemployment rate was remarkably low for the month at 4.9 percent. This represented the lowest January rate in eighteen years. Since January, however, the rate has shot-up two full percentage points. The labor force has shrunk by 2,300 workers, employment has contracted by 8,500, and the number of unemployed has grown by 6,200. Over the first seven months of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 6.0 percent compared to the record low of only 5.0 percent for all of 1989. Underlying factors indicate that the District's rate will likely remain above six percent for the remainder of this year.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of July 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

As in the District, the suburban labor market also showed seasonal increases in July. Over the month, the number of suburbanites in the labor pool increased by 28,100 from which employers hired 27,400 workers. Because new hiring was somewhat smaller than the growth in the labor force, the pool of unemployed increased by 800 persons. This increase in the unemployed, however, was so small that the unemployment rate remained unchanged over the month at 2.7 percent.

Over the year, the suburban pattern was also similar to that in the District. The size of the suburban labor pool declined by 8,900 people, but the decline in the number of persons with jobs was even larger—18,400. This represents a decrease in employment of nearly one percent. These changes in the labor pool and employment produced a significant 9,500-person expansion in suburban joblessness. These over-the-year changes pushed the jobless rate up a half of a percentage point from 2.2 percent to 2.7 percent. This low suburban rate in July still indicates a reasonably tight suburban labor market.

From the vantage point of the entire Washington Area, changes in the District and its suburbs produced July increases in both the labor force and employment, with a small 500-person de-

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
District of Columbia	6.9	7.2	5.2
Calvert County	4.7	3.6	3.4
Prince Georges Cty.	4.3	3.1	2.9
Frederick County	3.9	3.6	3.1
Stafford County	3.3	2.9	1.3
Alexandria City	2.7	2.4	2.3
Charles County	2.6	2.9	2.1
Manassas City	2.5	3.0	1.5
Montgomery County	2.1	2.6	1.3
Prince William Cty.	2.0	2.2	1.7
Arlington County	1.9	2.3	1.6
Fairfax City	1.7	2.1	1.5
Fairfax County	1.5	2.1	1.4
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.8	1.5
Loudoun County	1.4	1.8	1.3
Falls Church City	1.3	1.7	1.0

a/ Preliminary. b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

cline in unemployment. These changes were enough to drop the unemployment rate from 3.3 percent in June to 3.2 percent in July.

However, the over-the-year comparison indicates that the Area's labor supply has decreased by approximately 1 percentage point, with an even larger decline in employment of 1.4 percent, and a nearly 24 percent increase in the number of jobless workers. The rate of unemployment also shows a significant six-tenths of a percentage point rise. With unemployment measuring only 3.2 percent of the labor force, however, the Washington Area still has the lowest jobless rate of all the major metropolitan areas in the nation.

This low rate, however, is reflective of the decline in the labor supply. The decreases in employed workers has resulted in relatively large decreases in the labor force, as well as, in the increase in unemployment. For example, if the Area's labor force had remained stable over the year, with actual employment declining by 36,300, the number of Area's unemployed would now number 95,600, rather than 73,300 and the rate would be 4.2 percent. This indicates that the Area's decline in the supply of labor has kept the unemployment rate from rising by at least an additional percentage point.

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Department of Employment Services

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 9,744 in July 1990, down 129 claimants from June. In July, 55 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 25 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 21 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.1 weeks for all claimants in July. Over the month, the duration for males dropped from 10.0 weeks to 9.5 weeks. For females, the duration also decreased from 9.5 weeks to 8.7 weeks. In July 1989, the average duration for males was 9.8 weeks and for females 9.0 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area July 1990 & July 1989

(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		JULY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.5	13.0	28.8
Suburbs	86.5	87.0	71.2
		JULY 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.9	13.6	28.0
Suburbs	86.1	86.4	72.0

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
July 1990a/

	July b/ 1990	June c/ 1990	July c/ 1989	June c/ 1989	Net Change From June 1990	Net Change From July 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	304,700	299,100	318,100	322,100	5,600	-13,400
Total Employed	283,600	277,700	301,500	302,500	5,900	-17,900
Total Unemployed	21,100	21,400	16,600	19,600	-300	4,500
Unemployment Rate e/	6.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	-0.3	1.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,955,400	1,927,300	1,964,300	1,933,000	28,100	-8,900
Total Employed	1,903,200	1,875,800	1,921,600	1,883,600	27,400	-18,400
Total Unemployed	52,200	51,400	42,700	49,500	800	9,500
Unemployment Rate e/	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.6	——	0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,260,100	2,226,400	2,282,400	2,255,100	33,700	-22,300
Total Employed	2,186,800	2,153,500	2,223,100	2,186,100	33,300	-36,300
Total Unemployed	73,300	72,800	59,300	69,100	500	14,000
Unemployment Rate e/	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1	-0.1	0.6

a/ Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Seasonally unadjusted. Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Growth

The District

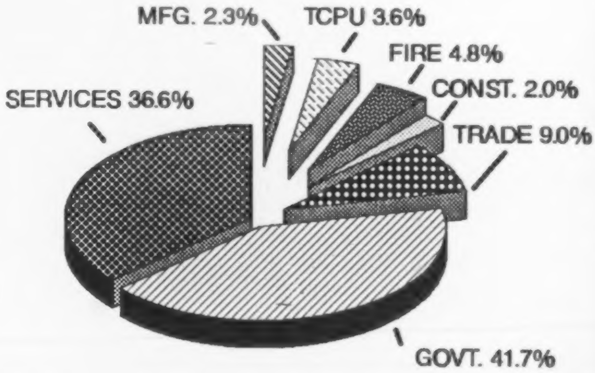
The number of jobs in the District increased by 5,500 for a gain of 0.8 percent between June and July. The public sector accounted for the growth with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (9,200 jobs). The substantial increase in State and Local Government employment reflects the hiring of workers under the District's Summer Youth Employment Program. Federal Government declined by 400 jobs as a result of the winding down of 1990 Census activities.

The private sector decreased by 3,300 with primarily seasonal losses in Services (1,700 jobs) and Retail Trade (1,200 jobs).

Over the year (July 1989 to July 1990), the number of District jobs increased 0.7 percent for a gain of 5,100 jobs. **The private sector grew at a**

Continued on page 6

Distribution of District Jobs July 1990



Continued from page 5

rate of 0.1 percent, generating 600 jobs and accounting for only 12 percent of all new jobs. The leading job producer Services, contributed 2,000 jobs while growing at a rate of 0.8 percent. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,100 jobs), Membership Organizations (1,100 jobs) and Hotels (800 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.6 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (3,800 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased 0.9 percent for a loss of 13,500 jobs between June and July. The public sector accounted for the loss with a seasonal decline in State and Local Government (13,200 jobs) and a Census related loss in Federal Government (800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 77 percent of the decline in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for the loss in Federal Government.

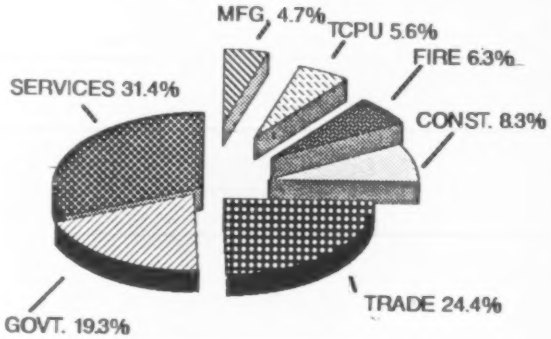
The private sector grew by 500 jobs with seasonal growth in Construction (800 jobs) and Trade (600 jobs) partially offset by a seasonal loss in Services (800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for the gain in Construction and Trade while the Virginia suburbs accounted for the loss in Services.

Over the year (July 1989 to July 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,800 jobs. **The Maryland suburbs grew at a rate of 0.5 percent accounting for 63 percent of suburban growth while the Virginia suburbs increased at a rate of 0.3 percent.**

The public sector accounted for 93 percent of all new suburban jobs with gains in both State and Local Government (4,400 jobs) and Federal Government (1,000 jobs) resulting in growth over the year of 1.8 percent. Two-thirds of the growth in government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The private sector accounted for only 7 percent of all new suburban jobs with growth in the service-producing sector (10,700 jobs) virtually offset by a decline in the goods-producing sector (10,300 jobs). The primary job gainers were Trade (5,500 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (2,900 jobs) while job losses were primarily concentrated in Construction (9,100 jobs). Two-thirds of the growth as well as 98 percent of the decline in these industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 50 percent of the growth in Services (2,400 jobs).

Distribution of Suburban Jobs July 1990



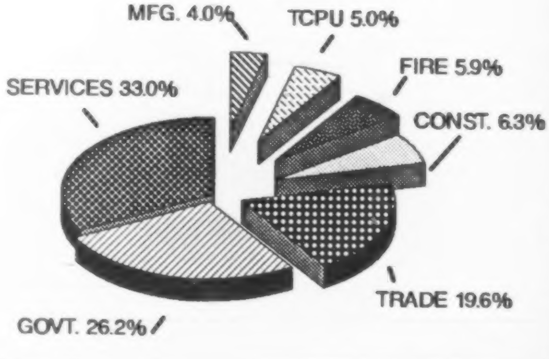
The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 8,000 jobs between June and July for a decrease of 0.4 percent. The public sector was responsible for 65 percent of the loss with census related declines in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) and seasonal losses in State and Local Government (4,000 jobs).

The private sector declined by 0.2 percent with

Continued on page 7

Distribution of Area Jobs July 1990



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primarily seasonal losses in Services (2,500 jobs).

Over the year (July 1989 to July 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 0.5 percent for a gain of 10,900 jobs. The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent, generating 9,900 jobs and accounting for 91 percent of all new area jobs. State and Local Government (8,200 jobs) grew at a rate of 3.9 percent providing three-fourths of all new jobs while Federal Government (1,700 jobs) grew at a rate of 0.5 percent.

The private sector grew at a rate of only 0.1 percent, generating 1,000 jobs and producing just 9 percent of new area jobs. The leading job contributors were Trade (4,600 jobs), Services (4,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (2,900 jobs). Construction, on the other hand, declined by 6.3 percent for a loss of 9,600 jobs.

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	July[b/] 1990	June[c/] 1990	July[c/] 1989	July[b/] 1990	June[c/] 1990	July[c/] 1989
TOTAL	**697.4**	**691.9**	**692.3**	**2,263.6**	**2,271.6**	**2,252.7**
Total Private Sector	**406.6**	**409.9**	**406.0**	**1,670.8**	**1,673.6**	**1,669.8**
Total Government	**290.8**	**282.0**	**286.3**	**592.8**	**598.0**	**582.9**
Total Goods Producing	**30.3**	**30.5**	**30.7**	**233.8**	**233.3**	**244.5**
Manufacturing	**16.2**	**16.3**	**16.1**	**89.3**	**89.5**	**90.4**
Total Durables	2.5	2.5	2.5	42.7	42.8	44.3
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.5
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.1	17.5
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4	22.5	23.3
Total Non-Durable	13.7	13.8	13.6	46.6	46.7	46.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.7	4.8
Printing & Publishing	13.0	13.1	12.9	36.0	36.2	35.4
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.0**	**14.1**	**14.5**	**143.4**	**142.7**	**153.0**
Total Service Producing	**667.1**	**661.4**	**661.6**	**2029.8**	**2038.3**	**2008.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.9**	**25.0**	**24.9**	**113.1**	**113.3**	**110.2**
All Transportation	9.9	10.0	9.8	58.0	58.2	54.8
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.7	5.8	5.7	52.7	52.9	49.5
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.1	55.1	55.1	55.4

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

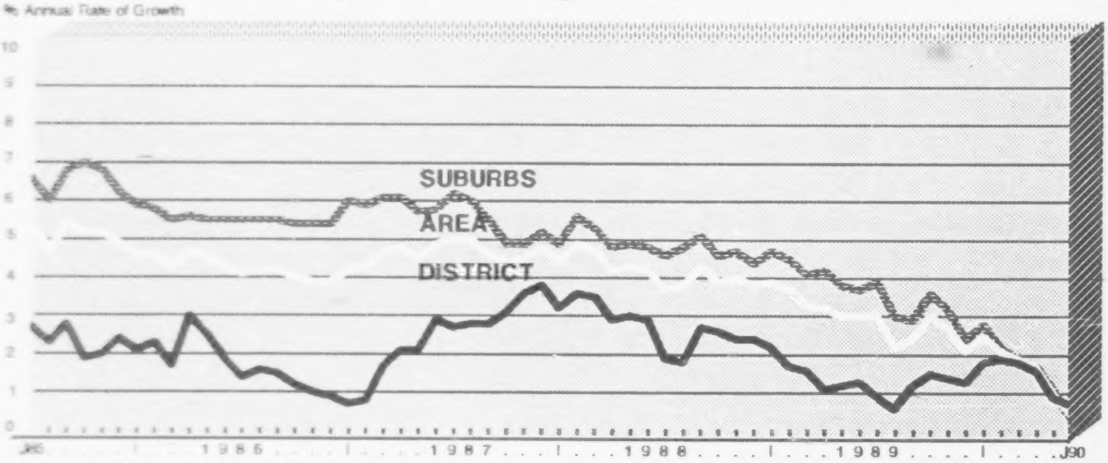
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	July[b] 1990	June[c] 1990	July[c] 1989	July[b] 1990	June[c] 1990	July[c] 1989
Trade	**62.4**	**63.7**	**63.3**	**444.5**	**445.2**	**439.9**
Wholesale	8.2	8.3	8.5	77.8	77.8	78.9
Retail	54.2	55.4	54.8	366.7	367.4	361.0
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.5	40.7	39.3
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.1	53.2	50.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.0	38.9	39.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.9	26.6	26.7
Eating & Drinking Places	28.0	28.4	28.1	120.3	119.6	119.4
All Other Retail	26.2	27.0	26.7	87.9	88.4	85.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.5**	**33.5**	**33.6**	**132.6**	**132.5**	**132.8**
Finance	16.0	16.0	16.1	61.7	61.8	61.3
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.4	40.4	39.8
Other Finance	7.0	7.0	6.9	21.3	21.4	21.5
Insurance	7.5	7.5	7.6	26.8	26.8	26.9
Real Estate	10.0	10.0	9.9	44.1	43.9	44.6
Services	**255.5**	**257.2**	**253.5**	**746.8**	**749.3**	**742.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.9	17.5	16.1	37.5	38.4	36.1
Personal Services	3.4	3.4	3.4	22.7	23.1	22.5
Business Services	38.8	39.0	40.1	181.7	181.9	181.1
Services to Buildings	14.5	14.6	15.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.1	7.9	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	6.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.0	10.3	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.8	36.9	36.7	114.0	114.1	112.0
Legal Services	31.1	31.3	30.0	42.4	42.7	40.8
Educational Services	28.6	28.8	28.6	40.8	41.7	41.0
Social Services	12.3	12.5	12.1	33.9	34.3	33.0
Membership Organizations	33.9	33.9	32.8	61.3	60.6	59.7
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.9	43.8	43.8	145.4	145.4	149.0
All Other Services	9.8	10.1	9.9	67.1	67.1	67.2
Government	**290.8**	**282.0**	**286.3**	**592.8**	**598.0**	**582.9**
Federal Government	224.6	225.0	223.9	372.6	373.8	370.9
State & Local Government	66.2	57.0	62.4	220.2	224.2	212.0
State Government	61.4	52.2	57.6	86.8	80.7	81.8
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	133.4	143.5	130.2
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary c/ Revised.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
July 1985 - July 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (July 1985 to July 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 3.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.3 percent in July 1985. **Between July 1989 and July 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to just a half of a percentage point. The over-the-year rate for this past July was down substantially from the 2.2 percent recorded in July of last year.** In fact, this July's rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 60 months in the local job growth series.

During July, suburban over-the-year growth also fell to a very modest four-tenths of a percent, down significantly from the 3.0 percent registered in July 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past five years. Job growth in the District measured 0.7 percent over the year, down from 0.9 percent recorded in July of last year.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 96,800 new jobs produced between July 1984 and July 1985, to just 10,900 between July 1989 and July 1990. Over the past year, 5,800 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 5,100 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at an even slower pace than the sluggish U.S. economy (0.5 percent vs. 1.8 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the sixth consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
July 1985 to July 1990

The Area	
Average 60 months	3.8%
High, July 1985	5.3%
Low, July 1990	0.5%
1-year ago	2.2%
Current month	0.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	4.7%
High, October 1985	7.0%
Low, July 1990	0.4%
1-year ago	3.0%
Current month	0.4%
The District	
Average 60 months	2.0%
High, December 1987	3.8%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	0.9%
Current month	0.7%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

PAY PROFILE:

Pay in the District the Highest in Nation —For the Third Consecutive Year

Workers in the District received an average pay[1] of $32,102 in 1989. This was $1,853 more than in the previous year and an increase of 6.1 percent. It was also $9,539 more than the average worker in the United States. The 1988-1989 increase maintained for the third straight year, the District's number one payroll position when compared to all the states. The District was followed by Alaska ($29,704), Connecticut ($27,500) and New York ($27,303). The lowest pay was received by persons working in South Dakota ($15,810).

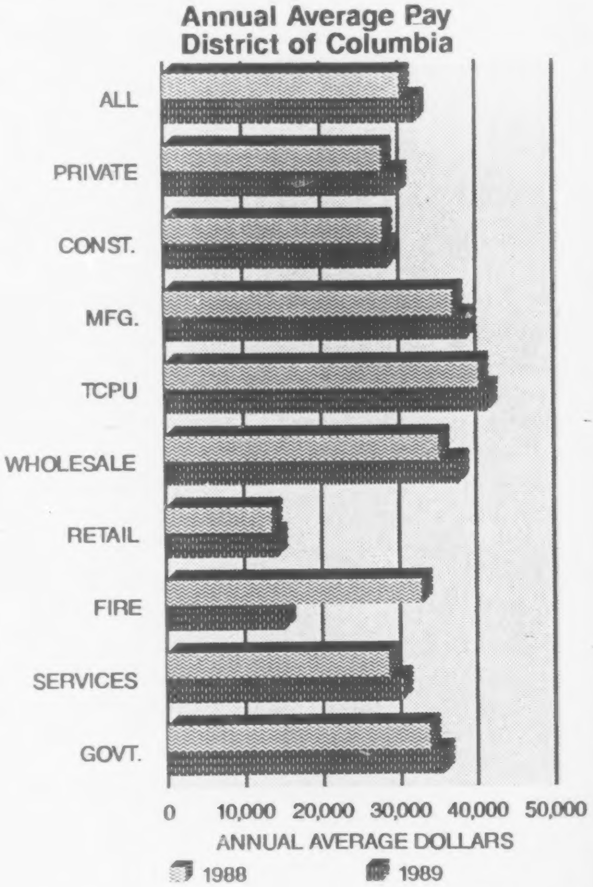
The 6.1 percent increase in the District was also the largest percentage rise in the nation. The increase for the average american worker last year was 3.2 percent, about half that in the District. Alaska also had the second highest rate of increase with 6.0 percent, while the lowest was in Wyoming (0.7 percent).

District workers in Private Sector jobs received an average increase of $1,903, or 6.8 percent, while Government workers received an average increase of $1,839, or 5.5 percent. But Government pay in 1989 at an average of $35,529 was $5,810 more than the $29,719 paid to private sector workers.

Within the private sector, workers in Communications, Transportation and Public Utilities had the highest average pay at $41,419. The lowest pay continued to be found in Retail Trade where pay averaged only $14,251 per year.

The largest percentage increases were received by workers in the Wholesale Trade industry (7.5 percent) and the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry (7.2 percent). The smallest pay increases were found in the Construction industry (2.3 percent) and in the high wage Communications, Transportation and Public Utility industry (2.9 percent).

During 1989, the Washington Area Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) increased 6.2 percent, therefore, the 6.1 percent average pay increase left the average worker in the District just about even with inflation for the year.



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[1] Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under UI programs for 107 million full-time and part-time workers across the nation. Annual average pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls for employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly employment for these employees.

Annual Average Pay and Percent Change For all Covered Workers[1] The District of Columbia 1988-1989

Industry	Annual Average Pay 1988	Annual Average Pay 1989[2]	Percent Change 1988-89[3]
ALL COVERED WORKERS	30,253	32,101	6.1
Private Sector	27,816	29,719	6.8
Construction	27,971	28,617	2.3
Manufacturing	36,910	38,745	5.0
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	40,265	41,419	2.9
Wholesale Trade	35,103	37,728	7.5
Retail Trade	13,580	14,251	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	32,775	35,142	7.2
Services	28,488	30,198	6.0
Government	33,690	35,529	5.5

[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs.

[2] Data are preliminary.

[3] Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data rounded to the nearest dollar.

[4] Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and D.C. Department of Employment Services.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Area

In June 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 3.3 percent in June up from 2.7 percent recorded in May. This was the seventeenth lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.3 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported a June jobless rate of 4.3 percent, up from the 3.6 percent recorded in May. Although, the Baltimore rate was up 0.7 percentage point over the month, it has been declining over the last year. The Baltimore rate ranks third lowest among the major metropolitan areas. A year ago, the Baltimore rate also was 4.3 percent.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a June jobless rate of 4.1 percent up from the 3.6 percent recorded in May. The Richmond-Petersburg Area has reported 0.5 percentage point increases in their jobless rate for two consecutive months. A year ago, the rate was 3.8 percent.

In addition to the Washington Area, jobless rates between 3.3 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 4 other areas—San Francisco and Seattle (both 3.5 percent), Indianapolis and Minneapolis-St. Paul, 3.8 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

There were 18 large-metropolitan areas with rates between 4.1 and 4.9 percent. There were 16 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 1 large metropolitan area (New Orleans) with a rate of 6.6 percent. Three large metropolitan areas (Montgomery, Miami, and Detroit) recorded rates of 7.1 percent, 7.2 percent, and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which June data are available, 47 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 35 had increases of that magnitude. A total of 55 areas had June 1990 rates below 4 percent, and 48 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas

MSA	June	
	1990*	1989
1. Washington, D.C.	**3.3**	**3.1**
2. San Francisco, CA	3.5	3.7
3. Seattle, WA	3.5	4.7
4. Indianapolis, IN	3.8	3.0
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.9	4.5
6. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	4.1	3.8
7. Oakland, CA	4.1	4.9
8. Portland, OR	4.2	4.6
9. Baltimore, MD	4.3	4.3
10. Milwaukee, WI	4.3	4.4
11. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.4
12. Columbus, OH	4.3	5.1
13. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	4.6
14. Oklahoma City, OK	4.4	4.6
15. Cincinnati, OH	4.4	5.0
16. Buffalo, NY	4.4	5.4
17. Kansas City, MO	4.4	5.4
18. Philadelphia, PA	4.5	4.0
19. Nashville, TN	4.5	4.5
20. Phoenix, AR	4.6	4.5
21. Sacramento, CA	4.6	5.4
22. Salt Lake City, UT	4.7	4.4
23. Cleveland, OH	4.7	5.0
24. Memphis, TN	5.0	5.8
25. Denver, CO	5.0	6.2
26. Boston, MA	5.1	3.4
27. Newark, NJ	5.1	4.5
28. Dayton, OH	5.2	5.4
29. Dallas, TX	5.2	5.4
30. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	5.8
31. Atlanta, GA	5.4	5.7
32. Houston, TX	5.4	6.3
33. New York, NY	5.5	5.0
34. Louisville, KY	5.5	7.0
35. St. Louis, MO	5.6	5.6
36. Birmingham, AL	5.8	6.0
37. Gary, IN	5.9	3.9
38. Chicago, IL	5.9	5.4
39. Jackson, MS	5.9	6.4
40. New Orleans, LA	6.6	8.0
41. Montgomery, AL	7.1	7.0
42. Miami, FL	7.2	7.0
43. Detroit, MI	7.5	7.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 7.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the sixth highest jobless rate in the Country. This was one notch above May's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.2 percent was up from the 3.7 percent reported in May. Maryland's rate was up 0.7 percentage point from 3.3 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland have two of the thirteen lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-ninth and forty-third, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, Virginia's rate was 3.9 percent, while Maryland's was 4.0 percent.

Of the 31 states with declining unemployment rates, nine reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Louisiana and Wyoming—both 1.9 percentage points. Six states had increases of 1 percentage point or more; the largest increases occurred in four New England states—Rhode Island (2.8 points), New Hampshire (2.6 points), Massachusetts (1.9 points), and Connecticut (1.5 points).

Eight states had June unemployment rates below 4 percent. Nebraska (2.0 percent) and Hawaii (2.9 percent) had the lowest rates. In contrast seven states had unemployment rates of 7 percent or more, with the highest in Mississippi (8.2 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 7.2 percent) had the sixteenth highest jobless rate. This was two notches below the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged up from 6.5 percent in May to 6.8 percent in June. A year ago, the average rate was 6.1 percent.

Eleven cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in San Francisco (4.1 percent), Pittsburgh (4.2 percent), Columbus (4.6 percent), and Salt Lake City (4.9 percent). Baltimore's rate at 6.7 percent was up a full 1.1 percentage point from the 5.6 percent recorded in May. Baltimore held the fourteenth position among the 26 selected cities. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 6.8.

The City of Boston is experiencing rising rates of joblessness, as are all of the large cities in New England. In June, the rate was 5.5 percent up from 4.8 percent in May. A year ago, the Boston rate was 4.2 percent.

Two central cities, Gary and Detroit, reported double-digit unemployment rates in May and June. In May, their rates were 10.9 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively. In June, their rates were 10.1 and 10.8 percent, respectively, almost a reverse. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 12.0 percent. Gary's rate was up decisively over the year, up from 6.8 percent in June 1989 to 10.1 percent this June.

In June, of the 26 selected central cities, sixteen cities reported decreases in joblessness and nine cities reported increases in joblessness over the year. The largest decreases were reported by New Orleans (1.6 points), Detroit (1.4 points) and Buffalo (1.3 points). The largest increases in joblessness were reported by Gary (3.3 points), Boston (1.3 points) and the District of Columbia (1.1 points). St. Louis' rate was unchanged over the year at 7.9 percent.

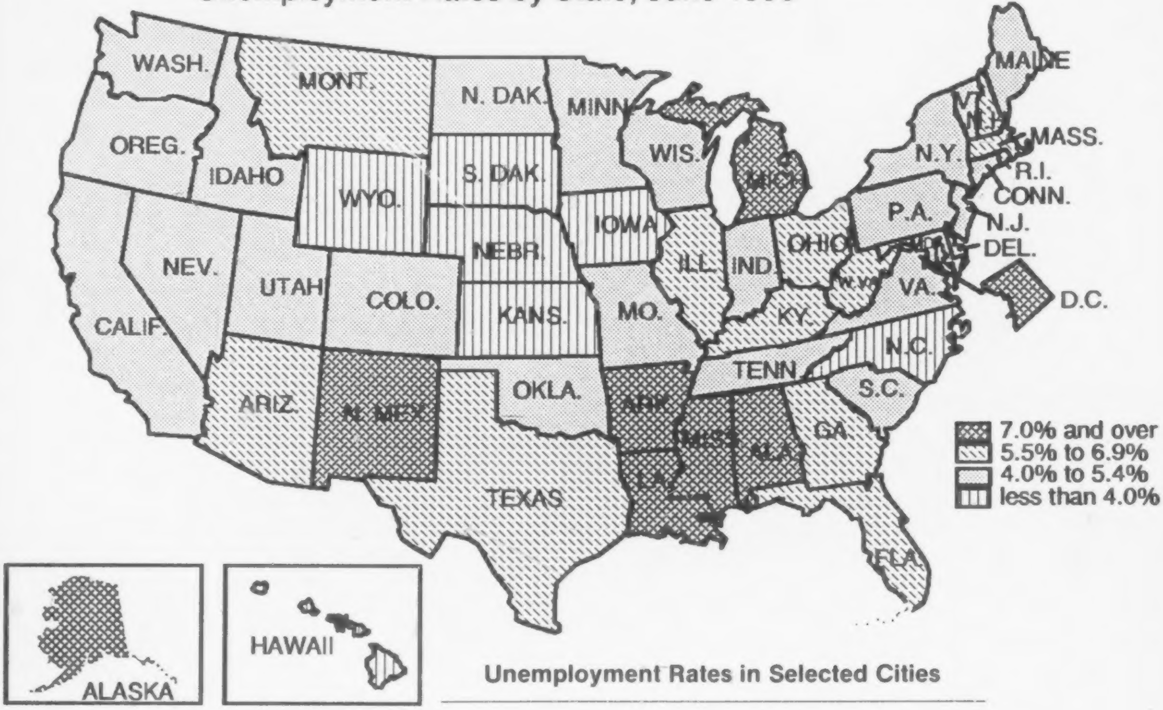
Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1990


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
D.C.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
P.A.
W.VA.
VA.
CALIF.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
TEXAS
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 7.0% and over
▨ 5.5% to 6.9%
░ 4.0% to 5.4%
▥ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	June	
	1990*	1989
1. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.6
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.2	4.6
3. Columbus, OH	4.6	5.5
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	4.7
5. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	5.8
6. Boston, MA	5.5	4.2
7. Milwaukee, WI	5.5	5.7
8. Cincinnati, OH	5.7	6.4
9. Philadelphia, PA	5.8	5.3
10. Houston, TX	5.9	6.8
11. New York, NY	6.0	5.3
12. Dallas TX	6.3	6.8
13. Buffalo, NY	6.3	7.6
14. Baltimore, MD	6.7	6.8
15. New Orleans, LA	6.8	8.4
16. District of Columbia	**7.2**	**6.1**
17. Cleveland, OH	7.5	7.9
18. Chicago, IL	7.7	7.2
19. St. Louis, MO	7.9	7.9
20. Atlanta, GA	7.9	8.3
21. Dayton, OH	7.9	8.3
22. Birmingham, AL	8.4	8.5
23. Miami, FL	8.9	8.6
24. Newark, NJ	9.8	8.9
25. Gary, IN	10.1	6.8
26. Detroit, MI	10.8	12.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

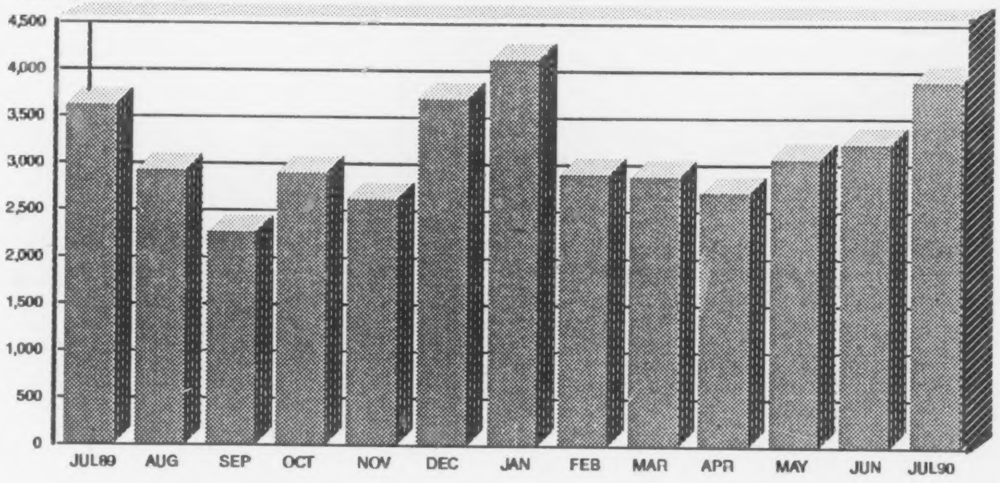
Unemployment Insurance Activities July 1990

The District of Columbia processed 3,900 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits in July 1990, which was 21 percent above June. The rise in claims activity is due to a combination of seasonal and economic factors. (1) July is the beginning of a calendar quarter and of a new base period for determining the monetary benefits allowable for claims. The past practice has been that a significant number of persons who were actually eligible in June or earlier opted to wait until July because their base period as of that time would yield a higher benefit amount than if they had filed in June or earlier based on the prior base period. The July rise last year was also 21 percent, and 19 percent in 1988. (2) Claimants from firms that experienced layoffs from closures in prior months have also swelled the total number of claims this month. The weeks claimed, weeks compensated and total benefit payout all rose 20 percent over last month. The $8.1 million outlay in July was second only to January of this year. However, the weekly benefit amount, at $207.41 was slightly lower than last month—only the second time this year that a monthly decline occurred. The claimant influx in July obviously included a higher proportion of lower-wage employees such as crossing guards and cafeteria workers. A similar drop occurred in August of last year.

All measures increased from July of last year. Claims rose 8 percent and idle weeks compensated climbed 18 percent. The greatest relative change was in total benefits paid and first payments, where both surged 22 percent.

The January-July experience in 1990 also shows increases in all measures with exception of final payments. In 1990, there were only 4 final payments less than last year. Initial claims increased by 5 percent to 22,780. Weeks compensated were up only 3 percent, while total outlay increased 7 percent. Surprisingly the impact of the layoffs experienced in health care, retail trade and banking does not appear to have been significant on workload and outlay compared to the experience in the prior year through July. It is possible that it will show later in the year.

District of Columbia
Continued Claims For Unemployment Compensation
July 1989 - July 1990



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1990

				% Change From	
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	June 1990	July 1989
State UI Programa/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,734	3,113	3,456	+19.9	+8.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,302	32,024	32,987	+19.6	+16.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,159	30,806	30,277	+20.6	+22.7
Total Benefits Paid	$7,667,690	$6,362,612	$5,959,207	+20.5	+28.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.19	$206.54	$196.82	-3.1	+1.7
Number of First Payments	2,366	1,694	1,908	+39.7	+24.0
Number of Final Payments	1,038	806	932	+28.8	+11.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,969	8,906	8,806	+11.9	+13.2
Federal Programb/					
Initial Claims Taken	117	83	127	+41.0	-7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,725	1,496	2,240	+15.3	-23.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,750	1,512	2,646	+15.7	-33.9
Total Benefits Paid	$404,011	$350,485	$631,616	+15.3	-36.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$230.86	$231.80	$238.71	+0.4	-3.3
Number of First Payments	106	73	106	+45.2	+0.0
Number of Final Payments	44	47	82	-6.4	-46.3
Total Beneficiaries	450	434	726	+3.7	-38.0
Ex-Servicepersons Programc/					
Initial Claims Taken	43	32	35	+34.4	+22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	346	311	283	+11.3	+22.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compesated	282	268	233	+5.2	+21.0
Total Benefits Paid	$56,735	$56,960	$49,132	-0.4	+15.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.19	$212.54	$210.87	-5.3	-4.6
Number of First Payments	21	26	22	-19.2	-4.5
Number of Final Payments	22	11	16	+100.0	+37.5
Total Beneficiaries	82	82	76	+0.0	+7.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,894	3,228	3,618	+20.6	+7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,373	33,831	35,510	+19.3	+13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,191	32,586	33,156	+20.3	+18.2
Total Benefits Paid	$8,128,436	$6,770,057	$6,639,955	+20.1	+22.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$207.41	$207.76	$200.26	-0.2	+3.6
Number of First Payments	2,493	1,793	2,036	+39.0	+22.4
Number of Final Payments	1,104	864	1,030	+27.8	+7.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,501	9,422	9,608	+11.5	+9.3

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.3 percent during the 2 months ended in July, to a level of 135.7 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 6.2 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.4 percent from May to July. The July level of 134.6 (1982-84=100) was 5.7 percent higher than the index in July 1989.

The 1.3 percent increase in the CPI-U from May to July follows an increase in the preceding 2-month period. The indexes for housing, food and beverages, and other goods and services, which turned down in May, increased and were largely responsible for the acceleration from May to July. Transportation costs also accelerated from May to July. On the other hand, apparel prices continued to decline.

The index for housing, which declined 0.1 percent from March to May, rose 2.8 percent during the two months ended in July. Within the housing component, shelter costs rose 2.1 percent, reflecting increases of 2.4 and 1.7 percent in homeowners' and renters' costs, respectively. The index for household fuels rose 5.6 percent, mainly as a result of a sharp seasonal increase in charges for electricity. The costs of household furnishings and operations rose 5.0 percent, reflecting sharp increases in furniture prices.

Prices for food and beverages rose 0.8 percent, following a decline of 0.4 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Grocery store food prices rose 1.5 percent, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables. Prices of food consumed away from home rose 0.4 percent, while prices of alcoholic beverages decreased 0.9 percent.

Transportation costs rose 0.7 percent, as increases for automobile repair and maintenance costs were partially offset by lower new vehicle prices. The gasoline index rose 0.9 percent over the 2-month period.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which rose sharply in the Spring then declined 1.1 percent during the following 2-month period, dropped 3.8 percent from May to July.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 1.4 percent, matching the increase in the preceding 2-month period. Entertainment costs rose 0.1 percent, compared with an increase of 4.4 percent from March to May. The index for other goods and services rose 1.3 percent. Increased costs of tobacco and smoking products and personal care accounted for almost two-thirds of the change.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, the first five months of the year saw the prices of goods and services accelerating more rapidly nationally than locally. However, during the May-to-July period, the prices of goods and services accelerated more rapidly locally than nationally. The local index rose 1.3 percent, while the national index rose only 0.9 percent.

Over the year, the local index rose 6.2 percent and the national index rose 4.8 percent, 1.4 percent higher locally.

Over the month, the prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly nationally for food and beverages, medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services. On the other hand, prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly locally for housing and transportation. The prices for apparel and upkeep declined equally, locally and nationally. During the March to May period, the prices of energy were much higher nationally than locally. However, during the May to July period, the prices of energy were 0.8 percent higher locally than nationally.

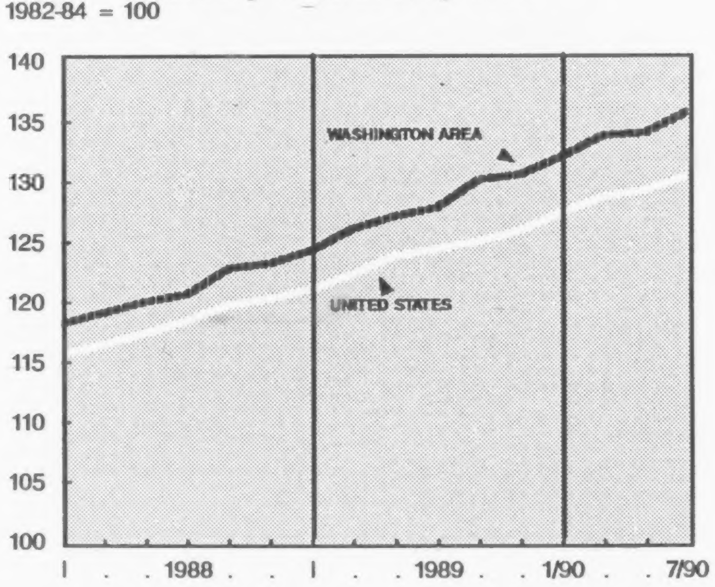
Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumer—CPI-U)[a]

	July 1990	Percent Change 2 months Ago	 Year Ago
ALL Items			
U.S.	130.4	+0.9	+4.8
Washington Area	135.7	+1.3	+6.2
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	133.9	+0.8	+5.9
Housing	138.4	+2.8	+6.9
Apparel & Upkeep	135.0	-3.8	+3.2
Transportation	118.7	+0.7	+3.4
Medical Care	162.4	+1.4	+10.9
Entertainment	137.0	+0.1	+7.2
Other Goods & Services	164.4	+1.3	+9.2
Special Index:			
Energyb/	96.5	+3.1	-1.1

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted.
b/ June 1978=100.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Consumer Price Index
United States & Washington Area
January 1988 to July 1990



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July 1990 increased $7.31. Average Weekly Hours rose slightly, increasing by .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 9 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products' Average Weekly Earnings dropped $7.38. Average Weekly Hours were down 2.1 hours due to a shorter scheduled workweek. However, Hourly Earnings rose 36 cents because of overtime worked at premium pay.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products shows Weekly Earnings increasing by $3.94, as the Weekly Hours increased 2 hours due to a longer scheduled workweek. On the other hand, the Hourly Earnings decreased 39 cents because of an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Total Manufacturing	497.70	490.39	455.91	39.5	39.2	39.0	12.60	12.51	11.69
Durable Goods	529.44	521.73	481.92	42.8	42.8	42.2	12.37	12.19	11.42
Stone Clay & Glass Products	546.80	554.18	496.17	46.3	48.4	44.7	11.81	11.45	11.10
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	482.89	481.80	448.76	42.1	42.3	43.4	11.47	11.39	10.34
Other Durable Goods	540.59	527.93	488.99	42.3	41.8	41.3	12.78	12.63	11.84
Non-Durable Goods	472.69	465.92	434.15	36.9	36.4	36.3	12.81	12.80	11.96
Food & Kindred Products	448.94	445.00	441.07	44.1	42.1	43.2	10.18	10.57	10.21
Printing & Publishing	493.12	484.04	450.89	34.8	34.5	33.8	14.17	14.03	13.34
Other Non-Durable Goods	403.97	396.74	371.18	42.3	41.5	41.8	9.55	9.56	8.88
Total Production Workers		July 1990 41,500			June 1990 42,100			July 1989 42,200	

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